

CHAPTER III
HYPOCRISY OF JOSEPH SURFACE
IN
SHERIDAN'S THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

As pointed out in the early chapters, the analysis of The School for Scandal is built on a dovetailing theory, approach and method. To keep up the objective of the study which sets out the data, evidences and indications within the play as the source of analysis, the theory chosen by the writer for groundwork is the objective one. Since this means to orientate on the work itself in spite of anything outside, which in course will induce the study to concentrate only towards the dramatic elements inside.

Due to such elements, thereon, by structural approach which provides content and form of the play carried through, characterization is going to be the sole literary point of view in analyzing. Thus any facts found in relation with Joseph Surface's character delineation to convey hypocrisy and what essentially he is up to will be used to prove the actual truth suited by the study.

In doing so, the method that covers the study can not be off spoken. To examine hypocrisy conducted by one of characters performed in this play, the writer applies deconstructive method. It will locate the point of hypocrisy within the text which possesses an assortment of compounding words no longer as the own experience of individual author, instead being a process the work produces over its materials and the addressing sequences inwards. It expressedly opens re-reading the play to consume the writer an active way to newly produce meaning or concept of hypocrisy through character and assured characterization. Conclusively by reconstructing the text within The School for Scandal the writer figures the analysis upon Joseph Surface's hypocrisy to be an object understandable, which one at the time will be under the tracks of character in appearance, asides and soliloquies, dialogue between characters, hidden narration, language and character in action.

The study of a character however will relate to his or her characterization. Within the play, Joseph Surface's character holds a big role of developing the story. He is one of dynamic characters who are also called as major characters because he performs weighty actions along way the play runs into.

Joseph Surface is only known to be a young man as the play does not talk much about his character straightly. He lives solely with his own way which differs with his brother, Charles. They come from a wealthy family and they both have Sir Peter Teazle be their guardian since their father's death. Consequently, as explained, the characteristic of Joseph is going to be analyzed through the devices of characterization below.

III. 1. The Appearance of the Character

As soon as the character of Joseph Surface appears on stage, the first assumption about him can be obtained. It is his physical description which is learnt initially through how he looks like, how he lives with. It will indicate young or old person, wealthy or not, and something else.

Furthermore the clues of the inner Joseph Surface may be upheld through physical features. Merely as often happens in a man world, it give us insight into what Joseph is like. Evidently such cues of Joseph's physical performance in the play chances the readers to apprise his inmost depths of thoughts and feelings that they sign to beware of what he is like.

Regarding with the leading appreciation about Joseph Surface, which catches the eye, the basic truth stressing much of his look is about the age he's lively beating for. He comes on the scene as a young man; a man who is naturally taking the course of his movements nearly enveloped by the youth, just like he is being in ever and anon of the play.

SNAKE. ... Here are two young men, to whom Sir Peter has acted as a kind of guardian since their father's death;...

(Sheridan, 1939: p. 22)

Young people all over the world are known to have a huge spirit. This, which is a part of minds that is able to think and will, glows as cinders at their age. Owing to this activating or essential principle influencing a person, then, plenty of notions are supposed to be possessed by men of this class. In their minds, such ideas, beliefs, opinions, or thoughts springs over and will embody their preference in actions.

Caring the facts nowadays, youth as the period of life in which one passes from childhood to maturity is a critical time of an individual. It is said that he or she is in a sensitive condition, many things may strike him or her easily. With an alternative they rather do as their spirit leads to, anyway they must have been going

through those happenings. These elected motions as taken by individual consistently turn to be good or bad conducts standing upon what beliefs they desire. Thus, the chance between the good or bad attitudes considering to what young men take their action is fifty-fifty, whether they will do the good or the bad ones.

Next, when the concern of examination arrives at Surface brothers, their retained reality is seen. Compare with Charles, Joseph possess less richness. Since by his willingness his house and the property inside which is a part of the wealth of his father inherits to him is bought by Charles. Thus, in this way he appears more needy of pence than Charles does.

SIR OLIVER S. ... But what!—sure, this was my brother's house?

MOSES. Yes, sir; Mr. Charles bought it of Mr. Joseph, with the furniture, pictures, etc., just as the old gentleman left it. Sir Peter thought it a piece of extravagance in him.

SIR OLIVER S. In my mind, the other's economy in selling it to him was more reprehensible by half.

(Ibid., p. 60)

Though selling his heir doesn't mean that Joseph then falls into unprosperousness, yet in this play there is no indication either that he becomes moneyed. Likewise, in daily life the truth coming to the surface later on is he prefers to associates only with the haves. He is at-

tempting to mingle with wealthy people, trying not to enter into or take part in a matter of poor living or to have something to do with the necessitous person. Seemingly since Joseph behaves for no good wisdom, it uncovers already a little bit of his false conceitedness; he can be said to be a potential hypocrite for he does one thing that he doesn't really profess.

Moreover, it seems that Joseph has no worth while reason in doing the trade of his house. Precisely it resembles culpable to him, for it's always a common sense that man tries to keep his or her inheritance as long as he or she is well-to-do. So far, it is found that Joseph is irresponsible of his deeds. These implies a bad nature of action to him. Seeing that he is possible to have this kind of nature, being hypocrite as one of ill conducts may come up from it as well.

III. 2. Asides and Soliloquies

In the scene of asides and soliloquies, the attention of analysis focuses on the thoughts and feelings expressed not silently by the characters, who often tell us about their fears, aims, and resentments. However as listening to them, the facts are not the things that can simply be learnt, what truly goes on in their minds and why they

do what they do might be found out.

Dealing with the play studied, Joseph Surface reveals his true character in passages spoken alone (soliloquies) or spoken to himself and not for the hearing of other present (aside). He lets us see a hidden other side of his nature, aware of his secret ambition. In each of the following passages, several brief glimpses of the hidden other side of his character appears through these ways.

Indeed, asides and soliloquies helpfully give a contribution to the writer for they communicate Joseph's true feelings and conceit. They are assets to strengthen the analysis in proving that Joseph Surface is a hypocrite.

Asides

In an aside, a remark made in an undertone, Joseph Surface makes a comment that is not for the ears of the other characters on the stage. It is words spoken by him and heard by the audience which the other persons on the stage are not supposed to hear. Beside Joseph's actual belief will be discovered, by this angle it is more able to see the funny, frightful or disrespectful things he

mutter to himself while he pretends to be listening seriously to others. It is seen already from the explanation that aside will demonstrate Joseph's hypocrisy.

The first aside is shown when Joseph and Maria are in the middle of an argumentation. For Joseph feels that Maria, Sir Peter's ward, is unkind only to him, he is trying to lure her. After having a small discussion of scandalized society, he is trying to attract her attention. Realizing it, Maria, who surely doesn't have a special feeling for him, gets up set, accuses him for having no sympathy of a brother and even stands on Charles' side when Joseph reminds her to treat him heedfully and not to confront her guardian's will about giving her heart to a right person, that is to himself who he does mean.

JOSEPH S. Ah, Maria! you would not treat me thus, and oppose your guardian, Sir Peter's will, but that I see that profligate Charles is still a favoured rival.

MARIA. Ungenerously urged! But whatever my sentiments are for that unfortunate young man, be assured I shall not feel more bound to give him up, because his distresses have lost him the regard even of a brother.

JOSEPH S. Nay, but Maria, do not leave me with a frown: by all that's honest, I swear —Gad's life, here's Lady Teazle!—(Aside.) —You must not—no, you shall not—for, though I have the greatest regard for Lady Teazle—

MARIA. Lady Teazle!

JOSEPH S. Yet were Sir Peter to suspect—
Enter LADY TEAZLE. and comes forward.

LADY T. What is this, pray? Do you take her for me?—Child, you are wanted in the next room.—(Exit MARIA.)—What is all this, pray?
(Ibid., p. 47)

This move is interrupted by Lady Teazle's coming. Joseph is so shocked for he doesn't expect her to enter. By what he says in aside, he sounds awfully horrified. It seems that he hides something from her, which he doesn't want her to visualize. This situation gets him much more into a sudden attempt to change the topic. He then mentions his respect for Lady Teazle and a speak about Sir Peter's suspicion. Later on, when the Lady demands him to tell the truth of what is going on exactly, he tries to put her fury aside by making up a version which is opposed to the real incident.

The aside above explains that Joseph's reaction has differed a lot with his beliefs, he responds in a manner which is not his possession. It is palpable enough to credit him a hypocrite.

Another aside is uttered by Joseph again when Lady Teazle goes on a visit at his place. She informs him a heated story knocking her marriage recently. She senses hot-tempered Sir Peter Teazle turning to. She thinks her husband has been growing along so jealous of Charles, a young man he has suspected her of having an affair with.

