

(1 – 1) Introduction :-

Realism was the most significant literary movements after World War I . The literary goals , techniques and principles of realism are to paint an accurate picture of society by confronting the problems of the individual and of the society .

G .B . Shaw writes his plays with abundance of realistic details . His two plays “ Arms and The Man “ , and “ Mrs. Warren’s Profession”are considered to be special and excellent for conveying a message to the society .

Shaw wrote in areal style of problems about prostitution , marriage , love , injustice and follies in society . His plays present a symbolic interpretation of life . These two plays detailed characters that were shaped by society and tried to prohibit the good and evil aspect of life , represented by ‘Vive’ , the daughter of Mrs. Warren and her mother , who has anti_role in a reality .

The two plays were the most distinguishable of Shaw’s plays that he had written . Their distinction lay on the portrayal of characters towards realism .

(1 – 2) Thesis Statement :-

Realism , in literature is an approach that attempts to describe life without idealization or romantic subjectivity . It’s opposite to romanticism and idealism .

Shaw sets up his two plays , because he observes many follies , romantic things and wrong concepts that ar dominated the society . He has ideas and views opposite to these misleading concepts , so his opinions and ideas enlighten life through his society . Therefore he starts to write his two plays to realize realism in the society and discard romanticism and throw it away .

(1 – 3) Questions Of the Study :-

The questions to be answered by means of this study , are the following :-

- 1- Is Raina's love for Sergius is illusionary rather than realistic ?
- 2- Why Captain Bluntschli , is a realistic character than any other character in the play ?
- 3- How marriage for love represents reality in Mrs. Warren's Profession ?
- 4- Why women are forced to work illegally ?

(1 – 4) The Objectives of the Study :-

- The present study seeks to analyze and investigate realism in the two plays of Bernard Shaw .
- It has theoretical goals represented in describing and analyzing realism through the two plays .
- In addition , the study will explain, identify, and evaluate the psychological effects of realism in Shaw's the two plays, which is ever present in his description of war and notion of love and marriage , in order to push a positive progress forward to realism .
- Another objectives of the study , are to investigate the differences between realism and romanticism according to the two plays . And also to realize the effects of realism in society.
- The aim of this study is to apply a principle of realism within qualitative research projects .
- Realism is a way in literature that presents people and things as they are in real life .It is opposed to romanticism and idealism . Realism in literature is an approach that attempts to describe life without idealization or romanticism .

(1 – 5) The Significance of Study :-

The central focus of this study in realism in Shaw's two plays . The significance of it , lies in that two plays . By illustration the importance of the roles of characters : Raina , Bluntschli , louka and Vivie .

These perspectives against romanticism of social affairs . Consequently further studies could be reconsidered and reevaluated these roles which are helped to realize realism , and these characters whom they represented Shaw's ideas and thinking , not only in these plays , but the whole age in which Shaw lived .

(1 – 6) The Methodology of the Study:-

The methodology of the study as (qualitative method):

This research implies the qualitative methodology because realism study is a way of seeing , accepting and dealing with situations as they really are without being influenced by emotions or false hopes , and it is a reflecting ideas of real life situation , and depictions or descriptions of contemporary life in society “as they are” .

(1 – 7) Limitation of The Study :

- This study limited to present a realism according to Shaw's ideas which appeared in the two plays .And also limited to explain the role of realism through society ,and the differences between romanticism and realism item.
- This study is lacking in having an evidence for getting rid of romanticism, and many people could not understanding the reality , so they could not apply it in their life.

(1 – 8) Scope Of The Study :-

In its broadest scope , the term realism has applications in a number of distinct areas . In literature , art , aesthetics, in law and in philosophy .

It emphasizes areal existence or relation to it . This study concerns with realism in the literature - two plays of Bernard Shaw's , as reflecting to realism triumph against romanticism.

(2 – 1) Introduction :

The late nineteenth century was a period of tremendous change as political empires broke up , nationalism a rose , the power of middle class replaced to the aristocracy , colonialism flourished and the industrial revolution changed society .

In that period , literature emerged and writers moved towards a new study called (realism) . practiced by many authors in different countries, such as , Flaubert , a doctor's son , with his fiction ‘ “Madame Bovary” . And Henry James (1843 – 1916) , his most successful novel was ”The Portrait of a lady” , published as one volume in 1881 , with this novel expands upon many of the themes one finds in “ Daisy Miller” . This novel was quality noted during Victorian period nineteenth -century .

Most of the leading European writers of the realism movement , including, Charles Dickens , who wrote many stories and novels . And George Eliot in England who brings the Aesthetic on literature , he writes the novel ‘ “Middlemarch” a study of a provincial life , described by other novelists as the greatest novel in English language in a work of realism . Those such as Samuel Clemens , better known by his pen name of Mark Twain , author of the adventure of Huckleberry Finn “ (1884) , Twain's style , based on vigorous , realistic , colloquial American speech , gave American writers a new appreciation of their national voice . Twain was the first major author to come from the interior country , and he captured its distinctive , humor slang and iconoclasm just like Bernard Shaw , who begins with iconoclasm when he believes in realism .

For Twain and other American writers of the late nineteenth century , realism was not merely a literary technique : it was a way of speaking truth and exploding worn-out convention and romances . Other author , Stephen Crane (1871-1900) , he was primarily a journalist who

was also wrote fiction , essays , poetry and plays , Crane saw life at its rawest in slums and on battle-field . His civil war novel , ‘ “The Red Badge of Courage” , was published to great acclaim in 1895 , but he barely had time to bask in the attention before he died at 28, having neglected his health , he has enjoyed as a common man .

Cran’s Magge : A girl of the street (1893) , is one of the best of American novels . it is a harrowing story of a poor , sensitive girl whose uneducated , alcoholic parents , utterly fell her in love , and eager to escape her violent home life , she allows herself to be seduced into living with a young man , who soon deserts her , when her self – righteous mother rejects her , Magge , becomes a prostitute to survive , but soon commits suicide out of despair .

