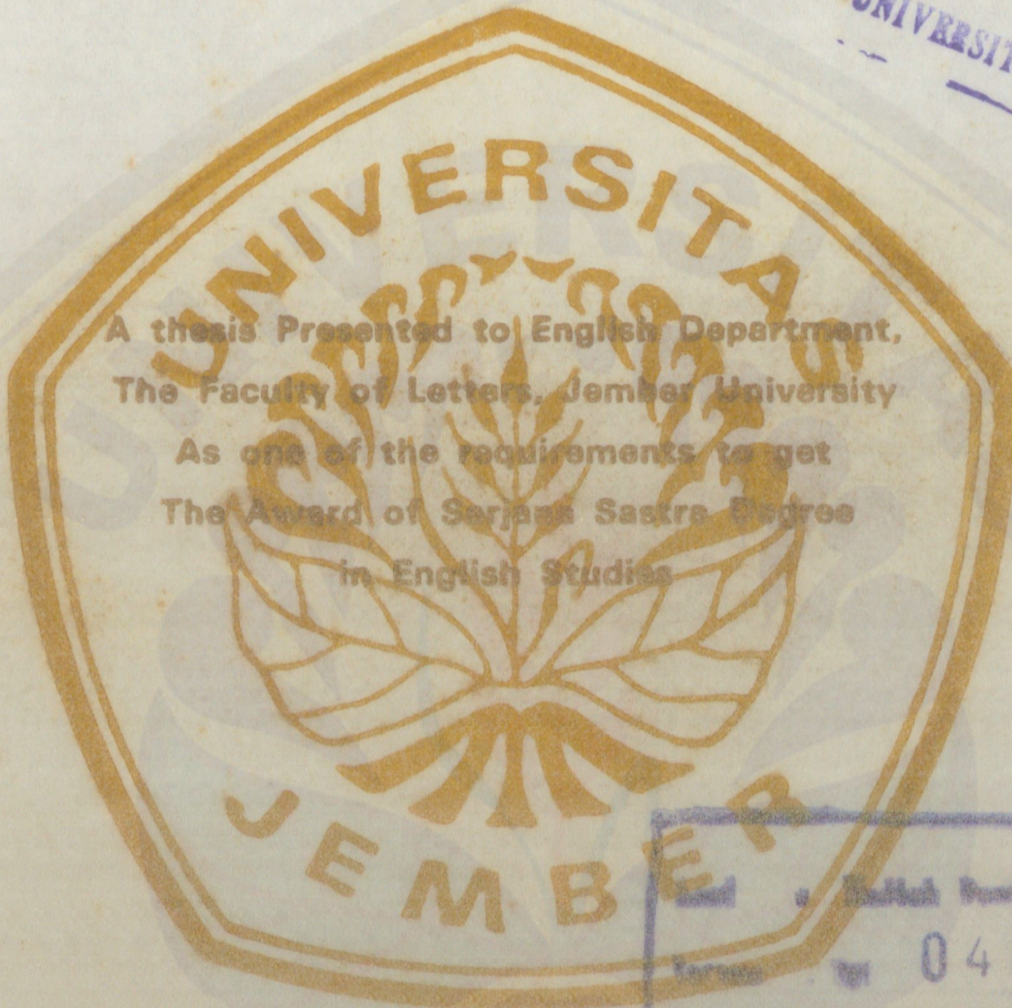


**CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY REFLECTED IN WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARE'S *AS YOU LIKE IT***



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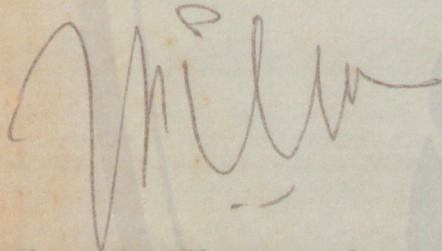
**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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2000**

APPROVAL SHEET

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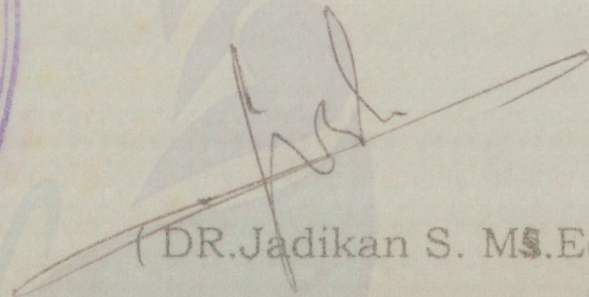
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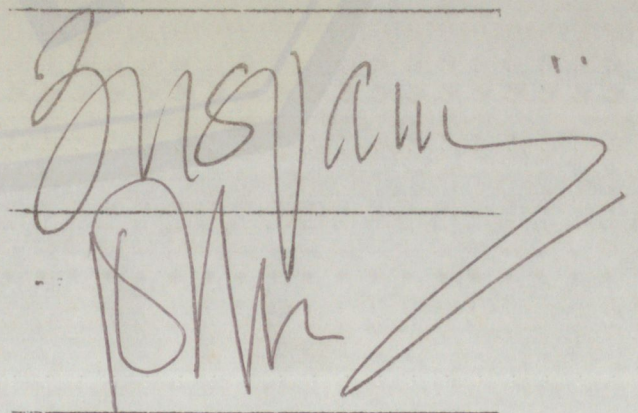
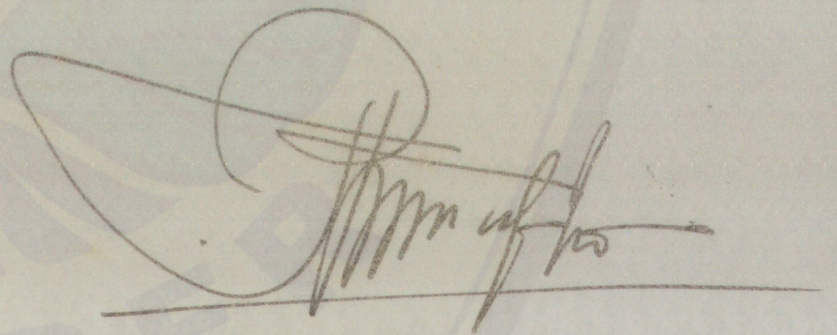
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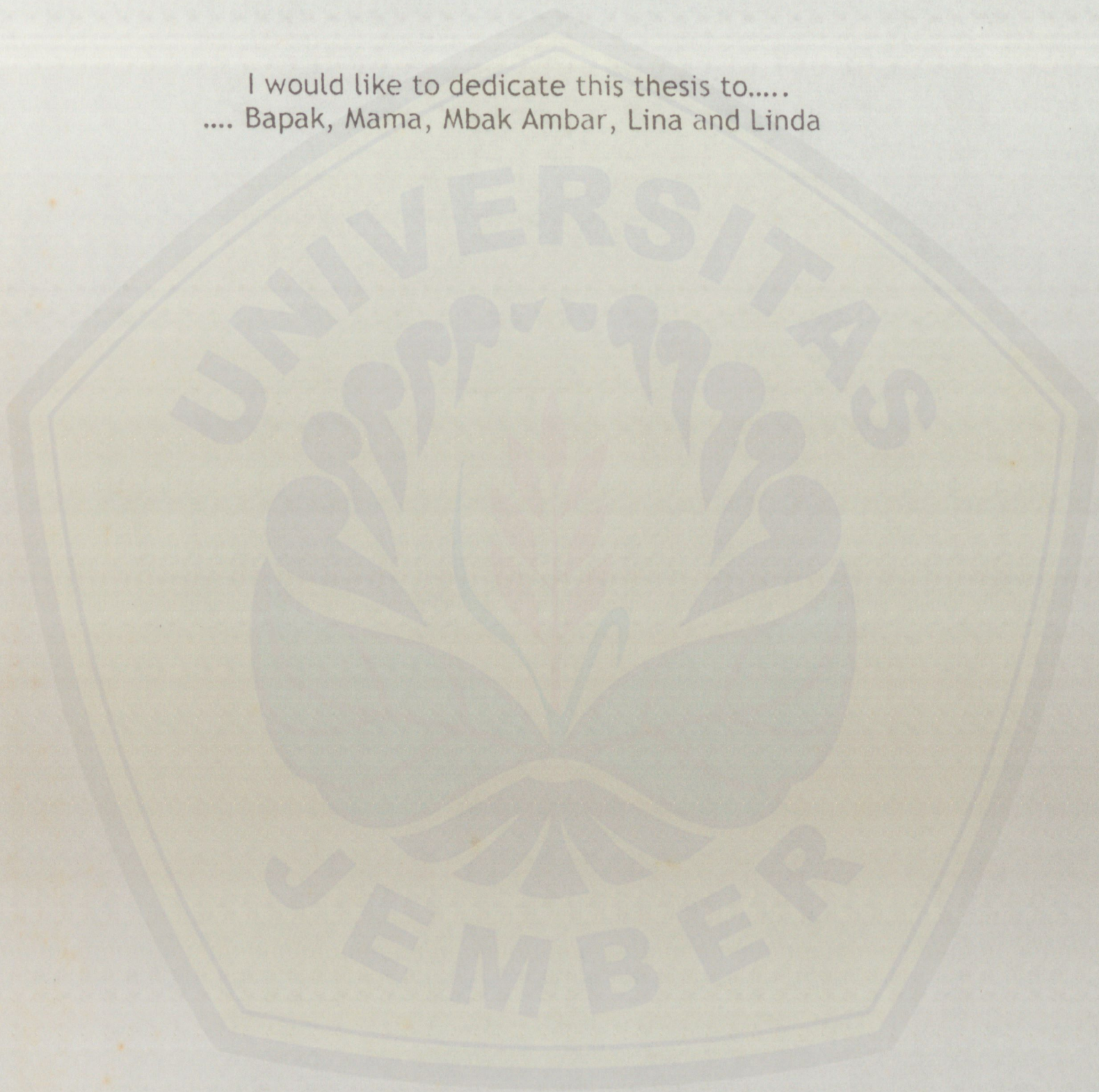
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I would like to dedicate this thesis to....
.... Bapak, Mama, Mbak Ambar, Lina and Linda



