

THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF MRS CLANDON'S ATTITUDES
TOWARD HER FAMILY IN SHAW'S YOU NEVER CAN TELL

A Thesis presented to the English Department,
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By :

EVI MAHSUNAH
NIM. 960110101028

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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This thesis is dedicated to:

- My beloved late father, **Muhammad Fadloli**, the wisest man whom I have ever had. Thanks for your supports and may Allah gives the best place in His side.
- My beloved mother **Siti Alfiyah** who has devoted her affection and attention for my well being.
- My beloved brothers **Muhammad Jauhari** and **Ali Mansur**.
Your supports mean everything to me and I love you all.
- My dearest **Mubin** who always accompanies and supports me in happiness and sorrow.
- My Alma Mater.

Motto:

وَأَنْ عَاقِبْتُمْ فَعَاقِبُوا بِمِثْلِ مَا عُوْقِبْتُمْ بِهِ
وَلَئِنْ صَبَرْتُمْ لَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لِلصَّابِرِينَ

*And if you want to repay the bad treatment, do it as well as you got.
However to be patient is better (The Holy Koran, An-Nahl:126).*

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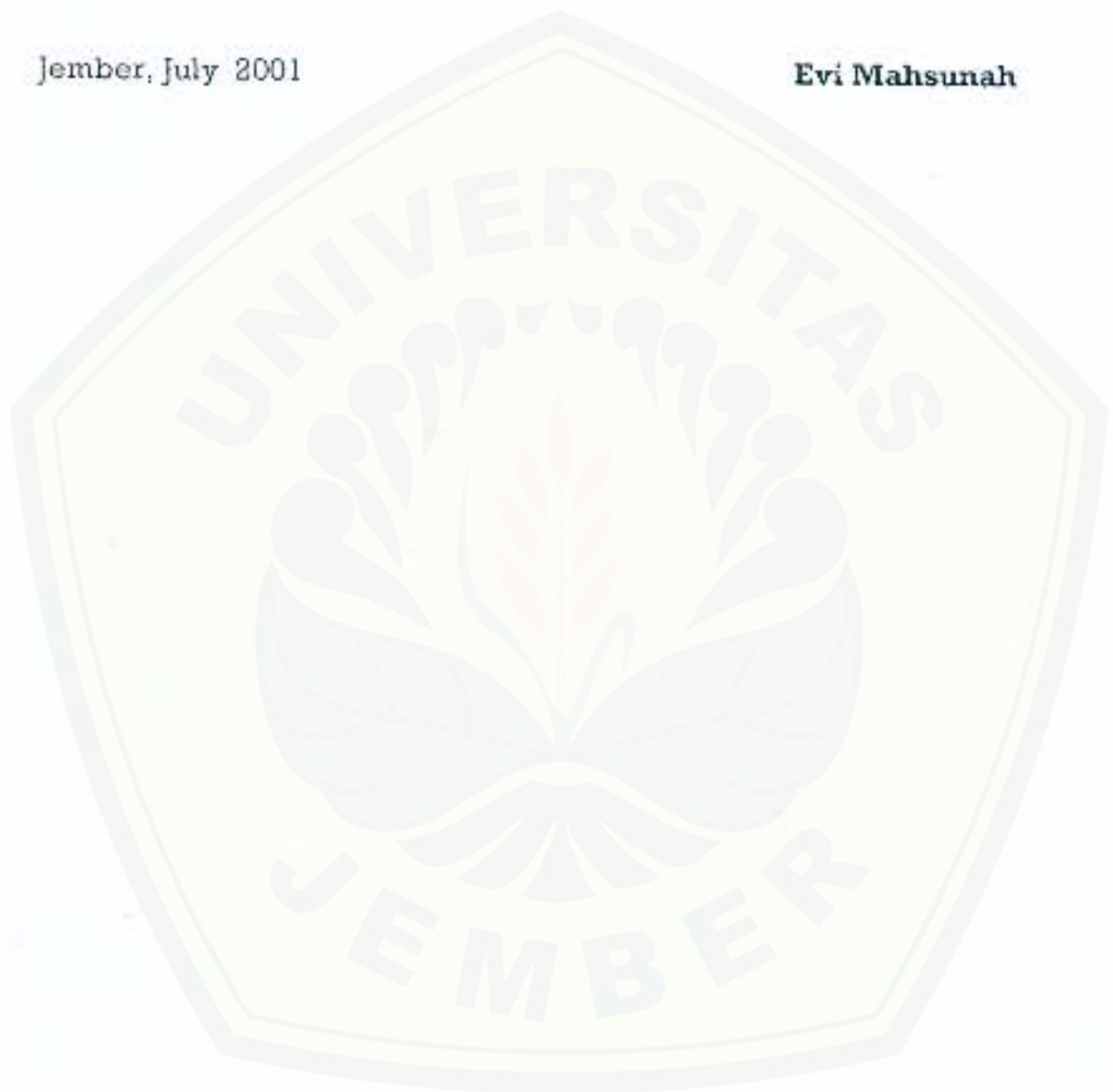
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Evi Mahsunah





CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Rationale

Literature and life are inseparable, since they can influence each other and literature reflects human's life. Literature itself is one instance of the art forms, from which people can achieve not only pleasure but the idea of life as well. It is closely related to life in accordance with its state as human work. The material of literature is exploited from the author's experiences of life and his sight toward life, with his thought and feeling the author arranges and composes those material into a new story. Literature also deals with the problems of life and the ways they face them. Wellek (1956 :94) states that:

Literature 'represents' 'life' is in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been the objects of literary 'imitation'....

Moreover literary work can appear in a form of drama besides poetry and prose. As the readers, we are free to choose what kind of literature we shall enjoy. A good literary work lives because it can give us a number of pleasures in its satisfying forms. It lives not only because of the thought and feeling expressed but also because of the way in which the thought and the feeling expressed or the style (Jones, 1968:4). A good literary work also will drive us into a large, close and fresh relation with life. Through literary works we can observe or analyze whether the actions which have been done by the characters in the stories are favorable or not. Therefore, reading literary works is useful for us to

understand life better. We also can deepen the meanings and the values of life, even we can broaden our limited personal experience.

Drama is one of the literary forms, dealing with human feelings, thoughts, actions, motives, and it tells the readers about the human experiences. Reaske states that a drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various actions of and dialogues between a group of characters (1966: 5). It means that drama essentially deals with life and problem of life. Through the dialogue and the action, the actor is willing to share his experiences of life, to express his abstraction of thought toward a certain aspect of life in order to deepen the values of life. So, by reading and understanding drama we will directly learn life and the complex problem of life in a different point of view. According to Reaske (1966:7-8) there are two main kinds of drama, they are comedy and tragedy. Comedy deals with pleasurable events and happy resolution. The subject matter is essentially light, and the main characters usually can overcome obstacles successfully. Comedy also consists of humor, joy and optimistic emotion. While tragedy involves events which has a climax in unhappy disaster. The subject matter is necessarily dark and the hero is defeated by forces outside his control.

You Never Can Tell is a comedy written by an Irish-born playwright, George Bernard Shaw, who is considered to be the prominent writer in the contemporary period of English literature. This play portrays about the members of a fatherless family who return to England after eighteen years in Madeira, where they have been living with their mother, Mrs Lanfrey Clandon. She is a celebrated suffragette and a famous writer in Madeira. Mrs Clandon has three children, the elder daughter, Gloria, and the twins, Phil and Dolly.

This play is important and very interesting to study because it presents the main character's attitudes, especially her attitudes toward her family and in facing the problems in her family.

The events that happen in this play can exist in real life in our time. Attitude is universal, because it is a basic concomitant of behavior. Attitude also has an important rule in determining one's action toward problems, persons, things and the situations in which he is involved. A person is regarded by his associates to be kind, cruel, industrious, or lazy as he displays one or another of these behavior qualities. Hence, one's behavior in relation to other people and things is index of his attitude (Lester, 1963:167).

1.2 The Problems to Discuss

Reading literary work, such as a play will enrich one's knowledge about life. It can give readers not only amusement but also moral teachings. By learning some characters who are created by a playwright someone will be able to sharpen his feeling and lead him to the character's attitudes. He also can analyze how the character's attitudes and what the effects to the other character which can be seen through the events which happen in the play.

Shaw in his play, *You Never Can Tell*, portrays that Mrs Clandon as one of the main characters in the play has separated from her husband, Mr Fergus Crampton. She takes the custody of her children and lives in Madeira as a fatherless family. Her case is very common.

Mrs Clandon married before she was old enough to know about what she was doing, the result was although she was a married woman, she had never been in love.

Her negative attitudes toward her husband drive her to take a decision separated from her husband. She also accuses him to be inferior and old-fashioned. She is always angry when her children ask about their father. She supposes that her husband is nothing to her children or to her.

Mrs Clandon never imagines that her attitudes toward her family will cause serious problems when they return to England. The main problems of this fatherless family happen when the children insist on her mother to tell the truth about their father, because many people in England always ask about their father. Mrs Clandon is very confused with her children's insisting questions. Then she invites Mr Comas, her husband's friend, to explain everything about her abandoned husband to the children, since the children know nothing about their father.

The main character's attitudes toward her family and her attitude toward her family's problems are very complex and various. Those phenomena are very interesting to analyze. Therefore, the problems to discuss in this thesis are focused on the main character's attitudes, their causes and their effects toward her family.