On Lady's view, she anticipates her intimate friend will not be feeling comfortable with this news. But, because of this story Joseph gets a real excitement, though he speaks nothing. He is pleased that his friends succeed in spreading the scandalous talk which is a part of their plan.

LADY T. Upon my word you ought to pity me. Do you know Sir Peter is grown so ill-natured to me of late, and so jealous of Charles, too—that's the best of the story, isn't it?

JOSEPH S. I am glad my scandalous friends keep that up. *(Aside.*

LADY T. I am sure I wish he would let Maria marry him, and then perhaps he would be convinced; don't you, Mr. Surface?

JOSEPH S. Indeed I do not. *(Aside.)*—Oh, certainly I do! for then my dear Lady Teazle would also be convinced, how wrong her suspicions were of my having any design on the silly girl.

(Ibid., p. 78)

Upon this condition furthermore, surely Lady Teazle wishes Sir Peter to let Maria marry Charles, then her husband will be satisfied perchance. Indeed, Joseph disagrees with her for he does not expect that the relation between Maria and Charles will end up at a holy matrimony. But, what comes out from his lips is totally different from what is in his mind. Statedly he says in the contrary, he even supports her will by convincing this Lady not to distrust his affection to her and tempt her that he has no single intention to Maria, a silly

girl he names. At this angle, how hypocrite he is must have been caught.

When Sir Peter Teazle comes over and talks about Joseph's library screen, he finds it a great use for a map is hung over. Responding to this, Joseph says something to be unheard by Sir Peter. He murmurs, not speaks up, that this screen can be employed to hide anything in a haste. If somebody means nothing for this statement he will just say it. Yet, Joseph suggests his words to be unnoticed since he needs Sir Peter to do nothing with the screen, in which Sir Peter's wife is escaping from his arrival. It wraps him up to carry hypocrisy, because he doesn't want Sir Peter viewing him in a right way by knowing this secret, which is a whole different idea of him Sir Peter has known so far.

SIR PETER T. 'Tis very neat indeed.—Well, well, that's proper; and you can make even your screen a source of knowledge—hung, I perceive, with maps?

JOSEPH S. Oh, yes, I find great use in that screen.

SIR PETER T. I dare say you must, certainly, when you want to find anything in a hurry.

JOSEPH S. Aye, or to hide anything in a hurry either.

(*Aside.*

(*Ibid.*, p. 81)

Successively, the asides Joseph brings forward depict him to be a hypocrite individual. It happens at

the other moment Sir Peter arrives at his apartment. He is being there to share his feeling and intention towards Lady Teazle. As a reply, his approval future husband to Maria is met to show his deep care of that problem. While actually in his heart, his aside implies that he shouldn't have any chance for this thing to sadden him or to make him cry as well.

JOSEPH S. This conduct, Sir Peter, is indeed truly generous.—I wish it may not corrupt my pupil.

(*Aside.*
(Ibid., p. 83)

Talking about Lady Teazle's attachment, Sir Peter thinks that he will not have her for she is untouchable by his latter affection. Joseph silently agrees with Sir Peter's state, he hopes Lady Teazle not being attracted by him also.

SIR PETER T. Yes, I am determined she shall have no cause to complain, though I would not have her acquainted with the latter instance of my affection yet awhile.

JOSEPH S. Nor I, if I could help it. (*Aside.*
(Ibid., p. 83)

However, he still maintains his relation with her that way for he's up to something with her, not about winning her heart for sure. While Lady Teazle herself buys that they are together in love. Here, how hypocrite Joseph seems to be since he acts to adore Lady Teazle to whom his feeling doesn't thrill in fact.

As the discussion reaches Joseph's suit for Maria, Joseph is scared to death, whereas he is aware of Lady Teazle behind the screen. He's hiding something precarious but he does not want to take Sir Peter to understand it. Sir Peter, the one who does not know the situation in that room keeps talking of it. In his aside, Joseph swears in his position, his attention to Lady Teazle might be undone. To remove the essence of the conversation, instead of uncovering the true circumstance, Joseph attracts Sir Peter to ignore it by telling him about the previous subject which puts Sir Peter in a trouble and in which he is bestowed to a concerned thought.

JOSEPH S. ...—'Sdeath, I shall be ruined every way. (Aside.
(Ibid., p. 84)

He acts hypocrite for he thinks and feels a thing but he does another; he is frightened a lot, yet he is able not to demonstrate it. He persuades Sir Peter to forget his passion for Maria by showing his goodness of being a trustable friend.

Once more, Joseph mutters in aside when Charles is present. He is so terrified with his brother's voices. He is charged to be the person who gets involved with Lady Teazle since Charles detects them with special signs

on some occasions. Chased by his brother's descriptions, Joseph strives to deny it and adds up to stop him from saying farther. This witnesses Joseph to be carrying a cant. He seeks to close the trial by keep telling Charles that his accusations is incorrect. What he means by that is only for superficial purpose but in-depth he is in opposite side, he acknowledges those entire things are just right.

JOSEPH S. Brother, brother, a word with you!—Gad, I must stop him. (Aside.
(Ibid., p. 87)

Persisting to his faith, Joseph does the same thing again. As Charles and Sir Peter are about to end a debate, he wishes them both to leave. Joseph, who remains immensely anxious, realizes that as soon as Charles pull the line of truth, his false conducts will be revealed.

JOSEPH S. Would they were both well out of the room? (Aside.
(Ibid., p. 88)

JOSEPH S. They must not be left together. (Aside.) I'll send this man away, and return directly.—Sir Peter, not a word of the French milliner.
(Ibid., p. 88)

According to that reason, he, in fact, does not intend to let himself depart both people alone when a guest calls him. Before he leaves, he warns Sir Peter not to utter a

word about French milliner inside the room to Charles. Whenever somebody does not have something to hide, he is not going to be tormented with that conditional status. It is visible to get Joseph's hypocrisy hitherto. He believed by Sir Peter to own goodness becomes fearful if this man knows his deeds well.

Not merely by those prior asides drawn, Joseph's hypocrisy is found out. Joseph is so selfish regarding his idea that he asks Lady Teazle not to betray her. He expects her to be faithful to him, though he's already made a pretense about why she visits him. This so-called reason is refused by her, she rather tells her husband the truth occurring at that time. This occupies Joseph to be branded hypocrite.

JOSEPH S. (*aside*).—'Sdeath, madam, will you betray me?

(*Ibid.*, p. 90)

Since the bad lucks shadowing his life lately, Joseph is not overjoyed at his uncle's arrival. Once he is understood to be hypocrite by Sir Peter Teazle and his wife, he feels unprepared to welcome his uncle, Sir Oliver Surface. However, in front of Rowley, his loyal father's ex-employee, he shows his delightful heart .

ROWLEY. ... He will be with you in a quarter of an hour.

JOSEPH S. So he says. Well I am strangely overjoyed at his coming.—Never, to be sure, was anything so damned unlucky. (*Aside.*

ROWLEY. You will be delighted to see how well he looks.

JOSEPH S. Ah! I'm rejoiced to hear it.—Just at this time! (*Aside.*

(*Ibid.*, p. 96)

His uncle's advent is not what Joseph expects to undergo right now. The thing which performs his pleasure is knowing that Sir Oliver looks very well. It means for him that he is not penniless. How fierce he is since he is unhappy by meeting his uncle around, except by the richness he's been described to stick around. Joseph appears as a bad behaved person that is totally different from what some people think about him

It is clear up to these passages that Joseph is hypocrite. By a plenty of asides he utters, his hypocrisy becomes visible. He pretends to retain a virtue which he disregards not for a second.

Soliloquies

Somewhat in a soliloquy, speech made by an actor to himself when alone on the stage, Joseph Surface talks to himself at some length to let the audience know his private thoughts. This may be a best chance to learn his inmost thoughts and real feelings uttered aloud. Thus,

Joseph's hypocrisy can be attained through this kind of speech since there is found no conformity between what he does and what he utters in soliloquies.

Many soliloquies will expose the ill feeling of a character. Joseph's malicious hopes are achieved through the speech he delivers alone on the stage. The affair he's playing with Lady Teazle exhibits most of his basic evil. He is fallen into a dilemma for his own created deeds. His intention firstly is to make the Lady his confederate, thus, she won't be his enemy with Maria.. Finally the profound alliance they become is a serious lovers. This is not what Joseph means to gain in character of which anyway he carries it on. It is cited in the play that he begins to wish that he never attains a good character since it leads him into mischievousness. He is masked by a fake love to Lady Teazle for his purpose to win Maria.