Horatio Alger (1832 – 1899) was a prolific nineteenth century American author whose principle output was formulaic juvenile novels , that following the adventures of bootblacks , newsboys , peddlers , buskers and other impoverished children . Other American realists are : John Steinbeck , Frank Norris . Jack London and Henry James and other more , who turned to psychological realism that closely examined the complex working of the mind .

In France , Gustave Flaubert (1821 – 1880) , his novels (Madame Bovary , 1857) , (Sentimental Education) , presented the highest stages in the development of French realism .

In German literature , nineteenth century realism developed under the name of “ poetic realism ” or “ bourgeois realism ” and major figures included Theodor Fontane , William Raabe , Theodor Storm , and Gustav Freytag , who developed the tragedy pyramid in drama , and extended to fiction (rising _ climax _ falling _ denoted) .

In drama , realism is most closely and associated with Ibsen’s social plays , whom Bernard Shaw was impressed . Shaw was a sarcastic he conveyed his message on stage with a comedy and a comic way , then he stated the realism in the society .

Archer , 1995 and Sayer 2004 , say “ a critical realism combines a realist with interpretive epistemology “ . And Bashker says : “ the basic assumption of critical realism is the existence of a real world independent of our knowledge of it” . “reality is conceived as being satisfied in three domains , the real , the actual and the empirical of real “ , (Bashker , 1998) .

(2 – 2) Background of Study

The background of this study , as reflects in two plays of G . B . Shaw , is about realism. Realistic often opposed to romantic and idealistic . literary realism is style of literature dealing with situations as they are without romanticism or idealism .

“Arms and The Man “ and “ Mrs. Warrent’s “ are the earliest plays by Bernard Shaw , appear to have a serious message . In “Arms and The Man” , the realities of love and marriage became one of the most frequent themes in Shaw’s two plays , and one of his goals , it meant to bring to birth a new and better generation .

The same as well as in “Mrs. Warren’s” , Shaw means to guide realism in the society , and he attacks the society and government . Shaw was a sarcastic , and he refuses the way conventional , as idealism and romanticism .

(2 – 3) Literature Movement in Nineteenth Century Concentration on Realism:-

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century there can be traced a significant development from romantic to more realistic themes . Realism movement began in the nineteenth – century French literature , after the ‘ 1848 revolution ‘ and extended to the late nineteenth and early of twentieth . The realists rejected romanticism , and based realism as a movement in literature on “ objective reality “ , and focused on showing anything without romantic idealization or dramatization . As literary critic ‘ I an Watt ‘ stated in “The Rise of The Novel” , modern

realism “began from the position that truth can be discovered by the individual through the senses” , (I an Watt) .

In the late 18th century romanticism was a revolt against the aristocratic social and political norms of the previous age of reason and reaction against a scientific rationalization of nature found in the dominant philosophy of 18th , as well as a reaction to industrial revolution .

Nineteenth – century realism was in its turn a reaction to romanticism , and for this reason it was also commonly referred as traditional or “bourgeois realism “. However , not all writers of Victorian literature produced works of realism . the rigidities conventions , and other limitations of Victorian realism , prompted in their turn the revolt of modernism .

Literary realism is style in literature that presents people and things as they are in real life , it opposes to romanticism and idealism . More over literary realism refers to the trend , begins with certain works of the century in France and extends to late nineteenth and early of 20th .

Shaw (1856 – 1950) was a towering figure of his time , he suffered criticism in his society .

He attacks romantic notion , [beliefs to ideas , romantic or idealistic to realistic picture] , as appears in “ Arms and the man “ as a work in 19th .

A literary movement from 1880 to 1930 that used details realism to suggest that society conditions , heredity , and environment had Inescapable force in shaping human characters , as opposed to such movement as romanticism or surrealism , in which subject may receive highly symbolic , idealistic , or supernatural treatment . Naturalism was an outgrowth of realism .

Whereas realism seeks only to describe subject as they really are , naturalism attempts to determine scientifically the underlying force (e . g . the environment and heredity) influence

the actions of its subject . Later in the 19th century , George Eliot's Middlemarch is described by novelists ' Martin Amis ' and Julian Barnes ' , as a greatest novel in the English language , as a work of realism . The novel " Middlemarch " shows the deeply reactionary mindest within settled community, facing social , political and technological change.

(2 – 4 – a) Realism :-

The term (realism) in its simplest sense means " acceptance " the facts of a situation and are not too influenced by any feeling or emotions or false hopes, and it is a reflecting ideas of real life situations . If we describe something as being false , therefore it must be far away from a realism .

The romance is said to present life as would have it to be more picturesque , fantastic , adventures or heroic than actuality Realism, on the other hand , is said to represent life as it really is . Thus it is clear that the purpose realistic , is to give the effect that it represents life and society .

As in literature , the term realism referred to a specific period in literature that started at the late –nineteenth century. At that time , writers moved toward a new style " realism " .

"What is the realism ? including the philosophy of important of the social sciences , realism has been an important , if not the dominant" Baert , (1998) ,(pp. 189-190)

More specifically , "Lakoff" lists . Characteristics of realism : (a) a commitment to the existence of real work , (b) a recognition that reality place constraints on concept , (c) a conception of truth that goes beyond mere internal coherence , and (d) a commitment to the existence of stable knowledge of the world . Lakoff,(1987):xv

The philosophic realism in general is defined by philosops : “ As the view that entities exist independently of being perceived ,or independently of our theories about them . Philips, (1987),(p . 205)

An Schwandt , says about realism : “ Is the view that theories refer to real features of the world . “ Reality” refers to whatever it is in the universe (I . e , forces , structures , and soon) that causes the phenomena we perceive with our senses “ Schwan’s “ (1997),(p.133) .

(2 – 4 – b) Romanticism :-

This term is opposite meaning to realism , it’s said to present life as would have , it is to be more picturesque , fantastic , adventures or heroic than actually .

It means that having a quality that a strongly affects the emotions or makes think about love , showing feelings only carry a long by mind and not care of actual situation . Describing situations involving love and the ideas of a romantic are not based on real life or that are not very practical .

When we say a romanticize thing . that means something seen more interesting , exiting, that it really is , opposes to realistic.