1.3 The Scope of Study

In order to avoid the absurdity of the discussion, the object of this thesis is focused on the causes of Mrs Clandon's attitudes and its effects toward her family in *You Never Can Tell*. There are only three main problems to discuss in this thesis. First, it is about Mrs Clandon's attitudes. They consist of her attitudes toward her family and her attitudes toward the main problems in her family. The second is about the causes of her attitudes and the last is about the effects of Mrs Clandon's attitudes toward her family and herself.

1.4 The Hypothesis

It is important to make hypothesis before doing further study in this thesis. According to Young (1982:20), "The function of a hypothesis is to direct our search for the order among facts". This thesis concerns with the causes and the effects of the main character's attitudes. It deals with Mrs Clandon's attitudes toward her family and her attitudes in facing the problems in her family. She hates her husband very much, therefore, she always treats him in negative attitudes. She supposes that he is nothing to her family. Mrs Clandon never imagines that her attitudes will effect serious problems in her family. Based on the problem to discuss above, the hypothesis is whether or not the main character's attitudes have some causes and effects to her family.

1.5 The Approaches to Use

To make the study easier and clearer, two kinds of approaches are used. They are psychological and sociological approaches.

The psychological approach is applied in this thesis in order to analyze the main character's attitudes, her ideas, and her experiences. According to Wilbur S. Scott, there are three applications of psychological knowledge of art. The first application provides a more precise language with which to discuss the creative process. The second applications deal with literary biography and the study of the life of the author as a means of understanding their art. The last applications can be used to explain fictitious characters (1962 : 71) .

The sociological approach is used to analyze the relation of the characters and the society, which influence the events. Wilbur S. Scott

states that sociological approach can be used to understand the social milieu in which the artist responds to it (1962 : 123). Sociological approach stresses the way of the character's adoption with the environment and it takes place throughout the way of the individual's interactions with the society.

1.6 The Method of Analysis

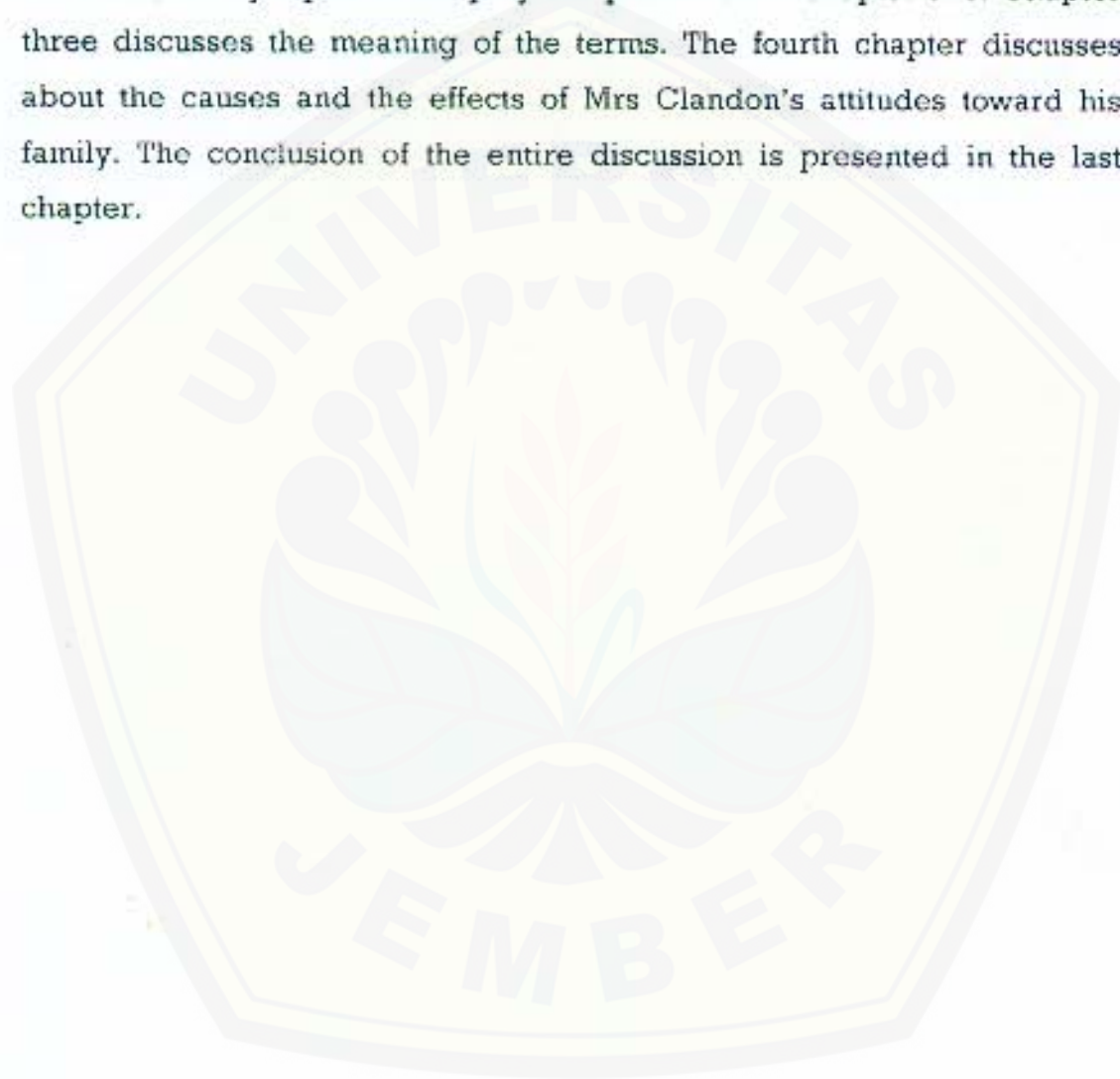
The writing of this thesis is entirely done through the library research. The data and the information which support the discussion of this thesis are taken from many sources and references. While an inductive method is applied to compose this thesis. The analysis begins from particular to general one (Hadi, 1994: 42). In this case, the analysis begins from analyzing the main character's attitudes, her feeling and her emotion and then they are concluded to general one by analyzing the events as the causes and the effects of main character's attitudes.