JOSEPH S. A curious dilemma my politics have run me into! I wanted, at first, only to ingratiate myself with Lady Teazle, that she might not be my enemy with Maria; and I have, I don't know how, become her serious lover. Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many cursed rogueries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last.

(Ibid., p. 48)

Because Joseph does not want Lady Teazle to suspect

his views on Maria, he pretends to be severe as Lady enters till she feels guilty for she could not come before. In order to have her in control, Joseph does this misconduct. He seems so impatient to wait for Lady Teazle's coming as if he really misses and loves her.

JOSEPH S. ...—I have a difficult hand to play in this affair. Lady Teazle has lately suspected my views on Maria; but she must by no means be let into that secret,—at least, till I have her more in my power.

Enter LADY TEAZLE.

LADY T. What, sentiment in soliloquy now? Have you been very impatient?—O Lud! don't pretend to look grave. I vow I couldn't come before.

(Ibid., p. 78)

These shamming may credit him a hypocrite; he acts as if he is in love with Lady Teazle, a problem that he should have avoided.

The policy Joseph carries on eventually is destroyed in the hands of Sir Peter. The character he deals with Sir Peter is ruined, meaning his hope for Maria will vanish. When Stanley, his poor relative, comes for a help to him, he is still feeling miserable, so that he thinks he will not bestow even a benevolent sentiment to him. But, knowing that Rowley is coming along, he retrieves himself to be charitable. After all he looks so damn hypocrite in facing different person.

JOSEPH S. ...—Sure Fortune never played a

man of my policy such a trick before. My character with Sir Peter, my hopes with Maria, destroyed in a moment! I'm in a rare humour to listen to other people's distresses! I shan't be able to bestow even a benevolent sentiment on Stanley.—So! here he comes, and Rowley with him. I must try to recover myself, and put a little charity into my face, however.

(Ibid., p. 92)

JOSEPH S. This is one bad effect of a good character; it invites application from the unfortunate, and there needs no small degree of address to gain the reputation of benevolence without incurring the expense. The silver ore of pure charity is an expensive article in the catalogue of a man's good qualities; whereas the sentimental French plate I use instead of it makes just as good a show, and pays no tax.

(Ibid., p. 95)

As for Joseph, having a good character will invite the unfortunate to ask for help, he thinks of it as a bad effect. Certainly he does not want to expend his money for such thing. He believes that man's good qualities is not gained by giving away some expenses. To obtain the reputation of benevolence does not need to pay something. He admits that showing a sentimental words will be as good as truly doing a sentimental action. He only keeps a promise of lending a sum of money to Stanley. He says whenever he is in ability, Stanley may depend on him. To show his goodwill, treacherously he wishes him health and spirit at last. These articles undoubtedly count him a hypocrite. the promises he always keeps do not reflect

exactly what he believes to be done in a future.

The last soliloquy brings the expression of Joseph's feeling toward Sir Oliver Surface's coming. He assures that his arrival is a curse, a suffering that everybody does not want it to come onto his life. It is his cruellest fortune for the time being. On the other hand, what he expresses about it to Rowley has a lot of differences. He asks Rowley to tell him that he can hardly wait for seeing, which raises his emotion to be light-hearted.

ROWLEY. I'll tell him how impatiently you expect him.

JOSEPH S. Do, do; pray give my best duty and affection. Indeed, I cannot express the sensations I feel at the thought of seeing him.—(Exit ROWLEY.)— Certainly his coming just at this time is the cruellest piece of ill-fortune!

(Ibid., p. 96)

He is fully hypocrite. He holds something in belief, yet he does another. All the conducts he directs make sure that he bears a hypocrisy. He creates conditions by his attitudes oppositely to what is in his mind.

III. 3. Dialogue between Characters

Dialogue in a play excites the writer's attention to focus on the words being spoken. It is the term for the give-and-take of the spoken word among characters on the

stage.

Most of the story The School for Scandal is taken up by speeches—people speaking to each other, people talking about themselves. They express freely and effectively what they think and feel. They debate their course of action. They eloquently defend or justify their actions or persuade other. They plead their cause, sway their opponents, lash out at one another or strike back, or express their fears and sorrows.

The conversation between Joseph and others within the play as well, whether or not he puts a respect or seduction in his statements when he convinces something to a person in one while and some other occasion, will point a lot of implications, especially if there is an imparity of kind of language he delivers in soliloquies and a kind of language he brings out in a presence of the characters themselves. In short, with the difference way of talking and language Joseph uses in dialogue, his real personality of hypocrisy can be exposed.

Joseph is formed as a very amiable and understanding man. His nicety and good nature appears throughout the dialogue he makes with his favourite characters, especially Maria. He presents himself as a very timid and

honest man. He emphasizes his honesty to Maria by agreeing her opinion.

MARIA. For my part, I confess, madam, wit loses its respect with me, when I see it in company with malice.—What do you think, Mr. Surface?

JOSEPH S. Certainly, madam; to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast is to become a principal in the mischief.

(Ibid., p. 26)

In this dialogue, we can see that Joseph Surface conducts in genteel manner, despising dishonesty. Furthermore, he tries to dig up Maria's opinion about the subject which enables him to meet her a favor.

JOSEPH S. Maria, I see you have no satisfaction in this society.

MARIA. How is it possible I should? If to raise malicious smiles at the infirmities or misfortunes of those who have never injured us be the province of wit or humour, Heaven grant me a double portion of dullness!

JOSEPH S. Yet they appear more ill-natured than they are—they have no malice at heart.

MARIA. Then is their conduct still more contemptible; for, in my opinion, nothing could excuse the interference of their tongues, but a natural and uncontrollable bitterness of mind.

JOSEPH S. Undoubtedly, madam; and it has always been a sentiment of mine, that to propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge. But can you, Maria, feel thus for others, and be unkind to me alone? Is hope to be denied the tenderest passion?

(Ibid., p. 46)

Here, we witness two supporting opinions about man's qualities. Maria believes that ill nature comes from

bitter mind. This is actually what Joseph has, yet, he insists also to stand on it. Even, he accuses Maria of being unkind only to him. Thus, he shows her inconsistency in judging people, including himself. In fact, these dialogues do not give any explanation except showing Joseph's expertise in playing with words. He is able to create such a conversation that leads people towards his intention. On the other hand, he doesn't have to expose his private thoughts or feelings.

Joseph's mastery in twisting words, especially to save his good image clearly shown in his dialogue with Lady Teazle.

JOSEPH S. Oh, the most unlucky circumstance in nature! Maria has somehow suspected the tender concern I have for your happiness, and threatened to acquaint Sir Peter with her suspicions, and I was just endeavouring to reason with her when you came in.

LADY T. Indeed! but you seemed to adopt a very tender mode of reasoning—do you usually argue on your knees?

JOSEPH S. Oh, she's a child, and I thought a little bombast—But, Lady Teazle, when are you to give me your judgement on my library, as you promised?

(Ibid., p. 47)

Earlier, we have known that Joseph flirts with Maria. He tries to win her attention by taking her opinion without reserving. Yet, he denies it in time Lady Teazle catching him. Then, smoothly he changes the subject to the

one that surely concerns Lady Teazle herself.

The next dialogue exposes Joseph's slick plan to avoid his affair and sacrifice Lady Teazle for his benefit. Once again we witness Joseph's skill in manipulating people. He encourages Lady Teazle to do things he won't do. Through his sweet compliments he usually succeeds in accomplishing his needs.

As for Lady Teazle, he forces her to keep silent and receive people's assumption about her affair. He even blames her for her stubbornness instead of his ill suggestion.

LADY T. So, so; then I perceive your prescription is, that I must sin in my own defence, and part with my virtue to secure my reputation?

JOSEPH S. Exactly so, upon my credit, ma'am.

LADY T. Well, certainly this is the oddest doctrine, and the newest receipt for avoiding calumny!

JOSEPH S. An infallible one, believe me. Prudence, like experience, must be paid for.

LADY T. Why, if my understanding were once convinced——

JOSEPH S. Oh, certainly, madam, your understanding should be convinced. Yes, yes—Heaven forbid I should persuade you to do anything you thought wrong. No, no, I have too much honour to desire it.

LADY T. Don't you think we may as well leave *honour* out of the question?

JOSEPH S. Ah! the ill effects of your country education, I see, still remain with you.

LADY T. I doubt they do-indeed; and I will fairly own to you, that if I could be persuaded to do wrong, it would be by Sir Peter's ill usage sooner than your *honourable logic*, after

all.

JOSEPH S. Then, by this hand, which he is unworthy of— (Taking her hand.)

Enter SERVANT.