Motto:

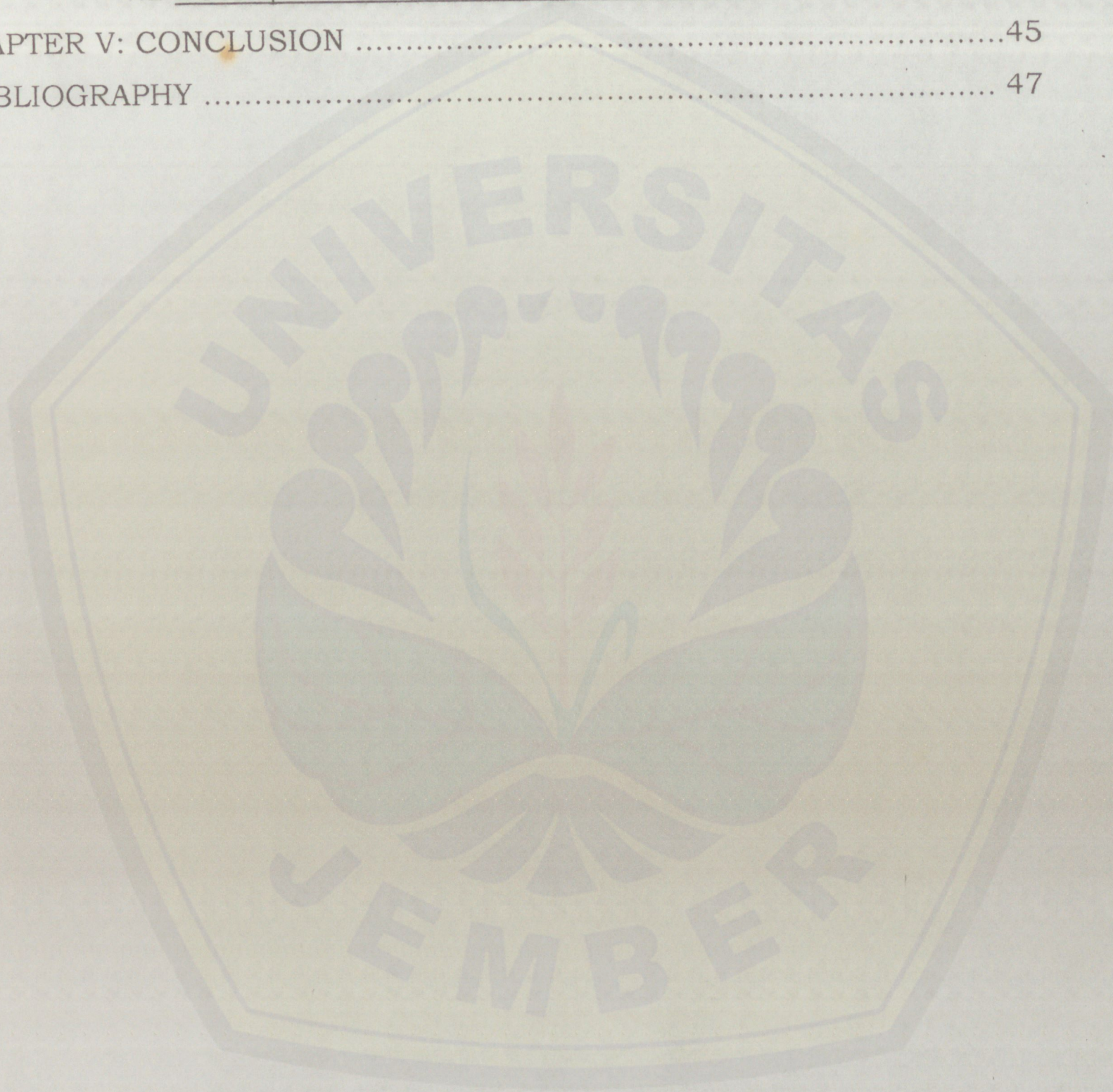
يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا
وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَمُ إِنَّ
اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ (العنبرات ١٣)

I created you from a man and a woman and made you into nations
and group of tribes in order to be acquainted to each other (Al Qur'an 49:13)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the All Compassionate and Merciful. Thank Allah for the Blessing and Guidance upon me that I am able to finish writing this thesis.

I also like expressing the deep gratitude to the number of people who have great contribution to me during the process of writing the thesis.

My gratitude does to:

1. Drs. Marwoto, the Dean of the Faculty of Letters, Jember University;
2. Drs. Suparmin Ma, the Head of the English Department, Faculty of Letters;
3. Prof. Drs Gunawan Hupoyo, as my first advisor who had read this thesis accurately and for the suggestion for the improvement of this thesis;
4. Drs. H.M Busyairi, as my second advisor who has given me guidance, suggestion and valuable advises;
5. Drs. Joseph Suparjana, MS who has given me suggestions in finishing this thesis;
6. The lecturers who have given valuable knowledge during my academic study;
6. The staff members of the Faculty Library and Central Library for their contributions.

I would like to thank also to:

- ❖ My parents and my sisters who always pray for me and for their encouragement;

- ❖ Willy, Elly, Uthe and Miss Erna for the inspiration and the books;
- ❖ All of you... Tutuk, Indah, Widya and Ira thank you so much for all the support that you have given and for being a great friends;
- ❖ All English students'95 especially the "odd number students"... I am so glad that you are be my friends;
- ❖ People in Bangka III/20 : Mansyuri's family and all my boarding friends.

I pray that Allah will give them reward. May Allah bless them forever.

Fitria Purnihastuti

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Literature gives an illustration that by using the medium of language people not only enjoys the story but also get some information about the people's way of life and the author's comment about their culture.

Literature also gives some teachings to the reader to give more understanding about life. Literature is often said to be a school of life in the case that an author tends to comment on society. Jones says that since man has loved to tell a story and to listen them, their function has usually been to inform and to entertain (Jones, 1968:1).

The object of creating literary work is obtained from human experience. A writer lives in certain society and experiences his life among his environment. A writer's thought, emotion, and imagination often come in his work that express his experiences. As Hudson says in *An Introduction to the Study of Literature* that:

“Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life that they have thought and felt about those aspect of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us (Hudson: 1944:10).

Drama like any other branch of literature represents the life and manner of the author's period. As a form of literary work, drama is a means of communicating idea, feeling, emotion and thought through words. Moreover, Hudson says that:

... like all other kind of literature the drama has also to be judges on the broad basis of its moral power and

value, something must be added about it as a vehicle of a critic of philosophy of life (Hudson: 1944:252).

Based on the quotation above, the author may interpret life and comment it in his work. The method of selecting and arranging the story is distributed among the characters. He uses a meaningful pattern as a method and as a means in sharing his idea in his work. Therefore, in order to make us able to see the author's means to express his idea it is necessary to attempt and to interpret its meaningful pattern to understand the author's comment of life.

As a means of interpreting and comment of life, the author uses references that are distributed among the characters in the play. Reference is used to give direction to the reader in order to have knowledge about the person, events, or condition that are sometimes obscure or unknown to the readers. It is interesting to analyze the reference in the play because by analyzing it we can understand the presence and relation of this reference to the large context such as society.

Therefore, one who approaches a play of Shakespeare needs detail intention by reading the whole contents of the play as well as catching the general and detail meaning of it. It is interesting because we can view the relation of the work to the Elizabethan age where Shakespeare flourished.

As You Like It as one of Shakespeare's plays has typical reference which throws light in the custom and manner of Elizabethan age. It is very challenging to analyze the reference in the play in order to see the reflection of the contemporary society in Shakespeare's time.

1.2 Problem to Discuss

As You Like It which was first produced about 1599 presents a kind of story that is popular with the contemporary Elizabethan English. Shakespeare undertook to dramatize a popular Elizabethan novel, *Rosalind, Eupheues's Golden Legacy* by Thomas Lodge (Deighton: 1949:vii).