1.7 The Goals of the Study

The goals of this thesis writing are firstly, to study deeply the attitudes of Mrs Clandon and their effects to the other people. Secondly, to enlarge and deepen the writer's insight about George Bernard Shaw and his works concern with his thought toward the social problems in the modern period, particularly in *You Never Can Tell*. After all, it is hoped that this thesis will be useful enough, Shaw's literary works particularly, and to learn generally about the values of life from this drama for practical uses.

1.8 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters which are interrelated to each other. Chapter one is an introduction. It deals with the exposition about literature and the scope of the study. The biography of Bernard Shaw and the synopsis of the play are presented in chapter two. Chapter three discusses the meaning of the terms. The fourth chapter discusses about the causes and the effects of Mrs Clandon's attitudes toward his family. The conclusion of the entire discussion is presented in the last chapter.



CHAPTER II
THE BIOGRAPHY OF BERNARD SHAW AND
THE SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY

2.1 The Biography of George Bernard Shaw

George Bernard Shaw belongs to Irish writer and he was born on July 26, 1856 in Dublin. He came from the Irish Protestant family. He had two sisters and was the only son of George Carr Shaw and Lucinda Curley Shaw. His father was not only unsuccessful corn-dealer but also a drunkard. Shaw never drank alcohol and added vegetarianism to the asceticism. He inherited sense of humor and high ideals from his father. His mother was an independent and emotional woman who liked music very much. She became a talented amateur singer who performed a good deal in public. The teacher, who trained her voice and conducted her concerts in which she sang, was George John Vandaleur Lee (Hillegass, 1964: 5-6).

Shaw began his education at the Wesleyan Connectional School in 1867 and later attended Wasley College. He failed in his school. He was only learning what interested him and thought that he got nothing acceptable from it, so he consequently ignored anything provided by the school. He did not allow scenes of his plays to be published in school text. He read voraciously the Bible, Shakespeare and Dickens at the age of thirteen. Then he found church as an ordeal disliking music and inactivity. However, on a visit to the country, Shaw began to think of himself and religion.

The family broke up, in spite of Shaw's father's reform by abstaining from school and Shaw remained with him in Dublin while his mother and

his sisters sought a living in London with their music. For five years (1871-1876), until Shaw was twenty, he worked in a land agent's office. He worked as a clerk in a local real estate, but he faced many problems by the reason of his habit of singing during the office hours. When he was approaching twenty years old, he determined to become a great man, so that he must leave Dublin that gave no favorable opportunities for his ambition. In 1876, he went to London to join his mother in order to improve her prospect as music teacher. He began his literary career as a writer of unsuccessful play. In 1882, Shaw was interested in socialism after attending a lecture by Henry George, the author of **Progress and Property**. Then he continued studying socialism by reading **Marx's Das Capital**. Further, he became a street corner orator for the Marxist Social Democratic Federation, a Marxist society. In 1884, Shaw joined Fabian Society, an organization founded in England whose aim was to sustain the general propagation of socialism by means of peace. Although he was closely related with the most important of socialist thinkers in England in the late of 19th century, Sidney and Beatrice Webb and William Morris, he was never a conventional socialist (Hillegass, 1964: 7).

Shaw's experience in a street demonstration in 1887, when the crowd where easily routed by the police, convinced him that socialism had no chance of success through revolution in England at that time. The Fabians formed a middle class who could be regarded as intellectual and capable of serious independent thinking and they detached from the trade union movement. Shaw remained loyal to Fabian principles to the end of his life, and his major works of political education, **The Intelligence Women's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism** (1928) and **Everybody's Political What's What?** (1944) where thoroughly Fabian in their nature and tendency (Morgan, 1980:7)

In the later nineteenth century, there were some laws to give woman personal freedom. They had the similar right to man in education, employment outside the home, political power etc. As a socialist, Shaw supported the emancipation of woman, one clue to support the emancipation of woman in his play **Candida** (1894), **Man and Superman** (1903).