'Sdeath, you blockhead—what do you want? (Ibid., p. 80)

Through those dialogue mentioned above, we can see different attitudes presented for different characters. Joseph has many faces that may change due to the circumstance. He provides himself with sincerity and understanding to others. Yet, his intention is to save his own life and take advantage from others.

Joseph's hypocrisy is obviously expressed through his dialogue with Sir Peter, Lady Teazle's husband. He disregards Sir Peter and takes him as an unworthy man. But, he appears to be a very caring friend to him. He is also able to lie instantly after flirting with Sir Peter's wife.

JOSEPH S. Give me that book.
(Sits down. SERVANT pretends to adjust his hair.)

Enter SIR PETER.

SIR PETER T. Aye, ever improving himself—Mr. Surface, Mr. Surface—

JOSEPH S. Oh! my dear Sir Peter, I beg your pardon—(Gaping—throws away the book.)—I have been dozing over a stupid book.—Well, I am much obliged to you for this call. You haven't been here, I believe, since I fitted up this room.—Books, you know, are the only things in which I am a coxcomb.

(Ibid., p. 81)

This fragment indicates Joseph's skill to provide a

reasonable alibi. His soothing words and attitude has deceived Sir Peter and raised his regard to him.

Furthermore, Joseph has successfully acts as a sincere friend and put an honest mask on his face. Eventhough the subject of conversation is familiar and including himself.

SIR PETER T. Aye, 'tis too plain she has not the least regard for me; but, what's worse, I have pretty good authority to suppose she has formed an attachment to another.

JOSEPH S. Indeed! you astonish me!

SIR PETER T. Yes; and, between ourselves, I think I've discovered the person.

JOSEPH S. How! You alarm me exceedingly.

SIR PETER T. Aye, my dear friend, I knew you would sympathize with me!

JOSEPH S. Yes—believe me, Sir Peter, such a discovery would hurt me just as much as it would you.

SIR PETER T. I am convinced of it.—Ah! it is a happiness to have a friend whom we can trust even with one's family secrets. But have you no guess who I mean?

JOSEPH S. I haven't the most distant idea. It can't be Sir Benjamin Backbite!

SIR PETER T. Oh, no! What say you to Charles?

JOSEPH S. My brother! impossible!

SIR PETER T. Oh! my dear friend, the goodness of your own heart misleads you. You judge of others by yourself.

JOSEPH S. Certainly, Sir Peter, the heart that is conscious of its own integrity is ever slow to credit another's treachery.

(Ibid., p. 82)

Until the dialogue above, Joseph has already fooled three characters. He seems to be a very understanding

man who claims nothing for himself. He dares to condemn his brother in order to achieve purity as he says to Sir Peter.

SIR PETER T. But then again—that the nephew of my old friend, Sir Oliver, should be the person to attempt such a wrong, hurts me more nearly.

JOSEPH S. Aye, there's the point. When ingratitude bars the dart of injury, the wound has double danger in it.

SIR PETER T. Aye—I, that was, in a manner, left his guardian; in whose house he had been so often entertained; who never in my life denied him—my advice.

JOSEPH S. Oh, 'tis not to be credited. There may be a man capable of such baseness, to be sure; but, for my part, till you can give me positive proofs, I cannot but doubt it. However, if it should be proved on him, he is no longer a brother of mine—I disclaim with him: for the man who can break the laws of hospitality, and tempt the wife of his friend, deserves to be branded as the pest of society.

SIR PETER T. What a difference there is between you! What noble sentiments!

JOSEPH S. Yet, I cannot suspect Lady Teazle's honour.

(Ibid., p. 83)

Through dialogue between Joseph and other characters we can observe his hypocrisy in many aspects. Joseph doesn't have any honesty, but he appears to be a purely honest man. He believes that all men are good nature and mean no harm. Therefore, Joseph forgives himself by acting like one. He appears to be a very polite man to Maria.

Besides, Joseph also a very treacherous man. He

always tries to take advantage from others and doesn't hesitate to create a lie to gain it. Yet, he provides himself with loyalty and understanding. He seems to care for others, for example to Lady Teazle, eventhough he only plans an escape for himself. Thus, Joseph is a hero and a gentle lover to her. While Sir Peter has already forms a good judgement of Joseph's personality. He doubts none of his mischief. And Joseph also employes this image by acting like a man of honor. In fact, those words he speaks about revealing his own malice and bad intention which is disguised by sweet speech and faultless attitude.

III. 4. Hidden Narration

When a play does not have a narrator or narration — the playwright's direct description, the characters on stage may have to tell the audience where they are, who the other people are, and what is happening. It is hidden for the playwright let one character estimate another. Surely what people say about others is not always right.

Some characters in The School for Scandal own unequal opinions on Joseph Surface. They differ in judging Joseph's personality. Some think he is a noble sentiment

indeed, some doesn't believe his kindness not even for a second. This variability of Joseph's character will captivate the writer's examination to reveal his hypocrisy since his insincerity in behaving impresses people with different idea about him.

Joseph's different attitude towards characters around him creates many opinions. Many characters judge him in various way. But, there are two main views concerning Joseph's personality that is greatly contrasted.

At first there is Sir Peter and Rowley. Sir Peter is Maria's guardian, of which ward is the girl Joseph has intended to marry. While Rowley is Mr. Surface's ex-servant. Both describe the Surfaces in an opposite.

SIR PETER. Maria, my ward, whom I ought to have the power over, is determined to turn rebel too, and absolutely refuse the man whom I have long resolved on for her husband; meaning I suppose, to bestow herself on his profligate brother.

ROWLEY. You know, Sir Peter, I have always taken the liberty to differ with you on the subject of these two young gentlemen. I only wish you may not be deceived in your opinion of the elder. For Charles, my life on't! he will retrieve his errors yet. Their worthy father, once my honoured master, was at his years, nearly as wild a spark; yet, when he died, he did not leave a more benevolent heart to lament his loss.

SIR PETER. You are wrong, Master Rowley. On their father's death, you know, I acted as a kind of guardian to them both, till their uncle Sir Oliver's liberality gave them an early independence: of course, no person could have

more opportunities of judging of their hearts, and I was never mistaken in my life. Joseph is indeed a model for the young men of the age. He is a man of sentiment, and acts up to the *sentiments* he professes; but for the other, take my word for't, if he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has dissipated it with the rest of his inheritance. Ah! my old friend, Sir Oliver, will be deeply mortified when he finds how part of his bounty has been misapplied.

(Ibid., p. 35)

Obviously, Sir Peter likes Joseph. He bestows him with many compliments. Joseph is taken as a good young man whom everybody in the world speaks well of him. And he also professes the noblest sentiments. Even Sir Peter considers him as a man of the most benevolent way of thinking.

SIR OLIVER S. Well—so one of my nephews is a wild fellow, hey?

SIR PETER T. Wild!—Ah! my old friend, I grieve for your disappointment there; he's a lost young man, indeed. However, his brother will make you amends; Joseph is, indeed, what a youth should be. Everybody in the world speaks well of him.

SIR OLIVER S. I am sorry to hear it; he has too good a character to be an honest fellow. Everybody speaks well of him!—Pshaw! then he has bowed as low to knaves and fools as to the honest dignity of genius and virtue.

SIR PETER T. What, Sir Oliver! do you blame him for not making enemies?

SIR OLIVER S. Yes, if he has merit enough to deserve them

SIR PETER T. Well, well—you'll be convinced when you know him. 'Tis edification to hear him converse; he professes the noblest sentiments.

SIR OLIVER S. Oh! plague of his sentiments!

If he salutes me with a scrap of morality in his mouth, I shall be sick directly.—But, however, don't mistake me, Sir Peter; I don't mean to defend Charles's errors: but before I form my judgement of either of them, I intend to make a trial of their hearts; and my friend Rowley and I have planned something for the purpose.

ROWLEY. And Sir Peter shall own for once he has been mistaken.

SIR PETER T. Oh! my life on Joseph's honour.
(Ibid., p. 50)

SIR OLIVER S. ... Yet this is he whom Sir Peter extols as a man of the most benevolent way of thinking!

(Ibid., p. 92)

SIR PETER T. Well, go bring me this Snake, and I'll hear what he has to say presently.—I see Maria, and want to speak with her. (Exit Rowley.) I should be glad to be convinced my suspicions of Lady Teazle and Charles were unjust. I have never yet opened my mind on this subject to my friend Joseph—I am determined I will do it—he will give me his opinion sincerely.

(Ibid., p. 55)

SIR PETER T. ...—Ah! Charles, if you associated more with your brother, one might indeed hope for your reformation. He is a man of sentiment.—Well, there is nothing in the world so noble as a man of sentiment!