He achieved this by making the basic story that is about the life of the court of the Duke Frederick and the life of the banished Duke in the Forest of Arden. The world of the court was characterized by tyranny in the political social behavior of the Duke himself and in the dramatic level, in Oliver's mistreatment of his youngest brother, Orlando. The life of Forest of Arden tends to center characters in the play that live in the woodland and devote themselves to pursue happiness.

In *As You Like It*, Shakespeare has changed the name of some characters and has added other of his from Lodge's novel. Turner also says that there are certain changes in minor situation in the story and with a view of dramatic effect (Turner: 1996:xiii). There are many comical events in this play but what make this story interesting are the characters and the dialogues in it. As Harbage says that the meeting of the characters such as Touchstone, Rosalind and Jacques make this story become brilliant and toward them Shakespeare's light touch allow the audience or the reader to skim over the intellectual edge of such passages (Harbage: 1969:243).

There is no doubt that the conversation and the dialogues in the story used by Shakespeare to interpret and comment of something. Some commentators have chosen to discover the melancholy Jacques as the representative of Shakespeare and the

interpreter his view of life (Hudson: 1964:255). Therefore, one who is interested in analyzing Shakespeare's play, *As You Like It* should have understood it deeply because the play was composed more than 3 hundred years ago. The play also has some references and words, which are not familiar.

In *As You Like It* there is also typical reference, which describes Shakespeare's own attitude to the custom and manner of his age. There are several informations we can get on the reference in the play to understand the society in Shakespeare's time. Consequently, it is important to analyze the reference in *As You Like It* through the dialogues among the characters as a way to see the relation of the reference in the play and the society.

1.3 The Goals of the Study

The goals of writing this thesis are to give a clear description about the meaning of the reference in general. It is also to give a clear description about the reference as the reflection of the contemporary society in the play, *As You Like It* as the topic of this thesis.

Furthermore, this thesis is also written to practice and to apply the theories during my study in the Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

At last, this thesis is not only intended to get Sarjana Sastra degree but also tries to appreciate and to understand Shakespeare's play, *As You Like It* and the influence of the age.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

It is mentioned in the previous discussion that reference is a direction to get knowledge about person, condition or events that is obscure and unknown. Therefore, in this thesis the main point of the discussion is limited on the reference that reflects about the condition of the society in Shakespeare's time.

The discussion of this thesis is focused on the references that were the familiar object to the people of the day figuring out the contemporary society in the play. The reference can be seen from the dialogues between the characters that reflect the contemporary society that is about the social phenomena and the description of their custom and manner.

1.5 Hypothesis

This thesis analyzes about the reference as the reflection of the contemporary society. Reference in *As You Like It* is stated by the author's comment through the dialogues among the characters. The language, which is used in describing the events by the characters, is the reference that gives a direction and clue that are used to understand the contemporary society. Therefore, the hypothesis of this thesis is whether or not the reference in the play can be classified as the reflection of the life of people in the contemporary society of Shakespeare's time.

1.6 The Approach to Use

In order to make this thesis clearly understood one must not be forgotten about the approach to use. This thesis uses Historical-biographical Approach. Using the reference, it is used as a means to

study the play in relation with the society and the life of the people in Shakespeare's time.

The application of the approach as Guerdon illuminates: It can be seen a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as the reflection of its author's life and times or the life and times of the characters in the work (Guerdon, 1979:25). It mentions historical implication of Shakespeare's *As You Like It* through the references, which have relation on some aspects of the life of the contemporary society in Elizabethan's period.

1.7 Method of Analysis

The problem of choosing certain method mostly concerns with how to handle information and quotation so that the purpose of the thesis can be reached.

The analysis of this thesis is inductive method of reasoning based on inductive which obtain or discover general laws from particular facts or examples; production of facts to prove a general statement (Hadi, 1993:42).

The meaning of this term is trying to get general statement that the reference is the reflection of the contemporary society. One explores the particular idea to become the general. Firstly, by getting special topic that is reference as a particular idea. Further this is related to the society in Shakespeare's time and finally from all the data that have been collected it can be concluded in the general statement that the reference in the play is the reflection of the society in Shakespeare's time.

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is called Introduction. It shows information as a guide in writing the thesis. The discussion is about the rationale, problem to discuss hypothesis, and the scope of the study, the goals of the study, the approach to use, the method of analysis and the organization of the thesis. Chapter two is about the author and his work and synopsis of the play, while chapter three explains the meaning of the terms. It explains the meaning of reference, reflection and contemporary society. Chapter four mostly concerns with the discussion of the study. This consists of two main discussions, first about social phenomena and secondly about description of the custom and manner. At last, chapter five is the conclusion of the whole study.

CHAPTER II
BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE AND SYNOPSIS
OF AS YOU LIKE IT

2.1 The Biography of William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was born in the market town of Stratford on Avon a few days before April, 26, 1564 (based on the recorded date of his baptizing). His father was a small housekeeper called John Shakespeare. His mother was the youngest daughter of a great country family. The family owned some lands and they seemed to have been prosperous at the times. Shakespeare has observed on a problem of the political structure in the society from his father and from his mother he has derived some sense of the social traditions, of the distinctions in rank and of the responsibility of position (Downer: 1967:vi).

Shakespeare's boyhood is little known except that he ever attended the Grammar School of Stratford. He has exposed to the discipline in classical authors, in the reading and writing of Latin, and in the interpretation of historical and classical legend by the philosophers of the Christian Church. His education was cut in short when he was thirteen years of age because his father was being arrested for debt. His father devoted so much of his energy to political activities, therefore, his own business declined and became bankrupt. It seems probably the reason that he had not further education in any institution because he had to work to help the family.

In his nineteenth years, 1582, Shakespeare married Ann Hathaway who was eight years older than him. They had three children, Susanna, Hamnet and Judith. In 1582, Shakespeare

became a schoolmaster in the country. After his twentieth or twenty first years, Shakespeare left for London.

In London soon he became a professional actor. He was publishing his first work *Venus and Adonis* in 1593. Little was known of his early years in London. In 1594, he was a member of the Lord Chamberlain's Company where he was employed in the art making and supplying what was needed for the sundry old play.

The actual details of Shakespeare's life in London were little known. In 1611 he returned to Stratford with his wife and his daughter and he lived there until his death that was on his birthday, April 23rd, 1616.

Shakespeare was writing busily from 1528 to 1612. He showed his progress in improvements and growth in power. It is possible to divide his plays into four periods. The earliest period is said to have lasted until 1595 and included such comedies *Love's Labour Lost* and the *Comedy of Errors*. The greatness of Shakespeare is not yet fully visible in such work, though they indicated beyond adept what is to come (Turner: 1996:xi).

The second period lasted from 1595-1601 and it was in this period that *As You Like It* was written as well as the greatest of the Shakespearean Comedy, *Twelfth Night*.

The third period continued until 1608, and showed a marked change in the dramatic atmosphere of his greatness. Since then he appeared to have concerned the writing of the comedies and turned to tragedy. It was dealing with the grove and serious aspects of life. Such great drama as *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*s dated from this period.

The last period was known as the Romantic stage of Shakespeare. It lasted until 1612 and included *The Tempest*, *Cymbeline*, and *The Winter's tale*. The passages of this period were about the highest beauty but it showed the decline of Shakespeare genius (Turner: 1996:xii).

Shakespeare is known as the first and foremost actor and producer of plays. Any old tales or classical history is produced as the material for his play. Many of the tales, that Shakespeare used, were less common. Some had already been used by other English dramatists or by French or Italian writers.

His treatment of the plot or story is different from other play. His greatness arises from intensity and situation, the creation of the character, verses, both blank and verse lyric and the deep insight into human character. During Shakespeare's lifetime, his play was published in rough and ready edition that was known as the "Quarto" editions.

The first record of the edition appeared in 1597. It is believed that many of those early editions were published unknowns by the strangers who wrote the play while watching his stage performance. However, some of them had been published from Shakespeare's own manuscript.

After the death of Shakespeare two friends of Shakespeare collected all his plays and then published. This was the first the regular editions of Shakespeare's works and is known as "First Folio". It contains many misprints and doubtful passages. Nevertheless it preserved for us in an enduring and substantial form the complete body of Shakespeare's works (Eccles: ____:117).

2.2 Synopsis of *As You Like It*

The scene is opened with Orlando and Adam in conversation. Orlando complains to Adam that his brother, Oliver, has done nothing to educate him. Orlando says that Oliver has pocketed the money left for him by his father. He also has not been given self-improvement.

The entrance of Oliver interrupts this conversation. Then Orlando and Oliver are involved in quarrel because Orlando demands that his brother should give him the proper education. Oliver calls him a villain and Orlando, stung by the insult, uses violent hand upon him. Adam separates the two brothers from the quarrel.