Bernard Shaw wrote novels but he did not succeed in getting them published. Two great men, William Archer, who had a journalist, social reformer, translator and Ibsen, champion of the great Norwegian dramatist, brought Shaw to be a journalist as art critic to **The World** in 1886. Then following his time as music critic to **The Star** in 1888. He was appointed to be a dramatic critic for **The Saturday Review** in 1895. He wrote the three-volume collection of pieces for this paper and published under the title **Our Theatre in The Nineties**.

The first of Shaw's play to be performed was **Widower's Houses** (1892). Shaw collected the dramatic works he had written and had them published under the title **Plays Pleasant, Plays Unpleasant** and **Three Plays for Puritans**. **Plays Pleasant** contained **Arms and The Man** (1894), **Candida** (1894), **The Man of Destiny** (1896), and **You Never Can Tell** (1894-1896). **Plays Unpleasant** contained **Widower's Houses** (1892), **The Philanderer** (1893), and **Mrs Warren's Profession** (1893). **Caesar and Cleopatra** was written in 1898-1899, **John Bull's Other Island** and **Major Barbara** appeared in 1907, **The Doctor Dilemma** (1911), some years later by 1903 **Man and Superman** (Abrams, 1962: 1285-1286).

In 1898, Shaw married a wealthy upper-class, intelligent Irish woman and a fellow of Fabian Socialist, Charlotte Payne Townshend. The couple stayed in London and later moved to Ayot St. Lawrence. Their marriage endured for forty-five years and was childless.

When war broke out in 1914 Shaw fell from the height of his popularity to the most unpopular period of his whole life. In 1914, he wrote another three plays, **Common Sense about The War**, **Heart Break House** and **Back to Methuselah**. He also wrote **Pygmalion** (1921), this play has been turned into films with the title **My Fair lady**, then came his masterpiece **Saint Joan** (1923).

Charlotte Payne Townshed, Shaw's wife, died in 1943. Shaw decided to stay in house at Ayot St. Lawrence and continued writing almost until his death at the age of ninety-four. He left some of his money for the purpose of improving English spelling.

On principle, he had always refused public honors, titles, honorary, degrees and even the highly exclusive order of merit, however, he accepted the Nobel Prize for literature in 1926. (Morgan 1980: 10-13)

2.2 The Synopsis of the Play

Mrs Lanfrey Clandon is an intelligent and idealist woman. She has separated from her husband, Mr Fergus Crampton and lives with her children in Madeira. Her case is a very common, she is married before she is old enough to know what she is doing. The result is although she is a married woman, she has never been in love and she has never had a love affair.

Mrs Clandon has three children, the elder daughter, Gloria, who is almost twenty; she is a much more formidable person than her mother. Then, the twins are Phil and Dolly.

This fatherless family lives happily, Mrs Clandon becomes a famous author in Madeira. She is a good mother for her children and they are very proud with her. Mrs Clandon teaches everything to her children, but she tells nothing about the children's father. So, the children have never seen

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the face of relatives, never known a claim except the claim of freely chosen friendship.

One day, this fatherless family returns to England after eighteen years in Madeira. Mrs Clandon has educated Gloria to take up her work when she must leave it. This is the reason why she has brought her back to England. She feels that she has no right to bury her children alive in Madeira. This family stays in Marine hotel London.

On a fine August morning, the twins, Phil and Dolly go to the dentist for Dolly's toothache. The dentist is a young man about thirty-one, his name is Valentine. Dolly is very glad because Valentine has operated her toothache successfully. Valentine also introduces the twins to his landlord and the twins invite them to have lunch with their family in Marine hotel. Valentine asks the twin about their family, and he is very startled when Dolly says that they do not know who their father is. Then, Valentine explains to them that many people in England do not bother much about dress and manner as they thought before, but the very important thing is about father's existence, alive or dead. Phil and Dolly realize that here in England everybody asks who is their a father the very first thing. So, their mother must tell them about their father, he may be alive and might have a lot of money.

Mrs Clandon is very startled when the twins conduct her to tell the truth about their father, because their knowledge of human nature lead them to believe that they have a father. Mrs Clandon is very angry to her children and with her agitation returning, she says to them that their father is nothing to them. The twins are silent, but do not satisfy. Gloria also insists their mother to tell the true because they have a right to know. Then Mrs Clandon reminds her to her father's manner and temper who often hit

her with a whip. The children cannot imagine, how barbarous their father is, but they cannot believe it all.