(Ibid., p. 88)

From the phrases above, we get a picture of a faultless young man. Joseph is a perfect gentle man who deserves the best of the best. Therefore, Sir Peter asks his ward to marry him, but she turns it down.

SIR PETER T. Well, well, pity him as much as you please; but give your heart and hand to a worthier object.

MARIA. Never to his brother!

(Ibid., p. 56)

In short, Sir Peter truly believes that Joseph possesses the goodness and perfect attitude of a young man. Especially, if it is compared to his brother, Charles. He desires him to become one of his family.

The second character who provides the opposite qualification of Joseph is Sir Oliver Surface, the Surface's uncle. He is not convinced whether Joseph is as good as Sir Peter describes him. Sir Oliver utters his disbelief in an outspoken way.

In order to find the truth of Joseph's character, what is the gentleman mention before are making a scene. He pretends to become a poor relative of the Surface and ask for their help. Along with the plan, Sir Oliver discovers Joseph's empty noble sentiment and his lies while Sir Peter reveals the affair between Joseph and his wife.

ROWLEY. ...this Mr. Stanley, who I was speaking of, is nearly related to them by their mother. He was a merchant in Dublin, but has been ruined by a series of undeserved misfortunes. He has applied, by letter, to Mr. Surface and Charles: from the former he has received nothing but evasive promises of future service,...

(Ibid., p. 51)

SIR OLIVER S. Well, Sir Peter, I have seen both my nephews in the manner we proposed.

SIR PETER T. A precious couple they are!
 ROWLEY. Yes, and Sir Oliver is convinced that your judgement was right, Sir Peter.

SIR OLIVER S. Yes, I find Joseph is indeed the man, after all.

ROWLEY. Aye, as Sir Peter says, he is a man of sentiment.

SIR OLIVER S. And acts up to the sentiments he professes.

ROWLEY. It certainly is edification to hear him talk.

SIR OLIVER S. Oh, he's a model for the young men of the age!—But how's this, Sir Peter? you don't join us in your friend Joseph's praise, as I expected.

SIR PETER T. Sir Oliver, we live in a damned wicked world, and the fewer we praise the better.

ROWLEY. What! do you say so, Sir Peter, who were never mistaken in your life?

SIR PETER T. Pshaw! Plague on you both! I see by your sneering you have heard the whole affair. I shall go mad among you!

(Ibid., p. 102)

Then at last, those gentlemen unmask Joseph's hypocrisy.

ROWLEY. To be sure, Joseph with his sentiments: ha! ha! ha!

SIR PETER T. Yes, yes, his sentiments! Ha! ha! ha! Hypocritical villain?

(Ibid., p. 103)

SIR OLIVER S. ...;but he must bring you all presently to Mr. Suface's, where I am now returning, if not to reclaim a libertine, at least to expose hypocrisy.

(Ibid., p. 104)

SIR OLIVER S. Sir Peter, my friend, and Rowley too—look on that elder nephew of mine. You know what he has already received from my bounty; and you also know how gladly I would have regarded half my fortune as held in trust for him: judge then my disappointment in discovering him to be destitute of faith, charity and gratitude.

SIR PETER T. Sir Oliver, I should be more surprised at this declaration, if I had not myself found him to be mean, treacherous, and hypocritical.

LADY T. And if the gentleman pleads not guilty to these, pray let him call *me* to his character.

(Ibid., p. 108)

Up to this dialogue, those gentlemen has succeeded in finding out Joseph's secret and the very truth of his acts. Joseph has refused to give money to his poor relative, and he lies, even he blames his miser uncle. As a result, Sir Oliver cancels his fortune and reports it to Sir Peter. On the other hand, Sir Peter catches Joseph with his wife that opens his eyes of Joseph's ill nature.

In conclusion, Joseph's attitude is different due to the benefit he will get. He doesn't care about people who gives him nothing. But he will provide the best for anyone who is able to help him for gaining his intention, enriching himself and attaining Maria's love. Joseph has masked himself with virtue he isn't capable of and stuffed his friends with lies.

III. 5. Language

As in other types of drama and literature, language is employed in comedy to delineate and define character, to

establish tone and mood, and to express ideas and feelings. The attention must be given tight to the kind of words the character prefers to use and also how he speaks, whether he speaks in rage, or whether he speaks passionately, and so on.

The way Joseph Surface speaks and the expressions he uses then should be the concern in this step of analysis. He may suddenly converse not in normal voice at one moment, or perhaps he uses flowery language or literal statement. These indications will provide some evidences to show how hypocrite Joseph is.

What is carried by Joseph Surface through his conducts is nothing more than soaring hypocrisy. The words illustration in the play establishes him to be a hypocrite, ostensibly being exemplary of having virtuousness. His utterances are issued to be precious eventhough he is among his friends. It proves him to have hypocrisy deep in his heart for it comes out straightforwardly. It is no pretension.

LADY SNEER. Poor Charles!

JOSEPH S. True madam; notwithstanding his vices one can't help feeling for him. Poor Charles! I'm sure I wish it were in my power to be of any essential service to him; for the man who does not share in the distresses of a brother, even though merited by his own misconduct, deserves——

LADY SNEER. O Lud! you are going to be

moral, and forget that you are among friends.

JOSEPH S. Egad, that's true!—I'll keep that sentiment till I see Sir Peter;—however, it certainly is a charity to rescue Maria from such a libertine, who, if he is to be reclaimed, can be so only by a person of your ladyship's superior accomplishments and understanding.

(Ibid., p. 24)

The words Joseph chooses refer to be highly valuable. He says that he wishes to be any service of his brother's considerable distresses which we understand is because of his deeds in a part. Isn't it peculiar or inconvenient to wish somebody the goodness, while he is the one who causes him miserable? Joseph shows phony righteousness in his attitude.

Either the way Joseph speaks or the words he rather uses towards people he addresses to, exhibits his hypocrisy. Since there is a great difference between there is or there is not the person he is talking with.

JOSEPH S. My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you do to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedient.

LADY SNEER. Snake has just been rallying me on our mutual attachment: but I have informed him of our real views. You know how useful he has been to us, and, believe me, the confidence is not ill placed.

JOSEPH S. Madam, It is impossible for me to suspect a man of Mr. Snake's sensibility and discernment.

(Ibid., p. 24)

In front of Snake, Joseph behaves so kindly. He is talking with him as if he trusts him completely. He even

sounds pleasing with Lady Sneer's opinion about Snake. Yet, as soon as Snake takes a leave, his mind changes. He is speaking of him with unbelieving way. He actually does not agree with Lady Sneer's decision of telling Snake all about their mutual attachment. It is clear that he is capable of utilizing words, so that somebody feels flattered. In other occasion without his presence, Joseph will say something about him distorted.

SNAKE. I believe, Lady Sneerwell, here's company coming: I'll go and copy the letter I mentioned to you.—Mr. Surface, your most obedient. (Exit SNAKE.

JOSEPH S. Sir, your very devoted.—Lady Sneerwell, I am very sorry you have put any farther confidence in that fellow.

LADY SNEER. Why so?

JOSEPH S. I have lately detected him in frequent conference with old Rowley, who was formerly my father's steward, and has never, you know, been a friend of mine.

LADY SNEER. And do you think he would betray us?

JOSEPH S. Nothing more likely:—take my word for't, Lady Sneerwell, that fellow hasn't virtue enough to be faithful even to his own villany.

(Ibid., p. 25)

The same thing happens to Mrs. Can. By the way he speaks, Joseph seems to allow Mrs. Candour as a person Maria puts on. We know that he intends something to Maria, thus he apparently tries not to differ with her. He persuasively convinces Maria by describing Mrs. Can as a person who does mischief to others' life, the one who

puts somebody into a risky drift.

LADY SNEER. ...—Now, Maria, here is a character to your taste; for though Mrs. Candour is little talkative, everybody allows her to be the best natured and best sort of woman.

MARIA. Yes,—with a very gross affectation of good nature and benevolence, she does more mischief than the direct malice of old Crabtree.

JOSEPH S. I'faith that's true, Lady Sneerwell: whenever I hear the current running against the characters of my friends, I never think them in such danger as when Candour undertakes their defence.

(Ibid., p. 26)

On the other hand, when he sees Mrs. Can personally, the words he utters marks that he adores and worships her. To do so, he deceives her by paying attention to listen to her advice for his brother, Charles.

MRS. CAN. ...—No, no! tale-bearers, as I said before, are just as bad as the tale-makers.

JOSEPH S. Ah! Mrs. Candour, if everybody had your forbearance and good-nature!

MRS. CAN. ...—By-the-by, I hope 'tis not true that your brother is absolutely ruined?

JOSEPH S. I am afraid his circumstances are very bad indeed, ma'am.