(2 – 4 – c) Reality :-

It means the way life really is not the way it may appear to be or what like it to be . when we say about something that reality exists , that means not something imagine .

And in reality , it means in fact , not the way something appears or has been described , but true and accepts the facts of a situation and not makes belief of different fact .

Reality is conceived as being stratified in three domains , the real , the actual and the empirical . Bashker , (1998) .

(2 – 5) Theatrical Realism :-

Nineteenth century realism is closely connected to development of modern drama , which as , Marten Harrison explains : “ is usually said to have begun in the early 1870s , with a middle period” . Work of the Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen – “Ibsen” is a realistic drama in prose has been “enormously influential “ .

Theatrical realism was a general movement in 19th century theatre from the time period of (1870 – 1960) that developed a set dramatic and theatrical convention with aim of bring a great fidelity of real life to texts and performances .

The movement of drama appeared in 19th in many countries . In addition to melodramas , popular and bourgeois theater in the middle of 19th century turned to realism in the “well made” bourgeois forces . Eugene Marine lab Icne in France .

In England the theater began in 1920s . Shaw influenced by “Ibsenism” theater , and began to allow his plays to perform on stage . Most of his plays were regarded with his audiences and readers .

That we say the theater in all countries has effected on realism .

(2 – 6) Some critics of the two plays:-

The basic assumption critical realism in the existence of a real independent of our knowledge of it “ (Bashker 1998) .

G .B . Shaw , received criticism on many direction , the church , the authority in the government specially when his plays were performed on stage , and encouterd criticism also from people spectators in theatre .

Arms and the Man belongs to the group of “pleasant plays “ , which is a brilliant comedy and a satirical . It was received by some critics as an attacking upon the military ideal and natural of solidarity , and no doubt that involved . And this refers to Sergius in the battle , who is one of the army . This attacking finds no accepting among soldiers in the army , so they criticize Shaw.

Shaw himself , in “Mrs. Warran’s Profession” , says :

That; : “people with completely theatrical imagination , tell me that no girl would treat her mother as Vive does” , peple in theatre say : “ no two straight line would enclose a space” .

Arnold Daly, produced , “Mrs. Warren’s profession in New York . the press of that city instantly raised a cry that , such persons as Mrs. Warrent are “ ordure” and should not be mentioned in the presence of decent people” ,(New York journalist 1905) (p . 206) .

This play , “Mrs. Warrent’s Profession” , was first produced privately by the stage society , at the new lyric club , London . After that time (1905s) , it produced in anywhere . In Kansas city , the authorities of this city was restrained by the courts of judge from prevention the performance of Mrs. Warren’s action on stage . The actress who impersonated Mrs.Warren’s role . was led to the police court , and offered her and her colleagues the alternative of leaving a city or being prosecuted under this by – law .

In London , Shaw’s “Mrs. Warren’s Profession” was immediately stigmatized by the lord Chamberlain in the church, the plays performance was prohibited and he (Shaw’s) , has been

branded by implication to his work . Some people criticized him , and considered him (Shaw's) as an unscrupulous and blackguardly author - Shaw lived this defamation down and neglected all people who criticized him , and he says : “Nothing would please our sanctimonious British public , more than to throw the whole guilty of Mrs. Warren's herself”.

(3 – 1) Plot of “Arms And The Man” :-

The play took place in a small town in Bulgaria , near the Balkans mountain . The time of the play was November 1885 . The battle of war began between Serb and Bulgan . Catherine , the mother of Raina , brought happy news about the battle , that Sergius , the rain’s fiancé had got victory after battle finishing , and her father Petkoff also had got safe .

Riana became full of joy as the result of this war she considered that all her romantic ideas about her fiancé , the officer , Sergius , have realized . Louka , the maid of Petkoff family , entered Raina’s room and requested her to close the windows and doors as there may be shooting in the street at any time . At that time Caption Bluntschli the Swiss officer who fought against Raina’s father and her fiancé , climbed the pipe and entered Raina’s room , Scaping from shooting .

Raina frightens at his entry , but she takes pity on him and hides him from Bulgarian soldiers to save his life , because they are chasing him and running after him . and later on Raina feels herself attracted towards Bluntschli .

Bluntschli described the battle field to Raina , she realized that her fiancé was coward in the battle , when the battle ended, Sergius came to meet his fiancé Raina , but she refused to marry him .

After the play reached its climax , Raina married Bluntschli who realized realism and also Louka , who married Sergius .

Later , each of Raina and Sergius knew the fact of realty , after had taken a lesson of realism from Bluntschli .

(3 - 2) Major Characters in play of “Arms and The Man”:-

(3 – 2 – 1) Raina petkoff :

Raina Petkoff is the heroine of “Arms and The Man”, the play commences and ends with her . She is romantic in her disposition . She harbors romantic about war and love , her father Petkoff is a major in the army , Catherine is her mother . She loves Sergius , the officer in a romantic style . Lastly she becomes realistic due to her contact with Bluntschli , because she learns the truth after the ending of the battle , this situation in war as described by Bluntschli, brings to her reality of war . In effect , her romantic idealism gives place to realism .

(3 – 2 – 2) Sergius Saranof :

Sergius Saranof is a tall handsome Young man . Romantic always comes to him and becomes by this romance . At the beginning of the play , Sergius is all romantic , he doesn’t know realism , but in the war against the Serbs , Sergius distinguishes himself. Bluntschli appears on the play , he destroys the romantic image of Sergius . He tells Raina that Sergius is no more than fool , because he (Sergius) views war to be a romantic hero , but later on after the ending of the war , the image of realities of the war makes him practical , and he realizes that soldering is coward’s art , only it is attacking or keeping out of harm’s way .

He loves Raina , and he is also ready to die for her Sake . The realistic Raina , after she had refused him, Sergius changed his loving from Raina to louka and foud himself in realistic position and married louka .

(3 – 2 – 3) Captain Bluntschli :-

Captain Bluntschli is the most impressive character in “Arms and The Man” , he makes a dramatic entry into the play till the end . He is a Swiss full of aliveness .