After Adam and Orlando have left, Oliver calls his servant, Dennis. Then he brings in Charles, the king's wrestler. Charles comes to inform Oliver of Orlando's purpose and request him to dissuade Orlando from reckless enterprise but Oliver tells him the bad things about Orlando. He also asks Charles against Orlando who will be satisfied with his death by fair or foul play. Oliver gives him a hint that it does not matter for him if his brother is killed.

Next, they are Rosalind and Celia. Rosalind is down hearted because his father, Duke Senior is banished from his dukedom. Celia tries to cheer her into mirth and she promises to return the dukedom to Rosalind after Celia's father, the usurper Duke died.

When Rosalind and Celia make a conversation, they are asked to see the wrestling match which takes place at the very spot where there are Rosalind and Celia. Then they stay on to witness the wrestling.

The Duke, Rosalind and Celia notice that Orlando wants to join the wrestling game. They try to persuade Orlando to give up the

contest against Charles but Orlando refuses it. Charles begins to mock him at first but Orlando easily overthrows Charles. Finally he can win the competition. Witnessing a wrestling match where Orlando defeats a powerful Charles makes Rosalind fall in love with Orlando. Orlando also falls in love with her.

Learning that Orlando is a son of Sir Rowland de Boys who was a friend of the exiled Duke, Rosalind's father, the Usurper Duke becomes angry with Orlando. The Duke leaves with his train without bestowing on Orlando the prize for victory. Both Celia and Rosalind are hurt by the Duke's rudeness to Orlando.

Rosalind now sympathizes more with Orlando. To make amends for her father's rudeness Celia speaks cheering words to Orlando. Rosalind offers him her necklace she has worn but Orlando is quiet tongue-tied and even falls to thank to Rosalind. She tries to encourage him to speak but Orlando begins to curse himself because he cannot speak a word to her.

Le Beau, a courtier returns and greets Orlando. Next he warns Orlando to leave the place. He also hints at the sudden displeasure of the duke against Rosalind and Orlando. Orlando is now in deep sadness. He has to face a tyrant brother and tyrant Duke.

At a room in the Duke's palace, the Duke suddenly appears with Lord and bids Rosalind to leave his dominion within ten days or she loses her life. She protests saying that she is innocent. Celia tries to speak about her cousin but her father would not listen her. He wants to make Celia understand that she has been undervalued so long because of Rosalind. Rosalind would not win the heart of the people when she is gone. Otherwise Celia keeps with her decision to accompany Rosalind into banishment.

After Rosalind is banished, Celia proposes that they have to go to Forest of Arden. It is also the place of Frederick, the banished Duke who lives with his faithful followers. Rosalind and Celia are taking Touchstone, a clown with them. Rosalind disguises with a countryman's dress and takes the name of Ganymede and Celia disguises as Alien, his sister.

Meanwhile in Oliver's house, Adam warns Orlando that his brother is going to burn him to death by setting fire to the house in which he lodges. Adam requests him to run away from his brother. Adam accompanies Orlando when he goes from Oliver's house.

On their way to the forest of Arden, Orlando meets the banished Duke when he asks for help to Adam. Then they join to live with the banished Duke. In the Forest of Arden Orlando goes and carves love verses in praise of Rosalind upon the bark of trees in the forest. Jacques, a melancholy, sees what Orlando has done, begs him not to disfigure the trees with bad verses.

Orlando does not know that Rosalind is also in the forest of Arden and disguises herself as a man with the name of Ganymede. While Rosalind meets him, he does not recognize her. Ganymede encourages Orlando to pay suit for her as though she was his Rosalind.

Meanwhile Duke Frederick summons to investigate the flight of his daughter and his niece. The flight of Rosalind and Celia has been discovered. The Duke is very upset. Orlando is suspected of being involved in it. Duke Frederick summons Oliver and charges him to bring his brother, Orlando. He must find his brother or he must leave his dominion. In the meantime, he orders his officers to serve upon the goods and to follow Oliver.

Oliver comes to the forest to kill Orlando but is saved by Orlando from a lioness. Now he filled with regret for his cruelty. When Oliver meets Celia who disguises herself as Aliena he falls in love with Aliena and their wedding is arranged for the next day.

In the meantime Ganymede states to Orlando that she will, by magic produce Rosalind at the same time to be married to him. When they are assembled in the presence of the banished Duke to celebrate the double nuptials Rosalind and Celia put off their disguise and appear with their own character.

The ceremony is over when the second son of Sir Rowland de Boys brings new of Duke Frederick. He announces that the usurping Duke surrounding his dukedom and has decided to spend his life religiously. The right Duke then returns with his daughter and niece and their husbands to live in his proper position.

CHAPTER III

THE MEANING OF THE TERMS

Before going to the analysis of the data, it needs an understanding about the meaning of some words or terms related to the title. They are useful to help the readers understand the explanation in the discussion.

In this chapter the meaning of the terms are explained and clarified briefly. They are three terms to define reference, reflection and contemporary society. It is hoped that by clarifying the meaning of the key words the analysis of the thesis will be easy to understand.

3.1 The Meaning of Reference

Many explanations about reference are found in some books. Firstly, *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* states that reference as:

1. The act of referring or consulting
2. The act of referring a matter in dispute to a referee
3. The capability of alluding to or bearing on or directing attention to something (1966:1907)

From the quotation above the meaning of reference is an act to direct the reader to people, events or literary work that the author assumes that the audience will recognize. Reference is frequently is a sign or indication referring a reader to another passages or information that is used to enrich a work by enlarging its frame of reference.

Eagle in *the Oxford Illustrated Dictionary* assumes that reference is a direction to a book, passage, etc where information may be found;

act of looking up passage, etc or of referring another or applying to person, for information (1979:709).

Then Shaw in *Dictionary of Literary Term* underlines that reference is the word, term, object or event to which a symbol or another term applies or refers (1972:318).

To know a certain meaning and what it is said in a line is very difficult but by reference it with something that appropriate, will help much to get better comprehension.

Reference is used a means of reinforcing the emotion or the idea of one's work with the emotion or idea or another work or occasion. Moreover it is a tactic direction to another literary work, to another art, to history, to contemporary figures and the like. In other word it needs a detailed intention by reading the whole content of the work as well as catching the general and detail meaning of it. Reference itself appears because the author uses it as a way of achieving intimacy by referring the reader to the world from which author comes.

Reference in *As You Like It* can be known from the dialogues among the characters. By finding out the reference from the words that are suggested in the play then is used as a direction and clue to have wider scope in observing the reference as the reflection from the life of the society in Shakespeare's time.

3.2 The Meaning of Reflection

The word "reflection" is commonly used in conversation. However, it is distinguished according to the contextual sense of the sentence.



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The *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* defines the word reflection as follows: reflection is an expression of thought in speech; idea arising in mind (1974:708).

Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines Reflection as:

1. The production of an image or as it by a mirror
2. A thought, idea, or opinion formed or a remark made as a result of meditation (1966: 908).

From the quotation above the meaning of reflection in brief can be said as a form of sending back an idea or something and influencing someone else.

3.3 The Meaning of Contemporary Society

The word "contemporary" as it is stated by AS Hornby that the time or period to which reference is being made: bringing to the same time (1974:184).