MRS. CAN. Ah! I heard so—but you must tell him to keep up his spirits; everybody almost is in the same way—Lord Spindle, Sir Thomas Splindt, Captain Quinze, and Mr. Nickit—all up, I hear, within this week; so if Charles is undone, he'll find half his acquaintance ruined too, and that, you know, is a consolation.

JOSEPH S. Doubtless, ma'am—a very great one.

(Ibid., p. 28)

Among his friends, Joseph proclaims himself to be a

concerned brother. The passages below captures him to dislike the ridicule things aimed at Charles. He uses the touching words to express his feeling for Charles in order that people will assume him as a sentiment person, a man with tenderness, pity and love, all of which are the predicates that he actually doesn't have.

JOSEPH S. This may be entertainment to you, gentlemen, but you pay very little regard to the feelings of a brother.

(Ibid., p. 32)

Sometimes in his replies, Joseph employs a statement containing of the words that profits his hypocrisy. He intends to say something to come up with various reason of action. One of evidences occurs when he and Lady Teazle are about off together. He asks her not to return all at once. For he doesn't want Maria to know their relationship so that it will dismiss his chance of gaining her heart, while in Lady Teazle's mind he is thought to avoid the public report of their relationship, especially her husband's suspicion.

LADY T. Go—you are an insinuating wretch. —But we shall be missed—let us join the company.

JOSEPH S. But we had best not return together.

LADY T. Well—don't stay; for Maria shan't come to hear any more of your reasoning, I promise you.

(Exit LADY TEAZLE.
(Ibid., p. 48)

Moreover, Joseph's hypocrisy is seen as he and Sir Peter fall into a discussion about his suit for Maria, while Lady Teazle is hiding in the same room. He is trying to change the topic so that he is not ruined by it. Softly he speaks to Sir Peter not to have that kind of conversation. His voice which is lowered down indicates something he hides; he needs Lady Teazle to hear nothing of he inclines in attitude. Cleverly, he refuse it by giving a reason that he is still affected by Sir Peter's shaking marriage.

SIR PETER T. And now, my dear friend, if you please, we will talk over the situation of your affairs with maria.

JOSEPH S. (*softly*).—Oh, no, Sir Peter; another time, if you please.

SIR PETER T. I am sensibly chagrined at the little progress you seem to make in her affections.

JOSEPH S. I beg you will not mention it. What are my disappointments when your happiness is in debate! (*Softly*).—...

SIR PETER T. And though you are so averse to my acquainting Lady Teazle with your passion for Maria, I'm sure she's not your enemy in the affair.

JOSEPH S. Pray, Sir Peter, now, oblige me. I am really too much affected by the subject we have been speaking of, to bestow a thought on my own concerns. The man who is entrusted with his friend's distresses can never—

Enter SERVANT.

Well, sir?

(*Ibid.*, p. 84)

Joseph is also still trying to stop Charles' accusa-

tion as he is aware of Sir Peter and Lady Teazle. His voice is full of anger, terrible for he is afraid of unmasking the truth which subsists between him and Lady Teazle.

JOSEPH S. But sure, brother, even if Lady Teazle had betrayed the fondest partiality for you——

CHARLES S. Why, look'ee, joseph, I hope I shall never deliberately do a dishonourable action; but if a pretty woman was purposely to throw herself in my way—and that pretty woman married to a man old enough to be her father——

JOSEPH S. Well——

CHARLES S. Why, I believe I should be obliged to borrow a little of your morality, that's all.—But, brother, do you know now that you surprise me exceedingly, by naming *me* with Lady Teazle; for, 'faith, I always understood you were her favourite.

JOSEPH S. Oh, for shame, Charles! This retort is foolish.

CHARLES S. Nay, I swear I have seen you exchange such significant glances——

JOSEPH S. Nay, nay, sir, this is no jest.

CHARLES S. Egad, I'm serious. Don't you remember one day when I called here——

JOSEPH S. Nay, prithee, Charles——

CHARLES S. And found you together——

JOSEPH S. Zounds, sir! I insist——

CHARLES S. And another time when your servant——

JOSEPH S. Brother, brother, a word with you!—Gad, I must stop him. *(Aside.*

CHARLES S. Informed, I say, that——

JOSEPH S. Hush! I beg your pardon, but Sir Peter has overheard all we have been saying. I knew you would clear yourself, or I should not have consented.

CHARLES S. How, Sir Peter! Where is he?

JOSEPH S. Softly; there!

(Points to the closet.

(Ibid., p. 87)

Being desperate and before going further, Joseph decides to tell Charles that Sir Peter is in. It stops Charles anyhow and Joseph feels relieved for a while. This does not last long since Lady Teazle is also forced to conceal herself.

Nonetheless, this unexpected condition asks Joseph to explain to Sir Peter. Cornered by this crucial problem, Joseph retorts that Lady Teazle's aim of seeing him is to ask his help. Except in the passages of reasoning, it appears that Joseph is making it up because the way he communicates is not smooth, but rationally hesitating. He is recognized as he is arranging, designing a plot, which is certainly no actual fact.

JOSEPH S. Sir Peter—notwithstanding—I confess—that appearances are against me—if you will afford me your patience—I make no doubt—but I shall explain everything to your satisfaction.

SIR PETER T. If you please, sir.

JOSEPH S. The fact is, sir, that Lady Teazle, knowing my pretensions to your ward, Maria—I say, sir,—Lady Teazle, being apprehensive of the jealousy of your temper—and knowing my friendship to the family—she, sir, I say—called here—in order that—I might explain these pretensions—but on your coming—being apprehensive—as I said—of your jealousy—she withdrew—and this, you may depend on it, is the whole truth of the matter.
(Ibid., p. 90)

Though Joseph holds a man of intrigue to be a despicable character, which means reflecting to himself, in

responding to Sir Peter's curiosity he applies a passage that may not blame him either. He is such smart person that he makes up a story to cover his ill actions.

JOSEPH S. Ha! ha! ha! Well, this is ridiculous enough. I'll tell you, Sir Peter, though I hold a man of intrigue to be a most despicable character, yet, you know, it does not follow that one is to be an absolute Joseph either! Hark'ee, 'tis a little French milliner—a silly rogue that plagues me,—and having some character to lose, on your coming, sir, she ran behind the screen.

SIR PETER T. Ah! you rogue! But, egad, she has overheard all I have been saying of my wife.

JOSEPH S. Oh, 'twill never go any farther, you may depend upon it.

(Ibid., p. 85)

Another dialogue performed by Joseph and Sir Peter witnesses him to be disregarding person. To his guardian, superficially he fully respects, comprehensively he pays no esteem. It is shown by the sentences he delivers in his vexation when Sir Peter bugs him with the matter about French milliner.

SIR PETER T. (*peeping*). You're sure the little milliner won't blab?

JOSEPH. In, in, my good Sir Peter.—'Fore Gad, I wish I had a key to the door.

(Ibid., p. 85)

In spite of the fact that he is already exposed to be hypocrite by Lady Teazle, Joseph still attempts badly to regain Sir Peter's belief upon himself. With standing

by his defences he chases Sir Peter to reckon his position. He even swears to emphasize his speech.

LADY T. Good Mr. Hypocrite, by your leave, I'll speak for myself.

SIR PETER T. Aye, let her alone, sir; you'll find she'll make out a better story than you, without prompting.

LADY T. Hear me, Sir Peter!—I came hither on no matter relating to your ward, and even ignorant of this gentleman's pretensions to her. But I came seduced by his insidious arguments, at least to listen to his pretended passion, if not to sacrifice your honour to his baseness.

SIR PETER T. Now, I believe, the truth is coming indeed!

JOSEPH S. The woman's mad!

LADY T. No, sir,—she has recovered her senses, and your own arts have furnished her with the means.—Sir Peter, I do not expect you to credit me—but the tenderness you expressed for me, when I am sure you could not think I was a witness to it, has penetrated so to my heart, that had I left the place without the shame of this discovery, my future life should have spoke the sincerity of my gratitude. As for that smooth-tongued hypocrite, who would have seduced the wife of his too credulous friend, while he affected honourable addresses to his ward—I behold him now in light so truly despicable, that I shall never again respect myself for having listened to him

(Exit LADY TEAZLE.

JOSEPH S. Notwithstanding all this, Sir Peter, Heaven knows—

SIR PETER T. That you are a villain! and so I leave you to your conscience.

JOSEPH S. You are too rash, Sir Peter; you *shall* hear me. The man who shuts out conviction by refusing—

(Exeunt SIR PETER and SURFACE talking
(Ibid., p. 91)

Now, Joseph is no more a noble sentiment. In the

contrary, he is not a nice person deep inside his heart, he is unkind and mean. A man, though he is only a servant, shall be treated in convenient. Joseph does the cruel thing to him. He thinks that his servant is the one that he can be yelling at or he can point his anger or he can be calling as anything as he wants.