Mrs Clandon is unable to think clearly, she cannot bring her self to tell her children the truth. She has opinion to invite Finch M' Comas, an old friend of her abandoned husband. She explains to him why she has made him come down to her place. Partly because she wants to see him and partly because she wants him to explain everything about her abandoned husband to the children. Her children know nothing about their father and now, when they have come back to England it is impossible to leave them in ignorance any longer.

M' Comas, a man about fifty takes a chair from the luncheon table and begins to make a long communication. The Clandons watch him expectant, he says to the children that their father lives in this town, he is about fifty-seven and his name is Fergus Crampton. After listening to M' Comas explanation, the twins are very shocked, because they have met Crampton. He is Valentine's landlord. Dolly remembers when Valentine introduced her to Crampton, he said that she is like his mother, and now, Dolly understands that he meant his daughter. Phil also declines that Crampton is entirely unfit to be his father or his sisters' father or his mother's husband, although he has a great deal of money. The twins tell to their mother that Crampton will come soon, because they have invited him to have lunch.

The twins make a plan to request William, the waiter in Marine hotel, to break the news to Crampton. They know Crampton will be surprised when he knows that they are his family.

In the afternoon, Crampton and Valentine come to Marine hotel for the twin's invitation. Crampton is very startled when the waiter says that M' Comas and his children who have not seen him for eighteen years are

waiting for him to have lunch. Crampton realizes that the people who have invited him to lunch are her own children and his own infernal wife. He is very angry and supposes this is a planning meeting. He wants to go out soon, but before he walk out, Mrs Clandon and her children ask him to come in.

Mrs Clandon gives a chance to Crampton to lead the meeting. He looks so bitter, his old-fashioned views on woman and children make him very disappointed when he discovers how his own children have grown up. In all these years, people who have had around him such as servants, clerks, business acquaintances always give respect and kindness to him. He never imagines, his own children call him mister Crampton and was laughing at him all the time after eighteen years of separation. He is also very angry when he has seen that his daughter, Dolly, is a smoker. William, the waiter who is dependable, efficient and wise comes to him and tries to make him cheerful by saying a philosophical words " You Never Can Tell Sir, You Never Can tell", It means that in our life sometime happen unexpectedly but we have to face it.

M' Comas tells to Mrs Clandon that her husband determines to seek custody of the twins and assume responsibility for their proper education, he has opinion go to the court. Mrs Clandon does not promise him because the deed of the separation gives her the custody of the children. This family is almost quarreling and Mrs Clandon supposes that all of problems in her family are caused by Crampton and these are his faults. M' Comas tries to give real advice, a friendly advice and Mrs Clandon has always trusted his judgment. M' Comas says when a man makes an unsuitable marriage, nobody is faulty because it is purely an accidental incompatibility of taste. So, Mrs Clandon cannot blame her husband about everything that happens. Mrs Clandon takes the children away from her

husband, brings them up and she is named after her name. So, they can imagine how the feeling of her husband as human nature. M^r Comas also tells Mrs Clandon that Woman cannot be very hard and there are men who have a good deal of feeling, kind felling, which they are not able to express.

M^r Comas takes the step for both Mr Crampton and Mrs Clandon. He asks them to obtain Counsel's opinion to know whether Crampton is bound by the deed of separation or not. On the other hand, Mrs Clandon does not want Counsel's opinion, because she intends to be guided by her own opinion. She does not want to meet her husband again. She does not believe the meeting will do any good, but the insistence of her children drive her to do it all.

Finally, Bohun, the Queen's Counsel who is the son of a remarkably tactful waiter is called in to settle the family's legal entanglements. He soon bullies everyone into a friendly arrangement. The first time, he confuses the family's name, but he realizes that in this family, it appears the husband's name is Crampton, the wife's, Clandon and the children adopt her mother's name. Thus, they have on the very threshold of the case an element of confusion.

The meeting decides that Mr Crampton's notion of going to law is all nonsense, his children will be of age before he can get the point of decided. The problems of legal custody can be abandoned since the twins will soon reach maturity and the name of their children soon be neither Clandon nor Crampton. Mr Crampton, Mrs Clandon and the children agree with this decision, and the children are very happy with their father.

CHAPTER III THE MEANING OF THE TERMS

It is necessary to understand the detail explanation of the meaning of the terms related to the title of this thesis in order to get appropriate and complete meaning of the terms. It also enables the readers to avoid unexpected misunderstanding of certain ideas.

There are three terms will be defined, those are: cause, effect, and attitude. It is hoped by clarifying the meaning of referring words, as they are the key words which lead readers to understand the analysis of the thesis.

3.1 The Meaning of Cause

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English explains the word cause as follow:

1. That which produces an effect, thing, events, person, etc that makes something happen.
2. Reason.
3. Purpose for which efforts are being made.

(Hornby, 1974:134)

The New Grolier Webster International Dictionary of the English Language states the words cause means:

That which produces an effect; brings about a change; from which anything proceeds and without which it would not exist; the reason or motive that urges, moves or impels the mind to act or decide.