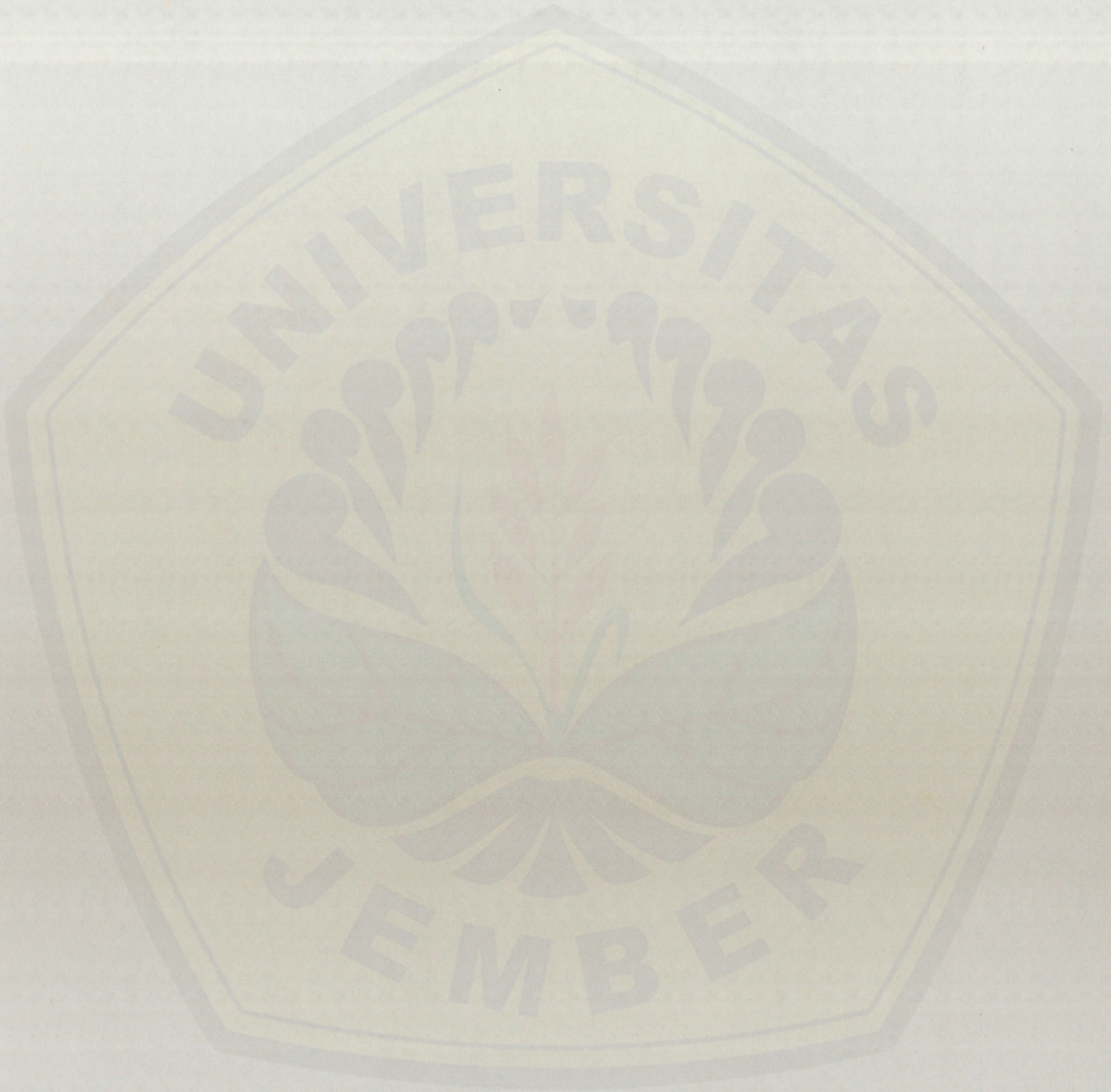
The word "society" in literary speaking is social way of living, custom, etc of civilized communities (1974:818).

While Seligman in *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences* states Society may be regarded as the most general term referring to the whole complex of the relations of man to his fellow (1959;225).

Thus the meaning of those words "contemporary society" may be defined as a group of the relation where men live in a certain period or time. The society includes the social phenomena and the custom in the communities.

In the thesis the meaning of the contemporary society has very close relation with the reference to be analyzed. The play, *As You Like It* has many references that drive readers to the reflection of the

contemporary society in Shakespeare's time. The reference in the play is the reflection of the social phenomena and the custom of the communities in the society.



CHAPTER IV
CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY REFLECTED
IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S *AS YOU LIKE IT*

After discussing the meaning of the word reference and reflection in general in the previous chapter, there is significant proof that reference is used as a direction and clue to find a great amount of information about a person, condition or events that are obscure. As Shakespeare's play *As You Like It* is composed more than three hundred years ago, they have some references, which are no longer used.

One way to guide in understanding the play especially referring to society is observed from the references in the play. The analysis of this play will be found through the dialogue between the characters in the play itself. As Eccles says that dialogue between two characters must be more than words divided into statement and response; it must be vivid interchange of ideas between two distinct individuals whom we see (1873:4).

Therefore, this chapter analyzes the references in the play, *As You Like It*, that is done by analyzing the dialogues of the characters that reflect the contemporary society of Shakespeare's time. The analysis is focused in two points: The Social Phenomena and The Custom.

4.1 Social Phenomena

Society refers to the basic fact of human association including every kind and degree of relationship of men, also every phenomenon which is explained by men in human behavior, that is in the form of people relation as a social group of life in the community.

The Interactionist viewpoint says that the reality of social behavior is to be found when the individual interact and create their own social experience (1996:12). So, as a way to analyze society, it means the study of social behavior.

While man as a group of life makes a relationship throughout human society with regularity it is called as social phenomena. As Sweedlun and Crawford say Social Phenomena is verifiable facts or events in human relationship (1937:25).

Considering the explanation above this thesis discusses Social Phenomena in the society in Shakespeare's time. The focus of analysis is about Social fact and Social Stratification.

4.1.1 Social Fact

Emilie Durkheim in Bernard and Burgess's *Sociology Explained* says that social fact is the external phenomena constraining on individual's behavior (1996:481).

This sub - chapter explains the social facts appearing in the society and then it is related to the references made by the author in the play in order to describe and to comment about the society.

When Elizabeth I became the queen of the throne of England in 1558, she had to face responsibilities and problems which needed her physical strength and energy. The problems were caused by her previous reigns. Continental chivalries in Spain troubled Elizabeth and threatened to defeat her. Internal jealousy and intrigues surrounded her. Her father Henry VIII had left England in economic difficulties. Besides Edward and Mary had done little to make improvement during their short reigns. As Traveyan says the fist

year of Elizabeth saw a crisis in the social life in every parish (Travelyan: 1944:174).

Moreover, the ambitious nobleman was eager to use their personal advantage. Marry, Queen of Scott (heir to the throne because according to the Catholic belief that Elizabeth was illegitimate) also posed as a constant menace to Elizabeth's security (Eccles: 1873:98).

England of Shakespeare lacked of communication, modern housing, hygiene and sanitation. The sanitary condition of the country was bad. The terrible plagues ruined the country. The condition was started in the day of "Merry England" as the result of the unwholesome habits. The nobleman's castle and the king's palace were no exceptions to this condition. The floor of the royal dining rooms and reception chambers were strewn with grasses as carpets or rugs had not yet reached England. Disagreeable smells were disguised by the burning perfumes (Wolf: 1975:236,242).

The reference of this condition in the play, *As You Like It* appears when Shakespeare creates a story about the life of the banished duke, Ferdinand. He prefers to live in the forest of Arden rather than in the court, which he had come.

Duke Ferdinand is generally referred to as Duke Senior or the old Duke. He is the father of Rosalind and driven from his dukedom by his younger brother, Frederick. After his banishment, he prefers to live in Forest of Arden with his followers. He never complains of the lost of his right to the dukedom and of his usurping brother. Meanwhile, in Forest of Arden he lives in Robin Hood style. The statement appears in Charles's words below:

Charles: They say he is already in the Forest of Arden, and a many merry men with him: and carelessly, as the life in the Golden World, there they live like the old Robin Hood of England; they say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
(I, 1,8).

The quotation above happens when Oliver asks Charles about the latest news in court. Charles informs that after the banishment of the old duke in dukedom, the old duke lives in Forest of Arden with his followers. The life of the old duke is like Robin Hood style and like in the Golden world.

The characteristic of Duke Senior is cheerful in adversity. Refusing to remind on his past misfortunes because of his banishment from his dukedom. Then he seeks only the brighter sides of his present life. He gives cheers to other through the example of his own pleasure and comfort from the nature and social life. He expresses his attitude toward life in this quotation:

Duke Senior : ... And this our life , exempt from public haunt
Find tongues in trees, books in the running
brooks,
Sermons in the stones, and good in everything
I would not change it
(II, 1,36)

Here it shows the Duke's expression that tries to entertain his followers. He tries to entertain them that the life of court is full of intrigues and corruption but in forest all the hardship they have only

the cause of changing season. After all, the Duke thinks that adversity is a blessing in disguise. The hard life in Forest of Arden has taught him many valuable truths, which could not be learnt in the court.

Moreover, in conversation with his followers in the play, Duke Senior gives his comment about the life in Forest of Arden to suggest his delightful mind.

Duke Senior: Now, my co-mate and brother in exile,
Hath not old custom made this life sweeter
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court?
(II, 1,34)

The quotation shows the old Duke who tries to remind his followers about the charm of nature, the freedom from court flattery and the fellowship together.

The paragraphs above show that Shakespeare in creating his character, Duke Senior, tries to express the life in the court and in Forest of Arden.

He draws the life of the banished Duke and his followers in the Forest of Arden like the life of Robin Hood. Robin Hood was the legendary English outlaw of Middle Ages, whose feats were the subject of many ballads and tales. He lived with his followers in Sherwood Forest, near Nottingham and was noted for his chivalry. His skill was a bowman and his championship of the poor and oppressed him against the rich.

Moreover, Shakespeare refers the life in the forest as a life in the Golden World. Golden world in classical mythology is the world,

which is an ideal period in the remote past, when men lived in complete peace and justice, in harmony with nature and without having labor (Barber: 1981:27).

Shakespeare also creates in forest of Arden Duke Senior and his followers congratulate themselves on the delight of country life compared with the life at court. The Duke uses the word "painted pomp" in referring the life of the court that is dangerous of poisoning or secret assassination. There is also moral corruption. He also calls the court as "envious court" means the court, which is the intrigue and full of envy and jealousy (Turner, 1996:199).