JOSEPH S. Pshaw! blockhead! to suppose that I should now be in a temper to receive visits from poor relations!—Well, why don't you show the fellow up?

SERV. I will, sir.—Why, sir, it was not my fault that Sir Peter discovered my lady—

JOSEPH S. Go, fool! (*Exit SERVANT.*)—...

(*Ibid.*, p. 92)

The long passages as followed truly render hypocrisy interacted by Joseph Surface. Towards Stanley, his mother's relative, the one who Sir Oliver Surface is in disguise, he pretends to be a caring relative. He decoys to be viewed as an open handed person in doing helps for somebody else. Joseph's style of speech is attractive and polite. Firstly, he denies the pounds Sir Oliver did give to him. He then awards himself with the made-up story of lending Charles a sum of money. Over this motives, Joseph just keeps a promise to Stanley, which is the best thing leading him to deliver a sweet lie.

JOSEPH S. Sir, I beg you will do me the honour to sit down—I entreat you, sir!

SIR OLIVER S. Dear sir—there's no occasion —too civil by half! (*Aside.*)

JOSEPH S. I have not the pleasure of knowing you, Mr. Stanley; but I am extremely happy to see you look so well. You were nearly related to my mother, I think, Mr. Stanley?

SIR OLIVER S. I was, sir;—so nearly that my present poverty, I fear, may do discredit to her wealthy children, else I should not have presumed to trouble you.

JOSEPH S. Dear sir, there needs no apology;—he that is in distress, though a stranger, has a right to claim kindred with the wealthy. I am sure I wish I was of that class, and had it in my power to offer you even a small relief.

SIR OLIVER S. If your uncle, Sir Oliver, were here, I should have a friend.

JOSEPH S. I wish he was, sir, with all my heart: you should not want an advocate with him, believe me, sir.

SIR OLIVER S. I should not need one—my distresses would recommend me. But I imagined his bounty would enable you to become the agent of his charity.

JOSEPH S. My dear sir, you were strangely misinformed. Sir Oliver is a worthy man, a very worthy man; but avarice, Mr. Stanley, is the vice of age. I will tell you, my good sir, in confidence, what he has done for me has been a mere nothing; though people, I know, have thought otherwise, and, for my part, I never chose to contradict the report.

SIR OLIVER S. What! has he never transmitted you bullion—rupees—pagodas?

JOSEPH S. Oh, dear sir, nothing of the kind!—No, no—a few presents now and then—china, shawls, congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers—little more, believe me.

SIR OLIVER S. Here's gratitude for twelve thousand pounds!—Avadavats and Indian crackers! *(Aside.*

JOSEPH S. Then, my dear sir, you have heard, I doubt not, of the extravagance of my brother: there are very few would credit what I have done for that unfortunate young man.

SIR OLIVER S. Not I, for one! *(Aside.*

JOSEPH S. The sums I have lent him!—Indeed I have been exceedingly to blame; it was an

amiable weakness: however, I don't pretend to defend it,—and now I feel it doubly culpable, since it has deprived me of the pleasure of serving you, Mr. Stanley, as my heart dictates.

SIR OLIVER S. Dissembler! (*Aside.*)—Then, sir, you can't assist me?

JOSEPH S. At present, it grieves me to say, I cannot; but, whenever I have the ability, you may depend upon hearing from me.

SIR OLIVER S. I am extremely sorry—

JOSEPH S. Not more than I, believe me;—to pity without the power to relieve, is still more painful than to ask and be denied.

SIR OLIVER S. Kind sir, your most obedient humble servant.

JOSEPH S. You leave me deeply affected, Mr. Stanley.—William, be ready to open the door.

SIR OLIVER S. Oh, dear sir, no ceremony.

JOSEPH S. YOUR VERY OBEDIENT.

SIR OLIVER S. Sir, your most obsequious.

JOSEPH S. You may depend upon hearing from me, whenever I can be of service.

SIR OLIVER S. Sweet sir, you are too good!

JOSEPH S. In the meantime I wish you health and spirits.

SIR OLIVER S. Your ever grateful and perpetual humble servant.

JOSEPH S. Sir, yours as sincerely.

(*Ibid.*, p. 95)

JOSEPH S. ... Gad's life, Mr. Stanley, why have you come back to plague me at this time? You must not stay now, upon my word.

SIR OLIVER S. Sir, I hear your uncle Oliver is expected here, and though he has been so penurious to you, I'll try what he'll do for me.

JOSEPH S. Sir, 'tis impossible for you to stay now, so I must beg—Come any other time, and I promise you, you shall be assisted.

SIR OLIVER S. No: Sir Oliver and I must be acquainted.

JOSEPH S. Zounds, sir! then I insist on your quitting the room directly.

Sir Oliver S. Nay, sir—

JOSEPH S. Sir, I insist on't: here, William!

show this gentleman out. Since you compel me, sir, not one moment—this is such insolence!
(Ibid., p.107)

Afterwhile, as Stanley arrives again for he hears that Sir Oliver will be coming, Joseph is really insulted and annoyed. This makes him rudely to drive him away. We can see that if there is no advantage of relating with a person, Joseph won't be reluctant to stay away from. How hypocrite Joseph is since he conducts by making a virtue.

III. 6. Character in Action

Much human behaviour is motivated by the desire to achieve prominence. Much human effort is based upon motivation to work. The so-called motivation, which in simple terms deals with 'why' of behaviour, occurs in the play too, as turning into action, motions chosen by a character on the stage. The character's conducts will be practically directed or steered by it to propel him toward a goal.

Meanwhile, the significant thing introduced in the previous paragraph seems to happen within Joseph Surface. Motivation drives him to experience a particular behaviour over and over. It will unblock an import why he acts such affairs. The analysis of Joseph's character,

then, will probably have to take into account, in some degree, the other characters who help to show what he is, and who thus help to set forth his motivation (grounds for action, inner drives, goals). At last, it is presumably said that by the strength of the knowledge of Joseph's ambition, hypocrisy as Joseph behaves so far will be shown up.

The School for Scandal which begins with a colloquy between Lady Sneerwell and Snake, has already given a situation the play will be through. It is scandals which occupy people's thought and feeling in their life. There even introduces a person with particular capability of slandering, namely Snake.

LADY SNEER. Did you circulate the report of Lady Brittle's intrigue with Captain Boastall?

SNAKE. That's in as fine a train as your ladyship could wish. In the common course of things, I think it must reach Mrs. Clackitt's ears within four and twenty hours; and then, you know, the business is as good as done.

(Ibid., p. 21)

This man, Snake, is doing a business of spreading the clandestine scheme. He is paid for accomplishing the intrigues upon a target directing to certain people. Right now he is employed by Lady Sneer, one of honourable members of the society. Thus, he has done well so far that some of those specious stories has affected Maria

deeply.

LADY SNEER. ...;but tell me when you saw your mistress, Maria—or, what is more material to me, your brother.

JOSEPH S. I have not seen either since I left you; but I can inform you that they never meet. Some of your stories have taken a good effect on Maria.

LADY SNEER. Ah! my dear Snake! the merit of this belongs to you: ...

(Ibid., p. 24)

Yet, as he is lost to see the object influencing their choice of action, which seemingly emerges from the relationship between Lady Sneer and Joseph, Lady Sneer explains in detail how she becomes involved with her neighbour — Sir Peter Teazle family and Surfaces. Since it is known by him entirely that those brothers are very unlike each other; in one hand, a character belonging to the eldest is amiable, on the other hand, another has preposterous and exorbitant character. Besides, he really wonders why this Lady wants so bad to break up the intimate relationship existing between Maria and Charles.

SNAKE. I do. Here are two young men, to whom Sir Peter has acted as a kind of guardian since their father's death; the eldest possessing the most amiable character, and universally well spoken of; the youngest, the most dissipated and extravagant young fellow in the kingdom, without friends or character: the former an avowed admirer of your ladyship's, and apparently your favourite; the latter attached to Maria, Sir Peter's ward, and confessedly beloved by her. Now, on the face of

these circumstances, it is utterly unaccountable to me why you, the widow of a City knight, with a good jointure, should not close with the passion of a man of such character and expectations as Mr. Surface; and more so why you should be so uncommonly earnest to destroy the mutual attachment subsisting between his brother Charles and Maria.

(Ibid., p. 22)

LADY SNEER. ...but do your brother's distresses increase?