He joins the Serbian army as a professional , he is a son of a rich hotel – owner , he loves adventure , he likes no illusions about life and things . Bluntschli corrects both Raina and Sergius and makes them discard their romantic notion of war , love and marriage . Both Raina and Sergius realize that the attitude of Bluntschli is the right one . All these make Bluntschli an abject of interest in the eyes of Raina . Initially , his frankness shocks her and finally makes her to accept him . Shaw gives us in the play , an anti-romantic hero , in Bluntschli .

(3 – 2 – 4) Louka :-

Louka is a maid – servant of the Petkoff . She is very ambitious and thinks very high of herself . She lectures in her job by Nicola , an old servant . Sergius flirts with her , she does not believe in rank , position , status , politeness and always she is proud of herself . And she is a realist all in all . She despises Nicola and rejects his way as being always servant , without any ambition besides , she is proud , she is an arrogant . Her marriage with Sergius befits her mood and temperament . She represents a realistic in this play . In many situations , as Louka is an ambitious , she despises Nicola when she engages to him .

Petkoff :“ Louka ! Are you , mad ,

Sergius ?why, this girl engaged to Nicola”

“Act III. (p. 80).

(3 – 3) Plot of “ Mrs. Warren’s Profession” :-

“ Mrs. Warren’s Profession “ , was written in 1894 of draw a tension to the truth of prostitution and unrealistic way of marriage . Mrs. Warren was a woman between 40 , and 50, years , formerly pretty . She had no husband , only friends , such as Praed and Mrs. Grofts , the rich man . Vive her daughter was opposite to her opinions . Warren’s parents were dead , she had no work , only her job as a prostitution to keep soul and body .

Vive was sent to London to study there , when she came in holiday to her mother's house she met Praed, an old friend to her mother sooner . Her mother and her closed friend , Mr. Grofts , the rich man , came , they sat all together , then introducing happened between them , the rich man offered an idea to marry ' Vive ' , but she hated him , and she began to ask her mother about her father , the real father .

Another friend to Mrs. Warren, Sir , Rev , the real father for 'Vive' , and he is a secret father , 'Frank' the son of Sir. Rev. loves Vive and wants to marry her for love , unlike the rich man who wants to marry her for money .And there are many clashes between them . Sir . Rev. The clergy man of the church refuses the marriage of his son, Frank, to Vive , and when Mrs. Warren becomes angry , he say to her: "you know the reason" and " they will not allow to marry each other" . (Sir . Rev. is her father) .

At last Vive goes away from her mother to live both, alone , and says goodbye to her mother and goodbye to Frank without marrying him as a result of a shock causes by her mother .

(3 – 3 – 1) Major Characters of "Mrs. Warren" :-

Mrs. Warren was between 40, and 50, formerly Pretty a dressed , in brilliant hat and blouse fitting over her bust , a gay blouse . She had no husband , all her parents were dead , only her daughter Vive from a secret father ' Sir . Rev ' the elergy man of church . And her niece – sister ' Liz ' had left home and did not come , even Mrs. Warrent did not know her sister where was .

Mrs. Warren's job as a prostitution , she was a adulterer woman , as a prostitution , , and this job is imposed for her by the government and community of society , as Shaw stated , likes many women were have no jobs to keep living in the life .

Mr. Grofts :-

Grofts was a tall man , powerfully – built style of a Youngman . He was friend to Mrs. Warren , he was represented as a protector for her , he wanted to marry her daughter ‘Vive’ because he was a rich man .

Vive :-

Vivie is a secret , an illegitimate daughter of Mrs. Warren. Sir . Rev the clergy of church is her father . She is a beautiful young girl , opposes her mother in opinion , she represents a realistic as well as her aunt ‘Liz’ , she loves Frank the son of her father , but she does not able to marry him . She leaves mother house and prefer to live away from her mother as a result of some shocks . And so does her aunt Liz .

(3 – 2) Realistic characters :-

(3 – 2 – 1) Realistic characters in “ Arms and The Man “ :-

(Nicola) : Nicola , the servant in Petkoff’s house , lives his reality situation as one of inferior class , as a servant, he satisfies of that . He has no ambition or else ability to develop his position . when Petkoff , his master told him that , he was engaged to Louka , the maid servant , (Nicola) denied this .

Petkoff : “ Louka ! Are you , mad , Sergius

why, this girl engaged to Nicola .

“ Act III . (p . 80) .

Nicola :“ we gave it out so , Sir and

, I look forward to her custom and recommendation

.“ should she marry into the nobility

. Act III (p . 80)

Nicola hopes that Louka would be a good customer when he owns a triad shop .

(Bluntschli):

Bluntschli represents realistic character in the play .He changes Raina and Serguis to the realism he shows Raina her reality and the real facts of the war.

(Raina):

Raina was a romantic girl in the first of the play ; goes to bed murmuring ; ‘ My hero ! My hero ! (act 1. p . 19) this is a romantic girl’s romantic view in life , she thinking of the blessed reality and beginning to murmur . After the battle had finished , she discovered that her fiancé was coward , then changed her ideas about romance to realism and it was a decisive turn .

(Louka) : Louka doesn’t believe in rank , positive and She is a realistic all in all . She defies her servility to Raina , she is a handsome proud girl , and she also defies Sergius , the noble officer , she marries him in spite of she doesn’t care of the ranks , and they don’t matter for her , but marries him only for love .

(3 – 2–2)Realistic characters in“ Mrs. Warren’s “ :-

(Vive) : the daughter of Mrs. Warren . Mr. Groft wants to marry her because he is a rich man , but she refuses that . She wants to marry for love . Her position creates a realistic character in her opposition style to her mother .

(Liz): the aunt of Vive and niece –sister of Mrs. Warren, she works in a shop , then works as a servant in many houses, she never works such as Mrs. Warren’s job .

Vive to her mother :

“ Did you and your sister think so ?

“ act I . (pp . 247)

Vive wants to know that ,does her aunt Liz's work the same profession of her mother ?

Vive to her mother :

“ But why did you choose that business ?

saving money and good management

will succeed in any business” .

“ act I . (p . 248)

Vive prompts her mother to select any work that gets money but not prostitution job.