Actually, Shakespeare's Forest of Arden in the play is adopted from Shakespeare's Arden in Warwickshire that was familiar to Shakespeare from his boyhood. As Downer says ...he has hunted, played and dreamed in Warwickshire countryside (1967:xiii).

Shakespeare's deep feeling in out door life is expressed of his own experience of the life in the house in Henley Street. In the play Shakespeare tries to refer about the social condition in his time through the life of the banished Duke in Forest of Arden. He dreams his life in Henley Street is like the life when he was boyhood in Arden that was close with nature and full of peace and harmony. In Fact, Shakespeare's life in Henley Street was the opposite of his life in Arden. The Street was known has a strong and bad smells, thick smoke and vapor of disgusting dirt. As Riske says,

"The banished Duke in *As You Like It* may had other reason then he gives for preferring life in forest of Arden to that of the court from which he had been driven and Shakespeare's delight in out-door life may have been intensified by his experience of the house in

Henley Street with the reeking pile of the filth at the front door "(Turner: 1996:xvii).

Moreover, in the play Shakespeare also makes another reference about social condition in his time. It has been mentioned that in the first year of Elizabethan I 's reign she had to face many problems that was caused by her previous reigns as Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary I. There was a conflict between Catholic and Protestant.

In the play, the conflict is reflected between Duke Ferdinand and Duke Frederick. Duke Frederick has usurped Duke Ferdinand 's dukedom and has exiled him. Charles shows this in this quotation :

Charles: There is no news at the court, sir, but the old duke is banished by his younger brother the new duke; and three or four loving lord have put themselves into voluntary exile with him, whose lands and revenues enrich the new duke; therefore, he gives them good leave to wonder (I, 1,6).

Charles shows the nature of a tyrant in his unexplained seizing of his brother's dukedom and seizure of the property of all Duke Ferdinand's followers. Duke Frederick's character is a tyrant. He is a man of strong passions. He lives in the dukedom after he usurpers the dukedom from his elder brother.

Duke Frederick's treatment to the people is a reflection of the condition in Shakespeare's time. The reference of the condition of the citizenship appears in the play when Duke Frederick tries to banish Rosalind from the dukedom. Rosalind is the only child of Duke Ferdinand whose his dukedom has usurphered. She is allowed to remain at court as a company for Celia his daughter. Actually the

reason of the Duke in banishing Rosalind, he wants to make her daughter, Celia is outstanding. Celia is being undervalued so long as Rosalind is with her.

The banishment of Rosalind appears after Rosalind and Celia are summoned by the Duke to watch the wrestling match that is continued at the place where they are now. Duke Frederick and his followers enter with Charles, the king's wrestler and Orlando. The Duke asks Rosalind and Celia to dissuade Orlando from the wrestling. They speak to him but he persists in his resolve. Orlando and Charles wrestle. Charles is defeated and is carried out. The Duke asks Orlando his name, and now he is displeased to learn that Orlando is the son of his former enemy.

Now it is shown the injustice of the duke when he seeks his harm because Orlando's father was once his enemy.

Duke Frederick: I would thou hadst been son to some
man else
The world esteem'd thy farher honourable,
But I did find him still mine enemy:
Thou shouldst have better pleased me with
this deed,
Had st thou descended from another house,
But fare thee well; thou art a gallant youth,
I would thou hads told me of another father
(I,1,22).

The Duke goes without bestowing Orlando. Rosalind and Celia are shocked at the Duke's treatment of Orlando. They stay behind to thank and encourage him. Rosalind gives Orlando a chain.

Le Beau, a courtier returns to warn Orlando to leave the court at once since the Duke is displeased with him. In the same time Orlando recognises that Rosalind has won his heart.

Meanwhile in the Duke's court, Duke Frederick accuses Rosalind of treason and then he commands her either to be banished from court or to die. He rejects Rosalind's defence of herself. It is shown in the play when Duke Frederick summons Rosalind to be exiled from his dukedom:

Duke Frederick :You cousin:
Within those ten days if that thou be'st found
So near out public coirt as twenty miles,
Thou diest for it

Rosalind :I do beseech your grace,
Let me the knowledge of my fault beat with
me;
If with myself I hold intelligence,
Or have acquitance with my own desires,
If that I do not dream or be frantic,
As I do trust I am not then, dear uncle,
Never so much as in a thought unborn.
Did I oftended your highness.

Duke Frederick :Thus do all traitors;
If their purgation did consist in words,
They are as innoent as grace itself;
Let it suffice thee, that I trust you not
(I, 3, 28-29).

The quotation above describes Duke Frederick's treatment to Rosalind. He summons Rosalind to leave the court. Rosalind is amazed and desired humbly to know how she could offend him. She protests that she is innocent. The Duke alleges her and his suspicions is the sufficient cause of her banishment. Rosalind will not be satisfied with it. Her father is not a traitor, neither is Rosalind. The mere suspicions of her uncle makes her a traitor.

Duke Frederick's treatment to Rosalind is one of the reflections about the black picture of the conditions of the citizenship during the reign of Elizabeth I. It can be seen in the rule of the Council. It was very protective character. If a man lived immorality he was summoned to the Guildhall and will be examined to the truth of the rumour. If his guilt was proved and he refused to reform he was ordered to leave the town (Cunnigham:1970:49).

The other scene that describes the social fact as the reflection of the society in *As You Like It* is about the restriction of the individual and strictness of the Laws.

The idea of the life of the people in England is found in the record of the monastries. The land is belonging to the church and the people were their tenants. Much of the land had been let out in estate on what was known as Knight's fees. The tenants were liable to be called out for military service when they were required. The Lord had great power in landownership. They were permitted to cultivate the land on a rent paying and gave some labor when it required.

In *As You Like It*, it is illustrated by the treatment of Duke Frederick to Oliver,

Duke Frederick :Not see him since? Sir, sir that
cannot be:
But were I not the better part made mercy,
I should not seek an absent argument
Of my revenge, thou present, But look to it:
Find out thy brother, wheresoe'er he is;
Seek him with candle; bring him dead or
living
Within this twelvemonth, or turn no more
To seek aliving in our territory
(III,1,68).

The quotation shows Duke Frederick summons Oliver and charges him to bring his brother, Orlando back dead or alive within a year. The Duke is very upset. Orlando is suspected of being concerned in the flight of his daughter, Celia and his niece, Rosalind. Oliver must find his brother or he must leave his dominion.

Duke Frederick's treatment to Oliver is the reflection of the condition of the society in Shakespeare's time. Oliver has to leave his dominion because he has no right in having the land. It is a reference about the real picture of the condition in Shakespeare's time while people did not have a right to have their own land. Their position were only as the tenant. It was true in the tradition that Shakespeare had to leave the place hurriedly in consequence of the deer poaching in the pack of the local landowner (Travelyan:1944:132).

Moreover in Shakespeare's time people were not allowed to spend in the open air in three days and nights in consequent to any inhabitant who spoke disrespectfully to any town officers or who disobeyed any of the municipal Laws. Whereas, every inhabitant had to go to Church at least once a month and the penalty for absence was a fine of twenty pound. To Swear was prohibited. Laws were strictly enforced. For some reasons people in England often spoke affectionately (Cunningham:1970:41).

Shakespeare makes a reference when he describes the sentence of Le Beau, a courtier. He tries to make an affected speech to Celia. Celia then makes a humor in the answering of it,

Le Beau :Fair princess, you have lost much good
Sport
Celia :Sport I of what colour?

Le Beau :What colour madam! How shall I answer you?
(I, 2,14)

Shakespeare makes an insinuation at the affectation of the Elizabethan courtier. He describes about the insinuation in this play by Celia's pun on "colour", prompted by Le Beau's affectionate pronunciation of the word "sport". He must be confused in pronouncing 'sport' and 'spot'.

4.1.2 Social Stratification

Social stratification is a division of society into hierarchy of unequal social group who has differential access to material goods and power (1996:481).

Based on the quotation above the analysis of this thesis is about the social hierarchy that appears in the different classes in society and the dominant belief of the people in society.

In English society in Shakespeare's time there was a well-defined hierarchy. It was a series of graded ranks. In theory every individual belonged to one of these grades and what he could do and could not do and even the clothes he was permitted to wear depended on the grade to which he belonged. Four main grades were usually recognized: 1.Gentlemen (Nobility Major) 2.Citizens (Nobility Minor) 3.Yeoman and 4. Artificer and Laborer (Cunningham: 1970:35-36).

The second group was citizen. It included everybody who worked in a town and masters of their trade. The journeymen or craftsmen who were hired by the master and paid daily wage and also the learners were not included of this group.

The third group called yeoman. It was a group of farmers who possessed the considerable property, and had land worthies at least

forty shillings a year. They also obtained manual labor on their farms. The fourth group was the all kinds of wage-laborers, and peasant who were not substantial enough to qualify as yeoman.

The first group, the gentlemen were subdivided into considerable numbers of grades. At the top was the prince or sovereign. Then come the peers or nobility (Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons) and finally the lesser gentry (knight, esquires, gentlemen).