JOSEPH S. Everyhour. I am told he has had another execution in the house yesterday. In short, his dissipation and extravagance exceed anything I have ever heard of.

(Ibid., p. 24)

Then Lady Sneer speaks about the motive behind all of those things. She tells him that unlike the familiar relationship of a couple over the world, Joseph and she herself are not falling in love in their intercourse. This condition shocks Snake in a while for he expects a common answer. She unfolds that they mutually help to reach what they desire and need. Joseph is assisted by her to gain Maria's heir by winning her love first from her brother, Charles, as a favoured rival. While she is veritably devoted to Charles, a young man whom she willingly does and sacrifices any single thing she has. So, by breaking Maria and Charles relationship it will give her a chance to conquer Charles's love.

LADY SNEER. Then at once to unravel this mystery, I must inform you, that love has no share whatever in the intercourse between Mr.

Surface and me.

SNAKE. No!

LADY SNEER. His real attachment is to Maria, or her fortune; but finding in his brother a favoured rival, he has been obliged to mask his pretensions, and profit by my assistance.

SNAKE. Yet still I am more puzzled why you should interest yourself in his success.

LADY SNEER. How dull you are! Cannot you surmise the weakness which I hitherto, through shame, have concealed even from you? Must I confess, that Charles, that libertine, that extravagant, that bankrupt in fortune and reputation, that he it is for whom I'm thus anxious and malicious, and to gain whom I would sacrifice everything?

(Ibid., p.23)

Continuously, Lady Sneer unfolds the personality of the two brothers. She has found out for a long time of what Joseph really is. To her, he is sly, selfish - self-interested, self-concerned, and evil. But, being led with the sentiment and hypocrisy he pursues, he has impressed Sir Peter to perceive him as the only young man with prudence, good sense and benevolence in England. Sir Peter, his guardian, is even more interested in him than Charles for giving away Maria; though the ones who are in love each other is Charles and Maria.

SNAKE. Now, indeed, your conduct appears consistent: but how came you and Mr. Surface so confidential?

LADY SNEER. For our mutual interest. I have found him out a long time since. I know him to be artful, selfish, and malicious—in short, a sentimental knave; while with Sir Peter, and indeed with all his acquaintance, he passes for a youthful miracle of prudence, good sense, and

benevolence.

SNAKE. Yes; yet Sir Peter vows he has not his equal in England—and above all, he praises him as a man of sentiment.

LADY SNEER. True—and with the assistance of his sentiment and hypocrisy, he has brought Sir Peter entirely into his interest with regard to Maria; while poor Charles has no friend in the house, though, I fear, he has a powerful one in Maria's heart, against whom we must direct our schemes.

(Ibid., p. 23)

CARELESS. Now then, Charles, be honest, and give us your real favourite.

...
CHARLES S. Here then, bumpers, you rogues! bumpers! Maria! Maria——

(Ibid., p. 63)

It is clear enough to see the intention of Lady Sneer and Joseph, which makes them co-operate. It is their motivation in doing all their activities. Joseph wants to replace Charles' power on Maria's heart, while the Lady desires Charles badly. We can grasp a bright point here, that they plan schemes in direction of their motivation. More and more, Lady Sneer steps farther by plotting mischief, such as writing letters to Charles as if sent by Lady Teazle, and instructing Joseph to master sentiment.

LADY SNEER. I doubt her affections are farther engaged than we imagine. But the family are to be here this evening, so you may as well dine where you are, and we shall have an opportunity of observing farther; in the meantime, I'll go and plot mischief, and you shall study sentiment.

(Ibid., p. 33)

LADY T. Hold, Lady Sneerwell—before you go, let me thank you for the trouble you and that gentleman have taken, in writing letters from me to Charles, and answering them yourself;...

(Ibid., p. 111)

At a shot, it proves Joseph's behaviour regarding his motivation. It is shown below, when there is a time to be together with Lady Teazle, Joseph, as Lady understands to be her lover, doesn't take it as an opportunity to speak with her before her husband comes because Maria is there. This indicates his hypocrisy since he acts to be Lady's lover in one time, but in another occasion his conduct shows nothing about it.

LADY T. I am surprised Mr. Surface should sit down with her; I thought he would have embraced this opportunity of speaking to me, before Sir Peter came.

(Aside.

(Ibid., p. 41)

Another plot relating Charles and Lady Teazle made by that conspiracy has Sir Peter's nerves to get risen. He comes to believe the reports. It is seen that Joseph is so motivated that he does so hard upon his plan till he dares to vex Sir Peter's marriage.

SIR PETER. I have done with you, madam! You are an unfeeling, ungrateful—but here's an end of everything. I believe you capable of everything that is bad.—Yes, madam I now believe the reports relative to you and Charles, Madam.—Yes, madam, You and Charles are—not without grounds——

(Ibid., p. 59)

Charles' imprudence and bad character Joseph spreads over are great points to his opinion. He thinks it will bring him to Sir Peter's favorable suit for Maria, even though he has gotten involved with the wife of his guardian. He is certain that Sir Peter knows nothing about it, that's why he still wishes for the heiress.

JOSEPH S. I am surprised she has not sent, if she is prevented from coming. Sir Peter certainly does not suspect me. Yet, I wish I may not lose the heiress, through the scrape I have drawn myself into with the wife; however, Charles's imprudence and bad character are great points in my favour.

(Ibid., p. 77)

We can see here Joseph is not a kind person. The bad thing happening to his own brother pays him no concern. As a sentimental individual, he only thinks for himself. He is being motivated by the goal he hopes very much.

When they are going to be defeated at last, they're still attempting to defend their righteousness. Blindly they secure their state. They ask Snake to come at the crucible argument to testify on false stories. Yet, Snake turns up to confront them by telling the truth since he is paid double than ever.

ROWLEY. . . .: I have also another evidence in my power, one Snake, whom I have detected in a matter little short of forgery, and shall

speedily produce him to remove some of your prejudices.

(Ibid., p. 52)

LADY SNEER. Impossible! Will not Sir Peter immediately be reconciled to Charles, and of course no longer oppose his union with Maria? The thought is distraction to me.

JOSEPH S. Can passion furnish a remedy?

LADY SNEER. No, nor cunning neither. Oh! I was a fool, and idiot, to league with such a blunderer!

JOSEPH S. Sure, Lady Sneerwell, I am the greatest sufferer; yet you see I bear the accident with calmness.

LADY SNEER. Because the dissatisfaction doesn't reach your heart; your interest only attached you to Maria. Had you felt for her what I have for that ungrateful libertine, neither your temper nor hypocrisy could prevent your showing the sharpness of your vexation.

JOSEPH S. But why should your reproaches fall on me for this disappointment?

LADY SNEER. Are you not the cause of it? Had you not a sufficient field for your roguery in imposing upon Sir Peter, and supplanting your brother, but you must endeavour to seduce his wife? I hate such an avarice of crimes; 'tis an unfair monopoly, and never prospers.

JOSEPH S. Well, I admit I have been to blame. I confess I deviated from the direct road of wrong, but I don't think we're so totally defeated neither.

LADY SNEER. No!

JOSEPH S. You tell me you have made a trial of Snake since we met, and that you still believe him faithful to us.

LADY SNEER. I do believe so.

JOSEPH S. And that he has undertaken, should it be necessary, to swear and prove, that Charles is at this time contracted by vows and honour to your ladyship, which some of this former letters to you will serve to support.

LADY SNEER. This, indeed, might have assisted.

JOSEPH S. Come, come; it is not too late yet. ...

(Ibid., p. 106)

LADY SNEER. Ungrateful Charles! Well may you be surprised, and feel for the indelicate situation your perfidy has forced me into.

CHARLES. Pray, uncle, is this another plot of yours? For, as I have life, I don't understand it.

JOSEPH S. I believe, sir, there is but the evidence of one person more necessary to make it extremely clear.

SIR PETER T. And that person, I imagine, is Mr. Snake.—Rowley, you were perfectly right to bring him with us, and pray let him appear.

ROWLEY. Walk in, Mr. Snake.

Enter SNAKE.

I thought his testimony might be wanted: however, it happens unluckily, that he comes to confront Lady Sneerwell, not to support her.

LADY SNEER. A villain! Treacherous to me at last!—Speak, fellow; have you too conspired against me?

SNAKE. I beg your ladyship ten thousand pardons: you paid me extremely liberally for the lie in question; but I unfortunately have been offered double to speak the truth.

(Ibid., p. 111)

Since Joseph Surface's motivation is discovered, we can learn why he is conducting hypocrisy severely. His intention towards Maria, or her heir actually, steers his attitude much more to be hypocrite. Joseph is falsely making himself to be virtuous or good in deeds.

Chapter IV

Conclusion