(3 – 3) Reality in the Two Plays

(3 – 3 – 1) Reality in “ Arms and The Man” : -

Shaw presents realism in most of his works , which is very clear through the portrayal of the characters , he uses devices , such as , wit , humour , irony and satire in his plays , as to enable him for conveying his message of reality among society. ‘Mc Cable Joseph’ mentions in ‘ (Vol-2)’ : “George Bernard Shaw (1856 – 1950) is a towering figure of his time , depicts his society candidly for which he suffered” . “ ‘Mc cable Joseph ‘(Vol , 2)(p.7).

According to the above lines , George Bernard Shaw really wants to reflect the aspect of realism in his play “ Arms and The Man “ , attacks romanticism , illusions and follies . Raina is a romantic girl , she loves beauty .

She says : “ what will he care for my
poor little worship the acclamations of
a whole army of heroes ? but no matter
; I am so happy ! so proud . It proves
that all our ideas were real after all “

Act I . (p . 17)

Raina loves Sergius very much , and she expects that her darling . Sergius , the officer , would realize the real ideas . Raina also says :

“ Oh no think that it was all true !
that Sergius is just as splendid
and noble as he looks ! that the
world is really a glorious world
for women who can see its glory
and men who can act its romance !
what happiness ! what unspeakable
fulfillment” .

Act I . (p . 17)

Raina ensures the romantic love towards Sergius , her fiance . And as pointed out by A . C . wards , about the romantic relation : “ the romantic view of war is based on the idealistic notion that men fight because there are heroes , and that the soldier who takes the biggest risks , wins the greatest glory and he is a greatest hero ” . Ward notes of “ Arms AndThe Man ” . (p. 98)

Spanier , (1990) . Says in “ *The Great War* ” : (person who does not appreciate the value of life , reality , its rules , and also rules of war , definitely will lose . And regardless of the life a person lives , death is the ultimate sacrifice and “ Those who play by the rules , lose more and faster than other) . Spanier (1990) . (*The Great War*).

Hassan Abdelkareem , states in his book “ Varieties of English ” , in “ Arms and The Man ” , we have the basic incident around which the play is built the dramatic opening enables Shaw to satire and make fun of the glory of war and romantic notions about love and marriage . “ H. Abdelkareem “Varieties of English ” . (p . 19) .

Most people glorify war and officer of army , specially women tend to marry them , because of their solidarity ranks.

Raina adores a heroism and she considers Sergius as a great hero , and idolizes him by saying :

“ Our ideas real ! our ideas of what Sergius

would do .our patriotism. our heroic ideas ,

Act I . (p .17)

Raina was a romantic in her tendency , because she had hidden the romantic ideas about war and her love , in herself .

Sergius , after war, has learnt something about realities of war , he said : speaking to Catherine, Raina’s mother :

“ I am no longer a soldier . soldering , my
Dear madam , is the coward’s act of
attacking mercilessly when you are
strong , and keeping out of harm’s
way when you are weak . That is
the whole secret of successful
fighting .Get your enemy at a disadvantage
; and never , on any account , fight him on
equal terms .”

Act III (p . 42)

A . C. Ward , notes about Sergius’s state after the ending of the war : “ Sergius has learned something about realities of war and so disgusted by them that he has sent in his resignation , saying is the coward’s act of attacking mercilessly when you are strong , and keeping out of harm’s way when you are weak “ . (p .98). “ A . C Ward ‘ “ notes of “ Arms and The Man”

“George Bernard Shaw attacks war and considers it as a destruction : “ War is destruction of life , it is evil and stupid “ “The notion would be ruled in wisdom and virtue , and war and other evils would vanish from the earth” A . C. Ward, notes in General introduction , (p . 94):

It’s really , Sergius comes out with a fact of war as mentioned in above lines . Sergius knows reality from the war.Shaw wants to explain the reality of war and the reality of soldiery through Sergius role .

Bluntschli , after climbing Raina's room , he plays an important role . the progress and the advancement of the action within this role is that , Bluntschli changes Raina towards the reality and makes her discarding her romance notions of war , love and marriage , he reports and transmits the position of the battle to her , he says to Raina about Sergius , her fiance :

“ Hm !you should say the poor

Devil pulling at his horse “

act II . (p . 27)

Raina says :“ Why should he pulled at his horse “

Bluntschli : (Impatient of so stupid question)

“ Its running away with him : do you

suppose the fellow wants to get there

before the other and be killed ? “

act II . (p . 27)

The lines above show us how Bluntschli , makes Raina to forsake her romantic notions about war , love as well as Sergius , and as Shaw wants to set that , Sergius is a coward and fool , just like an Done Quix , in his charging , war – cry .

Bluntschli says to Raina about Sergius in battle :

“ He did it like an operatic tenor . a regular

Handsome fellow , with flashing eyes

and lovely moustache , shouting his

war – cry and charging like Done

Quixote at the wind mills . we did laugh “

act II . (p . 27) .

H. Abdelkareem in his book “Varieties of English” , states that :“ Initially , she is full of contempt for him , but later on , she feels herself attracted to him (Bluntschli) the fugitive(Bluntschli) describes the cavalry charged led by Sergius her fiance . He shakes her faith the romantic idealism . She realizes that Sergius’s act has been the most stupid and foolish one . she also realizes that Sergius victory has been due to change to the fact that the Serbian had the wrong ammunition” . From the book of “ Varieties of English” H. Abdelkareem (p . 23)).Also H .Abdelkareem mentions :

“ The situation of Raina after war ending , is a sort of climax towards the truth . Shaw makes fun of romantic illusions about war and love on stage without damaging the dramatic technique and he develops the event of the play smoothly with lively action to show people the changing of Raina character . H . Abdelkareem “Varieties of English” (p . 24.)

When Bluntschli recounts the news of the battle , Raina immediately after some feelings of pity , and after he tries to fall down to the ground to go away , she says :

Raina says (anxiously) :

“But if you fall ? “

Act II . (p . 30)

Bluntschli says :(answers)“ I shall

sleep if the stone were a feather bed goodly”

act II . (p . 30)

Raina :“ come away from the window .