It will be noticed that the word gentleman in Shakespeare's England has more than one meaning. It could mean anybody in the top group of society including knight, noblemen and even the monarchs. However, it was also used as the name of one sub-group of this class, namely the lowest, the simple gentlemen.

The gentlemen probably formed only about five percent of the population but they had almost all the power and many privileges. Essentially they were a landowning class, but certain other groups were also recognized as gentlemen. As the example, there were army officers of the rank of captain and men with a doctor's degree from the university (Travelyan, 1944:163).

The reference of the graded ranks is shown in the opening scene of *As You like It*. Here, Orlando complains against his brother, Oliver that he has not been given the education that appropriate to gentlemen, and has thus undermined his gentle status. The following quotation shows:

Orlando: As I remember, Adam it was upon this fashion bequented me by will but poor a thousand crowns, and as thou sayest, charged my brother, on his blessing, to breed me well; and there begins my sadness. My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his profit; for my part,

he keep me rustically at home, or to speak more properly, stays me here unkempt for call you that keeping for gentlemen of my birth, that differ not from the stealing of an ox?
(I.1, 2).

The quotation shows Orlando who complains to Adam that his brother, Oliver has done nothing to educate him. As a gentleman he has to have a proper education to support his status but his brother, Oliver has not given him self-improvement.

When in the same scene Oliver comes, high words pass between the two brothers. Orlando demands that his brother should give him the education, suitable to his position. When Orlando and Oliver take part in actual physical violence against each other Oliver calls Orlando a villain, to which Orlando replies,

Orlando : I am no villain. I am the youngest son of
Sir Roland de Boys; he was my father; and he is thrice
a villain that says such a father begot villains. Were
thou not my father, I would not take this hand from
thy throat till this other had pulled out thy tongue for
saying so: thou has railed on thyself
(I, 1,4)

Here, Orlando plays the meaning of villain. As *Oxford Learner Advanced Learner's Dictionary* says villains first as wrongdoer, wicked person and villain can be as a villein means feudal serf in the Middle Ages (Hornby, 1987:957).

Orlando is very angry when Oliver calls him a villain. It means Oliver himself is three times more as a villain or scoundrel as he says

that the son of a knight is a peasant. The word citizen, similarly, refers specifically to one social group.

In another scene of the play, Jacques also refers to one of the citizen class in society using the word citizen to moralize over the weak deer,

First Lord :O, yes, into a thousand similies
 First, for his weeping into the needless stream;
 "Poor deer," quoth he, "thou makest a testament
 As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
 To that which had too much; "then, being there
 alone,
 Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
 "Tis right" quoth he; thus misery doth part
 The flux of company: anon, a careless herd
 Full of the pasture, jumps along by him,
 And never stays to greet him; "Ay," quoth Jacques,
 "Swep on, you fat and greasy citizen;
 'Tis just the fashion: wherefore do you look
 Upon that poor and broken bankrupt here?"
 Thus most invectively he pierceth through
 The body of the country, city court,
 Yea, and of this our life: swearing that we
 Are mere usurpers, tyrannts and what's worse,
 To fright the animals and to kill them up,
 In their assign'd and native dwelling- place
 (II, 1,38).

He refers to the rest of the herd as "fat and greasy citizens" who sweep pitilessly as the victim, the poor and broken bankrupt. This is a satirical hint at the citizen-classes suggesting they are selfish and cynical and abandon a fellow-citizen who runs into financial difficulties.

The phrase "fat and greasy" suggests both the well-fed opulence of the citizens and also the handling of goods. Whereas a gentleman

did not care anything resembling manual labor, and was careful to keep his hands and his clothes clean.

In practice, the social system was more complicated than the four classes that are suggested. Moreover, the class was not rigid, and there was movement both up and down. Indeed, in the sixteenth century there was a whole new nobility created by the Tudor Monarchy along side of the ancient nobility, while many successful merchants and lawyers climbed into the rank of the gentry (Wolf: 1975:245,260).

Shakespeare also refers to the dominant belief of his age. It was reflected the hierarchical forms of society. It was the idea of the order or hierarchy was central. The whole universe formed on great hierarchy, from God. Everything had a place in it.

Below God were the angels. Man was a key point in the chain, the link between matter and spirit and he has given authority to cure the small scale of universe.

The hierarchies that composed the universe were similar to one other in various ways, as God was the head of the universe, so the king was the head of the society (Ford: 1963:18).

According to the traditional astronomy, the earth was at the center of the universe. Surrounding the earth was a series of the central transparent hollow spheres, which carried the heavenly bodies. According to some authorities, each sphere made a different musical note that could not heard to human ears as it was rotating. The resulting harmony being known as the Music of Spheres to which there is a reference in *As You Like It*:

Duke Senior : If he,compact of jars grow musical,

We shall have shortly discord in the sphere.
Go seek him: tell him I would speak with him
(II,7,56).

It is described that the Duke senior who inquires about Jacques whom he has found nowhere. He is astonished to hear from the First Lord that he was merry to hear a song. The Duke wonders how Jacques as "a compact of jars" can grow musical. Soon there will be no Music of the Spheres. It means there is no harmony anymore in the world.

In Shakespeare's time people already knew about the picture of Music of Sphere. It was composed of the four elements and was subject to continual change. The heavens were above and the four elements were composed of a fifth element, perfect and unchanging.

According to this world-view, it was natural for people to accept their place in the social hierarchy. It was natural for subjects to obey their king, women to obey their husbands, children to obey their parents (Ford, 1963:40-41).

The king is God's deputy on earth, and rebellion against him was rebellions against God and therefore it was a sin. The doctrine of the Divine Right of King said that a monarch derived his authority from God and was responsible only to him not to the people (Cunningham: 1970:38).

Based on the explanation above it can be understood that reference in the play used by Shakespeare to reflect and comment of life of the contemporary society in his time. Therefore, by using a reference as direction and clue in the play, it is useful to understand the contemporary society in Shakespeare time.

4.2 Description of the Custom and Manner

The meaning of the custom in general usage refers to the complete set of behavior pattern characteristic of the community or society (Clifton: 1968:25). Meanwhile the meaning of the manner is person's way of behaving toward others (1987:518).

Therefore, it can be concluded that custom as the modes of behavior in the social relationship and it is as the tradition and accepted by the group in a certain community. While manner is known as a way to do dealing with situation, practice and also custom (Clifton:1934:30). Custom and manner discuss in this thesis is the English's addicted about sport and games and also the manner of the Englishmen around the city of London.

During Shakespeare's early years here, London was a walled city of about 200.000 with seven gates providing access to the city from the east, north and west. It was geographically small and criss-crossed by narrow little streets and lanes (Coles: 1978:7).

Each environment had a parish church that dominated the life of the limited community. In the south and outside were slums and haunts of criminal types and farther out were the agriculture lands and huge estates.

London had four singularities above all other cities, such as the Monuments of Westminster, the Exchange for merchant's meeting, the Bridge over Thames and the Street of Cheapside. The community in London itself crowded on market days by colorful variety of men and women from surrounding districts come to buy and sell. On other days it set quiet in the rolling meadow of Warwickshire into which its High Street and Henley Street and Bridge Street disappeared, inviting

adventurous young people to wander and observe and dream (Downer, 1967:vi).

In *As You Like It*, Shakespeare mentions,

Jacques: You are full of pretty answers. Have you
not been acquainted with goldsmith's wives, and
conned them out of rings
(III,2,84).

The reference of Jacques is interesting. Here, Shakespeare wants to describe the attitude of the young man in London toward Orlando's attitude in the play. Jacques suggests here that Orlando is one of the brainless types of young man who has spent his time in loafing round Cheapside.

In those days goldsmith's wives used to show themselves off in fine clothes, sitting before their doors to persuade gallant young man to buy. This was an effort to attract the customers for their husbands. They would supply the idle young gallants with much opportunity for party and flirtation. Goldsmith's row in Cheapside was the pride of London for its display of glittering ware and naturally a resort for young fops with more money than brains.

The vision of London with its glittering streets is supplemented by another glimpse of street life. In the play, it is shown when Rosalind is describing the love of Oliver and Celia. Rosalind says,

Rosalind: O, I know where you are: nay, 'tis true
There was never anything so sudden, but the fight
of two rams, and Caesar's thrasonical brag of "I
came, saw, and overcome:" for your brother and my
sister no sooner met, but they looked; no sooner

signed, but the loved; no sooner loved, but the sighed; no sooner sighed, but they asked one another the reason; no sooner knew the reason, but they sought the remedy; and in these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent; they are in the very wrath of love and they will together; clubs cannot part them (V, 2,140).

This is indeed interesting. Laws were not strictly kept then and the police were few. Often fight and riot would arise in the streets. The London apprentices were armed with clubs usually stout oaken staffs (Coles: 1978:6).

When a riot arose, immediately peaceful citizen would give their complain to summon to the spot. This was a well known that the Learners in order to prevent the trouble were protected with their great clubs. The custodian of the peace was required to peaceful citizen when the trouble was arising in London (Turner: 1996: xviii).