(Mario Pei, vol. I, 1971:160)

The Webster's Third New International Dictionary explains as follow:

1. A person, thing, fact, or condition that brings about an effect or that produces all calls forth a resultant action or state.
2. A reason or motive for an action or condition.
3. Something that occasions or effects a result: the necessary antecedent of an effect: something that determines any motion or change or produce a phenomenon.

(Merriam, 1981:356)

The above definitions define the word cause as a reason or motive that moves the mind to act or decide and it produces an effect. Everything happening in this life has a cause.

3.2 The Meaning of Effect

The *New Grolier Webster International Dictionary of the English Language* defines the word effect as:

That which is produced by some agency or cause; a result or a consequence; power to produce results; force; validity; the result intended; purport; or intent; tenor or significance; the state of being operative; the result upon the mind of what is apprehended by the faculties.

(Mario Pei, Vol. I 1971:314)

The *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* states that the words effect means:

1. Something brought about by a cause or agent; result.
2. The way in which something acts upon or influences as object.
3. The final or comprehensive results; an out come;
4. The power or capacity the desired result; efficacy; influence.

(William Morris, 1970:415)

The *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* states that:

1. Something that is produced by an agent or cause: something that follows immediately from an antecedent: a result condition.

2. Effect is the correlative of the word *cause* and in general use implies something necessarily and directly following upon or occurring by reason of the cause, generally applying to intangibles such as bodily or social conditions or states of mind or feeling.

From the explanations above it is deduced that an effect is the product of operation of a cause or agent. An effect also can be called as a result or the last in series of effects that follow a cause and that is regarded as the last product of cause. The term effect is so common that it often happens in the life of human being. Effect is the result of cause. In life we often face some problems that bring some effects.

3.3 The Meaning of Attitude

Chilles G. Theodorson (1969:19) defines the word Attitude as follows:

1. An orientation toward certain objects (including persons, others or oneself) or situation that is emotionally tried and relatively persistent.
2. Attendency to act in a consistent manner toward certain related objects and situation.

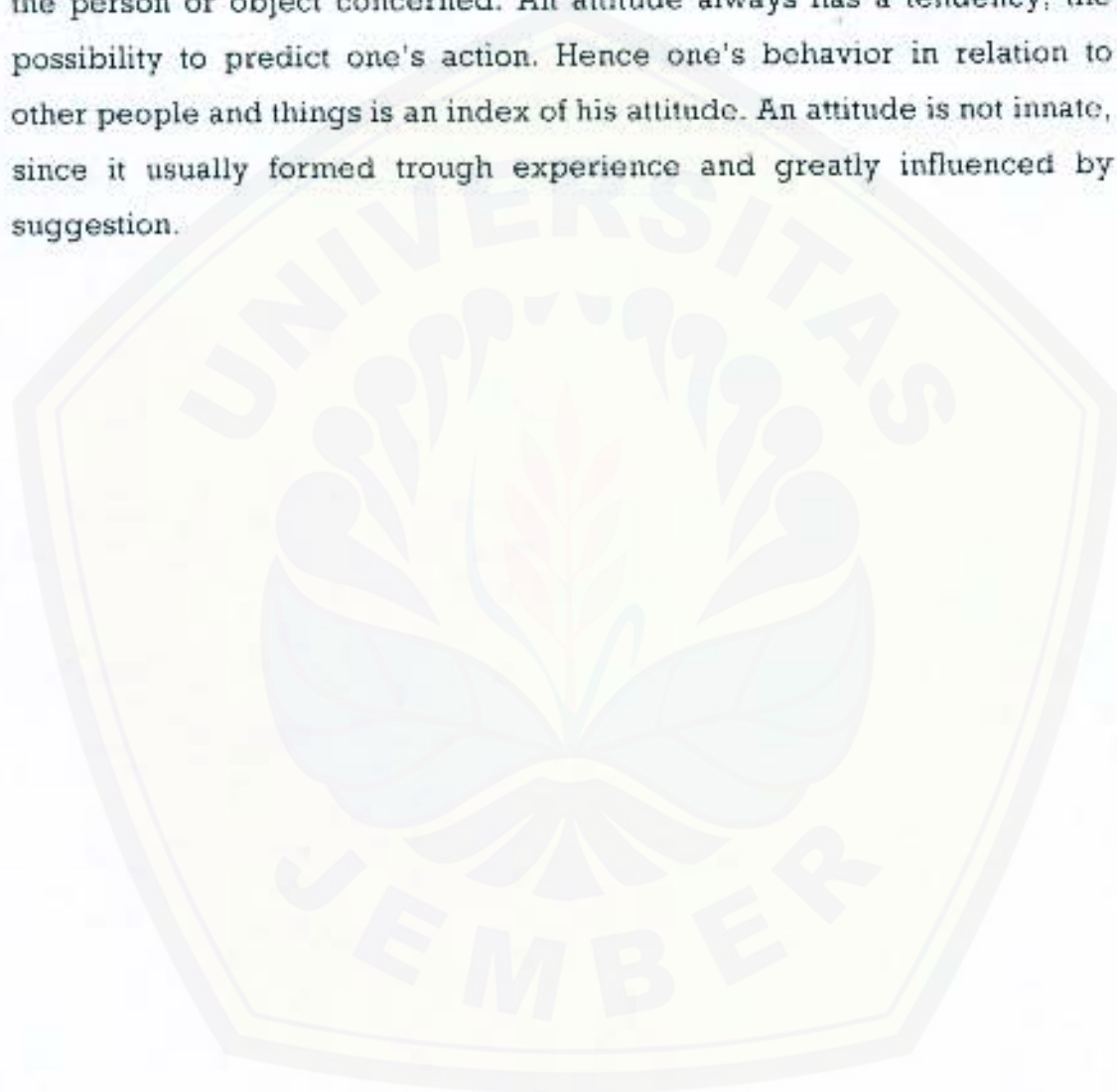
From literary point of view, Harry Shaw in *Dictionary of Literary Term* defines attitude as:

Manner, feeling, and position with regard to a person, situation, or tendency. The attitude of a writer to his subject matter determines the tone of his work: Pessimistic, optimistic, detached, outraged, whimsical, satirical, etc.

While Karl C. Garrison (1956: 160) in *Psychology of Adolescence* explains that:

"Although attitudes are more passive in nature than interest, they are extremely important in determining one's action in connection with various situations or problems with which he might be confronted. Thus attitude have been referred to as inclinations, prejudices or preconceived notions and feeling toward things, persons, situations and issues".

The above quotations show that attitude has an important role in determining one's action toward problems, persons, things and situations. It means that attitude is one's manner, emotion and action to evaluate objects either things or persons in order to affect one's responses toward the person or object concerned. An attitude always has a tendency, the possibility to predict one's action. Hence one's behavior in relation to other people and things is an index of his attitude. An attitude is not innate, since it usually formed through experience and greatly influenced by suggestion.



CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

George Bernard Shaw in *You Never Can Tell* portrays the members of a fatherless family who go back to England after living in Madeira for eighteen years. Mrs Clandon, as the main female character in the play, is an idealist woman. She is also an intelligent woman who succeeds in becoming a famous authoress in Madeira. Her idealistic attitudes drive her to decide separation from her husband, Fergus Crampton, and to live in Madeira with her children as a fatherless family. She devotes all of her affection to her children and they are very proud of her. She educates them well, but she never tells anything about their father. Since she hates him very much, therefore, she is always angry when they ask her about their father's existence.

Mrs Clandon never imagines that she will get problems when she brings her children back to England. Meanwhile, her children invite Fergus Crampton to have a lunch in Marine Hotel. They are unaware that he is their own father. Mrs Clandon is unable to think clearly to face this encounter. Then, she invites M'Comas, her husband's friend, to break the news to Crampton. She knows that he also never imagines this encounter. On the other hand, her children decline to accept Crampton as their father. According to them, he is unfit to be their father or their mother's husband. Moreover, Crampton wants to take custody of the children. Certainly, it makes her angry. As a mature woman, Mrs Clandon can face her problems in positive attitudes. Actually, she cannot solve her own problem alone. Therefore, she asks M'Comas to give suggestion.

Mrs Clandon's attitudes toward her family are caused by the experience of her unsuitable marriage. She blames her husband for all of her problems. She accuses him of being inferior and old-fashioned.

M'Comas explains to her the way to solve her problem. At first, he persuades her to be more patient because a woman cannot be very hard. He also tells her when an unsuitable marriage happens, nobody is faulty, because it is purely an accidental in compatibility of taste. So, she cannot always blame her husband. Then, he asks her to obtain a counsel's opinion in order to know whether Crampton is bound by the deed of separation or not.

Unfortunately, Mrs Clandon's attitudes bring not only positive effects, but also negative effects in her family. One of the negative effects of her attitudes happen to her husband. He suffers in his life because he has to lose his children's love. Mrs Clandon succeeds in making the children hate him. Therefore, the children do not recognize him to be their father and they also disrespect him. He absolutely suffers from Mrs Clandon's attitudes, but as a man, he has to face this condition maturely. On the other hand, Mrs Clandon's attitudes also bring positive effects toward her family and herself. Finally, her attitudes toward her problems produce a happy resolution. She realizes that a husband is needed in her family. They can live together, although the children are not named after her name or her husband's name because the children will be mature and get married soon. So, they will adopt their husband's name.

Indeed, Mrs Clandon's attitudes toward her family are caused by the experience of her unsuitable marriage and M'Comas' suggestion. They also have some effects to her family and to herself.

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