Now you must truth to our hospitality .

You don’t yet know in whose you are .

I am a petkoff . “

act II . (p . 31) .

A.C. Ward , comments about conversation above : “In a musing scene of kind that is specially typical Bernard Shaw , Bluntschli shows Raina her real character . “Notes of “ Arms and The Man “ (p . 98).

Bluntschli was able to let Raina to change the wrong way , as she was (aromantic) and shifted to the right one (realism) , immediately and perfectly through identifying himself to her.

Raina : “ Captain Bluntschli “

Bluntschli : “ yes “

Raina : “ do you mean what

You said just now “ “ do you

know what you said just now ? “

Bluntschli : I’d

Raina : “ !!! how did you find me out ? “

act II (p . 70)

That dialogue shows us , that Raina would absolutely separate from Sergius to Bluntschli , to the truth , to the reality.

A . C ward in his note : “when Raina succumbs at last to man . She calls him a chocolate cream soldier , Bluntschli has cured her of the second of the two deceptions which rule her life when play begins she no longer thinks of war is a romantic game , nor does she any longer thinks of marriage as the mating of beautiful heroine and handsome hero in lifelong romantic dream . Instead of the ornamental and fickle Sergius , she takes her husband, as the plain Bluntschli, whose common sense and six hotel stability and comfort .“ A .C. ward , notes of “ Arms and The Man” (p . 99)

All the above lines ensure or reflect the leave from Sergius to Bluntschli (the truth) , from the romanticism to realism . Also the conversation below between Raina and Sergius reflects the same reality .

Raina to Sergius:“I never said

I wanted to see you again”

Sergius:“Ha ! this is confession”

Raina :“ what do you mean”

Act II . (p . 73)

Sergius : “ you love that man “

Act II . (p . 73)

It clears that Sergius becomes too jealousy of Louka twards Bluntschli .

www. Article . in the net : “Arms and The Man “ is a thought provoking play for purpose . George Bernard Shaw has taken the help of exaggeration of reality “. The analysis novel glide

www . comes Arms – and – The – Man . article .

Shaw has set up a high picture for reality through play's characters .

“Shaw fest / studying / www . mentions in article :“ The reality of war , the play opens a romantic view of war , held by the Bulgarians ,especially the young Raina and Sergius . they will learn from experience of war , a reality of war .

“ “Analysis , novel guide www ““arms – and – the – man – comes “Shaw fest / studying / www . mentions in study : Both Raina and Sergius learn the reality from their romantic behavior . So always reality overcomes realistic in all situation . In war , the coward soldier or officer in the battle would not realize the real victory , only deceptions and war-cry , for nothing .

“The idealism of war and love versus the reality of the war and love . the inspiration for set design is a “cuckoo clock “WWW.studying Shaw fest “study guide ”

The clock on the wall sounds like a cuckoo bird from time to time , is not continue and thus the romantic love as states above “ studying Shaw fest ” , would not go on , it stops unlike the reality love which depends on a real basic as mentions .

The inspiration of a set design above , makes a relation between romance and realism in love and war , according to “Arms and The Man” .

Tanaumi Maheahwri , states about “ reality of war , in “ Arms and The Man “ : “ young women read books that glorify war while rich men do not have to face the harsh reality of war . Thus war becomes glorious in romantic view .” ‘ Tanaumi Mache Shawri ‘ “ from the net “ on “ Prez “.

Sergius to Louka : “ Remember you belong to me”

Louka : “ what does that mean ?

Sergius : “ it means that you love me

and the I have you here in
my arms , I will not be a coward and
trifler I chose to love you , I dare marry
you , in spite of all Bulgaria . “

act III (p . 71)

Really Sergius loves louka and he wants to ensures that as in above dialuge .

Louka : “ we shall see whether you
dare keep your word , And take care .
I will not wait long”

Act III (p . 71)

Louka , the made – servant of the Petkoff . She is very ambition , thinks very high of herself and more beautiful than Raina , her mistress . Louka doesn’t believe in rank or position status . She is very realistic , all in all , the reality appears in her relation with Sergius , who falls in love with her and flirts with her .

A . C Ward , comments about the relation of Sergius and Louka : Sergius , when he finds himself flirting : I am surprise at myself , what would Sergius ?" A . C Ward , notes , (p . 98) .

First , Louka accepts to marry Sergius , because he is a master and she is a servant , he is in upper class , and she is an inferior lower class . And this considers , as an honor for her to marry him . She says to him : “ I will not wait long” , because she leaves bad situation as a servant in the Petkoff’s family with Raina , her mistress .

And the point of A . C . Ward , above , who concentrates of the point of ‘ master and servant , which calls to the surprise because of the deference of classes between the master , (Sergius) and the servant (Louka) , who (Sergius and Louka) represent two classes , upper and lower , and marriage achieves between them .

Sergius says :“ Yes we shall see . And you
shall wait my pleasure”

Act III (p . 76)

Speech of Sergius above , shows us his love for her and he reflects the reality of love .

Louka :“ I would marry the man
I loved which no other queen in
Europe has the courage to do I would
dare to be the equal of my inferior “

Act III (p . 70)

Sergius wants to give Louka feelings of love because her love towards him is pure and so does he . then it’s clear , Sergius and louka live in mutuality of love and so it becomes a realism love, away from romantic and also far away from deceptions .

Sergius to Louka : “ If I loved you , and I were the
(Zar) himself I would set you
on the throne by my side”

Act III (p . 70)

George Bernard Shaw , aims in his play , to marry the servant to the master, to reflect the reality of equality in society and thus he insures his reality in his play .

Bernard Shaw believes that ,it's stupidity And foolishness to act with possession of wealth as a sign of superiority of person . In the play “ Arms and The Man “ Petkoff’s family has owned T .V and electric bell and library books , which were considered as a big wealth at that time , and proud for the family .