It was the nature of the English that they were strongly addicted to all kinds of pleasure above all nations. The country attributed with idleness, many monasteries and the great and large housekeeping of Lord and gentlemen.

No notion so frequently used to with hawking and hunting sports then the English did. They had been store in out of England by the Queen's favor. There were many outdoor games in Shakespeare's time. The game of bowl was popular pursuit in the village green.

Bowling houses were noted in Shakespeare's time as being centers of gambling. They were as subjects to certain very strict Laws.

Sports and pastimes, archery, the hunt, falcons, wrestling, all athletic pursuit was very popular in Elizabethan time (Cunningham, 1970:31-33).

In the play, Shakespeare gives an illustration about the wrestling match in the opening scene. After the quarrel between Oliver and Orlando, Orlando decides to join the wrestling match to seek his fortune.

Meanwhile, Charles as the king's wrestler informs Oliver about Orlando's intention about the wrestling. He tries to make Oliver warn Orlando for joining the games. Rather than dissuading Orlando, Oliver asks Charles to defeat Orlando even by fair or foul play. Then Charles decides to defeat Orlando,

Charles: I am heartily glad I came hitther to you he
 come tomorrow, I'll give him his payment: if ever he
 go alone again. I'll never wrestle for prize no more:
 and so, God keep your worship!
 (I, 2,10)

From the quotation above, it is shown that the wrestling should be exciting and dangerous. Charles promises not to join the game anymore if he can win the game. The wrestling also called as the breaking ribs games as it is supported by Le Beau's information about the games,

Le Beau: The eldest of the three wresled with
 Charles, the duke's wrestler; which Charles in a
 moment threw him, and broke three of his ribs, that
 there is little hope of life in him: so he served the
 second, and so the third. Yonder they lie; the poor
 old man, their father, making such pitiful dole over

them, that all the beholders take his part with weeping
(I, 2,16).

Based on the description it is shown how miserable the game because it causes the dead and it is called as the bloody game.

Shakespeare must have seen many such spectacles of this type of games, which have brutalizing influence on people. There was a barbarous old sport such as the cock fighting. The birds were matched against each other in cockpits and the brutal spectacles attracted great crowds.

It is a record that Queen Elizabeth entertained foreigners to display of cock-fighting and bear-beating. The Queen was a supporter of the drama but she did not wish it superseded the more brutal sport just mentioned.

In 1591 there was a Royal command that plays were not to be staged on Thursday because bear-beating was usually held on that day. Town of any size possessed its own bear and the bear was tied in town. The bear that was kept for this purpose died, whereupon the churchwardens gave order to sell their great bible in order to raise money to buy another bear.

In speech of the Duke about Jacques in *As You Like It* Shakespeare shows his spirit of humanity and kindness to animals,

Duke Senior: Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
 And yet it irks me, the poor dappled
 Fools,
 Being native burghers of this desert city,
 Should, in their own confines, with forked heads

First Lord: Have their round haunched gored.
 Indeed, my lord,
 The melancholy Jacques grieves at that;
 And, in that kind, swear you do more isurp
 That doth your brother that hath banish'd
 you.
 To'day my Lord of amiens and myself
 Did steal behind him, as he lay along
 Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
 Upon the brook that brawl along this wood:
 To the which place a poor sequester'd stag,
 That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
 Did come to languish; and, indeed, my lord,
 That wretched animal heaved forth such groans,
 That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
 Almost to bursting; and the big round tears
 Coursed one another down his innocent nose
 In piteous chase: and thus the hairy fool
 Much marked of the melancholy Jacques,
 Stood on the extremest verge of the swift brook,
 Augmenting it with tears
 (II, 1,38)

First Lord as one of the lords who follows the Duke Senior in the exile informs about Jacques. He describes how he has overheard the melancholy Jacques in crying on the death of a deer.

Jacques in this play is described as a melancholy. He merely comments on his fellows and their doing. He is a cynic, always assuming the lowest mental in people and seeing only what is absurd in them.

Jacques also illustrates the affectation of the Englishmen's traveler. It is pointed as the reference in Rosalind's ridicule of Jacques:

Rosalind: Farewell, Monsieur Traveller: look, your

Lisp, and wear strange suits: disable all the benefits of your own country, be out of love your nativity, and almost chide God for making you that countenance you are; or I will scarce think you have swam in a gondola
(IV, 1,112).

Rosalind's words to Jacques as the reference of the manner of the Englishmen in England. Those of the Englishmen, who had visited Venice, came back to their own country, strangely changed. They would speak in artificial accents, wear outlandish cloches, and disparaged everything of their own country.

Moreover Barnaby Riche in Kenneth Muir's *Elizabethan and Jacobean prose* says,

...that in the wrything if them I have vused the same manner that many of our yong Gentlemen vseth now adaies in the wearing of their apparel, which is rather followe of fashion that is new; sometimes after the Italian manner; and many tymes their imitate the Frenche fashion
(1936:13-14).

Being a melancholic person, Jacques also make typical references in his speech to the Seven Ages of man. It may be noted in the following:

- (1) And then the lover,
Sighing lie furnace, with a woeful
ballad
Made to his mistress' eye-brow

Shakespeare refers to the people in his age. The contemporary poet as pretender of the passion of love and addressed their verses to

mistress with fanciful names existing only in the imagination of the poets and not in his flesh and blood.

(2) Then a soldier
Full of strange oath and bearded like
the pard

Here, there is a reference to the different styles of beard, focused by the man of the Elizabethan age. The soldier would have one cut of beard, the bishop another, the judge another still. Then also Elizabethan soldiers who served abroad would acted strange and import them into their own country.

It is also a description of the manner of people in English's society. The whole country was filled with men and women singing song, composing the music and writing the verses. It was a form taken in England by the free; joyful spirit of the Renaissance (Travelyan: 1944:134).

(3) And them the Justice,
In fair round belly with good cap lined

It is a satire on the Elizabethan Justice of the Peace. It was a custom to present magistrates with capons, by a way of securing their goodwill and favor. A singer quotes " a Justice of the Peace is a living creature that for half a dozen chickens will dispense with a dozen of penal statutes".

Another scene as the reflection of the custom in the society in the play shows in Rosalind's disparagement of Phebe's beauty:

Rosalind: 'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk
Hair,
Your bungle eyeball, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship (III,
5,104)

It may be noted here that the dark hair, inky brown and black eyes were not in favor at the court of Elizabeth. It was the custom to pay direct or indirect compliments in the poetry, and the drama of the day to Queen Elizabeth. Now Queen Elizabeth was blonde. Therefore it is natural to underestimate women on a *brunette* (a dark hair women). As Sir John Hayward writes about Queen Elizabeth in Kenneth Muir's in *Elizabethan and Jacobean Prose*,

Excellent Queen! What doe my words but wrong
thy worth? What doe I but guilt gold? What but
shew the sunne with candle, in attempting to
prayse thee, whose honor doth flye over the whole
world upon he two wings of Magnamity and
Justice, whose perfection shall much dime the
lustre of all other that shall be of thy
sexe?(1936:3).

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

In dramatic conventions, a dramatist uses a means to extend or supply his idea toward dialogues and stage actions. He often uses familiar story, legend or famous things that he expects the audience to know. The writer uses reference as a way to direct the reader to understand his passage in his work. This is used in liberal use and then crosses the reference to large things.

As You Like It is one of Shakespeare's plays, which was written in 1599, has references as the reflection of the contemporary society in Shakespeare's time. The references can be found through the language, which are used as the dialogues of the characters in the play.

The reference appears in the play that reflects the social phenomena in society of Shakespeare's time. It is based on the social facts and the social stratification in that time. It is a reflection of the actual fact of the society. It tells about the poor condition, the jealousy of Duke Frederick concerns for his daughter's happiness, envy and the intrigue that is reflected by his treatment to the people, the restriction of individual and the strictness of the laws.

In *As You Like It*, Shakespeare reflects this condition in telling the life of the banished Duke in the Forest of Arden and about Duke Frederick's character and his treatment to the people.

Furthermore, the situation appears in the reference in the play telling about social stratification. Shakespeare also reflects about the hierarchical form in the society. He reflects about the graded ranks and the dominant belief of the people.

Besides the social phenomena, the references also reflect about the custom and manner of English people. These tell about the addiction of English people to all kind of pleasure such as games and sport. In the play, Shakespeare refers one of these sports, wrestling match.

Shakespeare also refers about the manner of the people around London City. It is characterized by the young man who spends most of his time on loaf, the learner who attributed by the clubs and the Englishmen's traveler who strangely changed after their coming from abroad. Whereas, the street is filled by men and women singing a song, composing the music and writing the verses. There is also a reference that reflects the adorable of people to their queen Elizabeth.

Based on the explanation above it is seen that Shakespeare uses reference in *As You Like It* is to reflect of the life of English contemporary society in Shakespeare's time.

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