Catherine to her husband , Petkoff (when he return from war) :

“ Ah ; but you did not tell them

that we have an electric bell ? “

Act I (p . 31)

Raina to Bluntschli when she is proud of her family (upper class) :

“ we got to Bucharest every year for the

opera season , and I have spent a whole

month in Vienna , ” “ have you ever seen Ernomia ? ”

Act I (p . 39)

About the above lines that : George Bernard Shaw attacks the authorities , also attacks the society for its disparity position and matters , attitudes which happen between people in society as differences between them , Shaw considers it as unreality and injustices in society , he blames society and authorities in government . All these in order to apply his message of reality and to state the justice as a reality and to set them into effect .

Nicola , the servant man had no great role of reality , only he was satisfied with his job as a servant and this situation , itself is a reality . To accept only this job because he had no more ambition in his life .

Louka to Nicola : “You have the soul

of servant , Nicola “

Nicola :“ yes , that is secret of

success in service “

Act I (p . 21)

The conversation above told us about the reality position that Nicola was lived .

H . Abdelkareem mentions in his book (V . of . E): “ Shaw was a champion of society equality , he was opposed to any ideas that servants are inferior . He regarded all necessary work in calculating menial as a viable service to community . He never took wealth or any other material advantage as a sign of person superiority . There are many who stupidly feel proud of themselves like Petkoff , just because they own a T . V . . “H . Abdelkareem book of (V.of.E). (p . 21) .

According to ideas of Bernard Shaw : about Nicola , really has no any advanced ideas to improve his life by another development job like others . Only he accepts and consents with this work as a servant . It’s a reality from Nicola to satisfy with is work , it’s a reflection of a reality.

It is worth to mention , Bluntschli shows Raina her real character , also when she speaks to him in thrilling voice and when she strikes that noble attitude :

H . Abdelkareem mentions in his book (V . of . E) : “ Raina always gone like that the noble attitude and the thrilling voice . She did it when she was a tiny child to her nurse . She (the nurse) believed in it . She did it before Sergius and he believed in it . And she did It before her parents , they believe in it But the Swiss visitor, (Bluntschli) did not believe in it . “ H . Abdelkareem’s book (V. of .E) (p . 22)

Bluntschli : “ I am quite straight forward

man myself . when you strike that noble

attitude and speak in that thrilling voice,

I admire you , but I find it impossible to

believe a single word you say “.

Bluntschli : “ how strange it is to be talked

to in such a way ! “

Act III (p . 63)

Bluntschli is most impressive characters in the play of “ Arms and The Man “ he makes a dramatic entry into play , he represents Shaw’s realistic and anti-romantic views about war and love . He (Bluntschli) is straight man in his life .

Raina : “ I mean the noble attitude and the

Thrilling voice , I did it when I was a tiny child

to my nurse , she believed in it . I do it before

my parents, they believe in it . I do it before

Sergius, he believes in it”

Bluntschli , does not believe her words , and denies her thrilling voice, from that time when was a child , and he shows her real character and the mask that she has worn from that time , then she knows her reality in Bluntschli's views towards her .

The event of the play have moved into a problematic and disturbing area that Raina left Sergius and Sergius flirted with Louka , but Bluntschli managed this by showing Riana her reality . Because of that realistic role of Bluntschli character which appeared to receive Shaw's total in endorsement approval with reality in his stable and fixed point . And because Bluntschli was honest in his attitude , Raina believed him and she had not shocked at Sergius action in the war , so she had hidden a romantic way in herself , at last appeared the reality via Bluntschli .

Eliot , Emory (1988) , says about the realism , “Realism is a term applied to literary composition which aims to an interpretation of the actualities of any as pact of life , free from subjective prejudice , idealism or romantic color . It's opposed to the concern with the unusual which formed the basis of romance , but it doesn't proceed , as does Naturalism , to philosophy of determinism and a completely more attitude .

(3 – 3– 2) The Realism of” Mrs. Warren’s Profession” :-

The reality appears in Vive's role , the youth who wants to marry for love . “ no normal woman would be a professional prostitute, if she could better herself by being respectable” George Bernard Shaw “Preface of the Mrs. Warrent's” (p.181)

To the view of Bernard Shaw , that , Mrs. Warren had weakened in her community by not able to support herself or rather , she didn't find a permitted or lawful work to keep soul and body , therefore, she resorted to prostitute .

Normally Warrent's daughter, 'Vive' opposes her mother because she appears in different way to her .

Vivie says to her mother :

“ Do you except that we should be
much together ? you and I , I mean ?

Act II (p . 243)

Also 'Vive' say to her mother :

“ Do you think my way of life
would suit you ? I doubt it . “

Act II (p . 243)

Vive to her mother ; There is a deference style between Vive and her mother because Vivie always believes in explicit and straight way , so she believes in reality as clears in dialogue with her mother.

“Why did you chose that business ?
saving money and good management
will succeed in any ! ? “

Act II (p . 245)

Bernard Shaw draws a view in the play , as obvious different image and strong principle of Vive as realistic person , and represents really anti to the way of her mother .

Vivie to her mother :

“ who was my father ? “

act II (p . 244)

Mrs. Warren : “ you don’t know
what you are asking , I can’t tell you”

Vive says:“ Oh you can , if you like
I have a right to know ; and you
know well that I have that right . You
can refuse to tell me , if you please ;
but if you do , you will see the last
of me tomorrow morning “

Act II (p . 245)

Vivie wants to know her father , but her mother neglects her demand .

Mrs. Warrent : “ Oh it’s too horrible
to hear you talk like that , you wouldn’t
leave me . “

act II (p . 244)

From above speech , it clears obviously the position of Vivie towards her mother , and that is evidence of illegitimate relation of Mr. Groft , the rich man and Prad . And sir Rev.s . who was a secret father of ‘Vive’ and he was the same frank’s father . Frank wants to marry Vive for love ,

and his father Rev.S . and Mrs. Warren know the fact that the marriage couldn't complete , the evidence is :

Mrs. Warrent says :“ well Rev.S.

I don't know , if the girl wants to get

married no good can come of keeping

her unmarried “

Act II (p . 234)

Garder , Rev.s. (The Same father of frank and the secret father of Vive says : (astounded) :

“ But married to him (frank , his son)

– your daughter to my son ! only think

: It's impossible.”

Act II (p . 234)

Really it's impossible for Frank to marry Vivie , because she is his sister , both , (Garden , Rev.) has a same father . Mr. Grofts , the rich man takes a chance seriously and immediately says :

“ of course it's impossible , don't

be fool , kitty(Mrs. Warren) .

Act II (p . 234)

Mr. Grofts becomes happy when he hears Rev. S. determines the disagreement of this marriage . because he intends to marry Vivie .

Mrs. Warren says : “ (nettled) Why
not ? is not my daughter good enough for
your son” ?

“ act II (p . 234)

Mrs. Warren neglected what had happened in the relation between her and Rev. . Only he wants her daughter to get married , ad she knew that marriage would not completed .

Rev.s. Answers : “But surely , my

Dear Mrs. Warren , you know the
reasons__ ” . “ You know very well
that I couldn’t tell anyone the reasons.

But my boy , Frank , will believe me

When I tell him there are reasons .”

Act II (p . 234)

Another article in (net) Wikipedia : “ Vive , is romantically involved with the youthful frank, Rev. S . Gardner’s son . who sees her as a meal ticket . His father , Rev . s . Gardiner , has a history with Vive’s mother” .

Rev. s. says :

“ But surely , my dear Mrs.
Warren , you know the reason “

act III (p . 234) .

Rev.S. wants to remind Mrs. Warren , of their unlawful daughter , ‘Vive ‘ because the marriage of frank to Vive will be unreality .

And , if this marriage would fulfill , definitely it became a deceiver and delusion or fraud , and this would turned into unreality , which would be unti to the message of Bernard Shaw , on his play “Mr. warren’s profession”

Mr. Grofts , the rich man wants to marry Vive because of his money also he is closed to her mother , Mrs. Warren. And he regards himself as a capitalist bully of her .

So he wants to exploit his position and to marry her only for money . And this considers unreality .

Vive only wants to marry for love and this is arealstic marriage , but not marry to Mr. Grofts , the rich man , in sake of money . The purpose here in this matter , the marriage for love is better and real than any other kind of marriage .

Mr. Grofts to Mrs. Warren : “ why

should not she marry me ? we three could

leave together quite comfortable . I’d die

before her and leave her a bouncing

widow with plenty money. Why not ?”

Act II (p . 241)

Mr. Grofts obviously wants to tempt Mrs. Warren for marrying her daughter , and wants to take the opportunity as he is a very closed to her . But Vive herself has a view or a point of view .

Mr. Grofts to Vive to change her opinion about her love :

Frank, Mr. Grofts says : “ pleasant

youngfellow that Miss. Vive , pity he

hasno money , is not it ? “

act III (p . 260)

Vive says : “ Do you think so ?

I realize his advantage , Sir Grofts“

Act III (p . 260)

Vive wants to show Mr. Grofts that she realizes the advantage of Frank and he is (Frank) more useful than him .

In the preface , (p . 181) Shaw , himself states : “ No normal woman marry for money if she could afford to marry for love “(Georg Bernard Shaw)In the preface of the play , (p . 181)

According to above lines and opinions of Shaw , we reach the fact , on purpose in reality that marriage for love , represents a reality than marriage for money .

(4 – 1) Summary of Study :

This research aims to present the concept of realism , as reflected in Shaw's " Arms and The Man " and " Mrs. Warren profession " (1894). Shaw reflects the elements of aspects of realism and presents the real pictures of his society in that time .

The middle of the nineteenth century witnesses an active movement toward realism at that time Shaw embraces realism and rejects romanticism and he beingsto satire and attacks all that against realism. Not only romanticism , but false love which leads to unhappy marriage . Also glorifying war which drives to destruction and damage . Shaw attacks the way of injustice , immoral actions and practicing vice in order to stamp it out and to create a righteous and virtuous society , and attacks government and blames authorities in church.

(4 – 2) The Findings :-

In the conclusion of this study , it was clear that Shaw challenged society to eradicate unacceptable traditional habits which had dominated the Irish society at that time , and he was able to change these things through his plays " Arms and The Man " , and Mrs. Warren's Profession .

We deduced from studying of these two plays , Shaw was a figure of his time for changing his society from romanticism to realism . He rubbed a corruption out .

There is an important observation must be added here in this finding , that is most of people now a days would not deal with reality in their jobs , or in their interactions , of behavior and treatments or transactions ,they have drawn realism back . If people as general , follow the norms , according to the nature , they will find themselves in right way.

Another result from this study , is that, theater or stage is an effective place to change society . In this study we see that the idea of the realist triumphs over the romantic . Also from study , realism appears as thinking of Bernard Shaw which is ever presents in his description of war , marriage , love , practicing vice and other social affairs .

(4 – 3) Recommendations :-

In the light of this study and according to the findings which were shown above , and since realism has a signification role in the society and its contribution to righteous community , the recommendations are :-

- 1- Drawing on the a fore mention analyses and condition the researcher would like to propose the following recommendation for getting useful and benefit toward realism in the society .
- 2- The important encouraging holding cultural seminars for people in their area clubs , and for students as one of discussion topics in university that might realize a great understand for the reality within community among interaction and how to deal with daily life .
- 3- Teachers in schools or lecturers in university should oppose to this lively item through their teaching from time to time . so they would have offered and contributed on aspects of reality .And these contributions help to variety in the society and better life .
- 4- Because realism has a vital role . It recommended that , media as an effective device, could be exploited to display the values of reality .
- 5- Although the majority of people , wherever would not become aware of discerning for this item , and others may have no readiness to deal with reality because of their business .Facebook , Whatsapp and other means ,may direct to the right way and serve reality for human as necessity, and in purpose to create pure society .

6- Theater has a major influence on people so the recommendation here that stage may serve in aware , teach and educate people in society to embody aspects of realism .

(4-4) Suggestions for The Further Studies :-

The researcher suggests the following topics for further studies :

- 1- People may aware the role of realism through treatment in the society
- 2- Wider and deeper study is needed for people through seminars to know the vital role of realism in society
- 3- This study should be extent to involve all the educational stages levels for students to get benefits .

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