

Pygmalion

George Bernard Shaw

Prepared by:

Mr. Jan

Do you know?

هل تعلم ما معنى بيجماليون؟

"بيجماليون" هو شخصية اسطورية فى الادب اليونانى و "بيجماليون" وقع فى حب تمثال من العاج يمثل امرأة جميلة وهو الذى نحتة وفى يوم عيد فينوس إلهة الحب دعا ان تحيا المرأة المنحوتة وبالفعل احيت الالهة المرأة وتزوجها.

"بيجماليون" هذة القصة هو **Henry Higgins**

قدم لنا الفنان القدير فؤاد المهندس و الكاتب بهجت قمر مسرحية "سيدتى الجميلة" الغنائية

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List of characters

Henry Higgins:

He is a professor of phonetics who serves as the Pygmalion to whom the title of the play alludes. He is a scientist who takes up the project of transforming Eliza on a wager رهان. He is unconventional, scorning the manners of high society, and doesn't suffer fools gladly. Though he is a bit of a bully, he is a kind-hearted and generous man.

Eliza Doolittle:

She is a poor flower girl. She is transformed by Higgins' phonetic training and Pickering's kindness into a lady. Her strength of character only emerges تظهر near the end of the play, when she rebels against the insensitivity of her treatment at the hands of Higgins.

Colonel Pickering:

He is another phonetics expert. He bets Higgins that the latter cannot transform Eliza in time for the Ambassador's ball. His contribution to Eliza's transformation is that, as a gentleman in contrast to Higgins, he treats Eliza with the respect that teaches her to have respect for herself.

Alfred Doolittle:

He is Eliza's father. He is a common dustman who appears to have no morals whatsoever, he serves as Shaw's mouthpiece in his critique of middle-class morality. When he hears that Eliza has been taken in by Higgins, he stops by to see if he can get some money out of the situation, and Higgins is amused by his pure form of hedonism. Higgins then writes a recommendation to a foundation which results in Doolittle becoming an endowed lecturer محاضر for a moral reform society making him miserable and forcing him to marry his latest paramour عشيقته .

Mrs Higgins:

She is Professor Higgins' mother. She is an aristocratic lady who thinks Higgins and Pickering are idiots for taking on the project with Eliza. She is kind to Eliza, and understands the poor girl's dilemma **مأزق** in a way that the men in the story never can. It is because of Higgins' love for his mother that he claims he has no interest in other women.

Freddy Eynsford Hill:

He is a young foolish gentleman who is bowled over **ارتبك** by Eliza at her first public appearance. After being smitten by her **مغمور بها**, he plies her with love letters **امطرها بخطابات الحب**. Though Higgins scorns him, the epilogue indicates that Eliza marries him.

Clara Eynsford Hill:

She is Freddy's mother. She is a quiet woman who is accustomed to genteel poverty.

Mrs Pearce:

She is Higgins' housekeeper. She watches over Eliza while she is in Higgins' home, though she is as susceptible **متاثرة** to Higgins' charms as Eliza herself. Higgins always seems to be able to talk his way around **اقنع** either one of them at will, no matter how badly he mistreat them.

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Act One

Summary:

Heavy rain drenches بلل Mrs. Eynsford Hill and her two adult children, Freddy and Clara, as they wait hopelessly for a cab. The Eynsford Hills and other patrons زبائن have just exited the theatre after a late night show. As Freddie leaves to continue looking, he runs into a flower girl, Eliza Doolittle. Dressed in dirty rags قماش مهلهل, Eliza is not shy about expressing her displeasure, and in her loud cockney accent, demands payment for her ruined flowers. She is overheard by a note-taker, who correctly identifies حدد Eliza's neighbourhood simply by listening to her speech. He does the same for various bystanders المارة and amazes all, including linguistics expert, Colonel Pickering, who has coincidentally مصادفة travel to London to meet the famous note-taker, Henry Higgins. Higgins admonishes Eliza for her English and asserts to Colonel Pickering that in three months he **could pass the girl off as a duchess at an ambassador's garden party**. They leave to discuss phonetics, and Freddy arrives with a cab only to discover his mother and his sister have gone home on the bus. Eliza decides to treat herself to Freddy's cab with the money Higgins threw into her flower basket. Eliza arrives at her small rental room, counts the money, and goes to bed.

Questions:

1. What purpose does the rain shower serve?

It gives the main characters a relatively believable circumstance under which to meet.

2. Why is Mrs. Eynsford suspicious of Eliza?

She hears her addressing her son "Freddy".

3. How does the flower girl justify calling Freddy by his name?

She said that she used "Freddy" by chance as a typical name for a young man like anyone who would use "dear" to respect someone.

4. Describe Colonel Pickering.

Colonel Pickering is an old man in the amiable military type. He wears an evening dress with a light overcoat.

5. The note taker is assumed to be of what profession? What actually is his profession?

The others assume he is a police officer of some kind. He is actually a phonetician.

6. What does the note taker say about a "woman who utters such depressing and disgusting sounds"?

He says she "has no right to be anywhere--no right to live."

7. The note taker brags about what he could do for the flower girl within three months. What does he claim?

He claims that he could pass her off as a duchess at an ambassador's garden party.

8. Who takes the cab Freddy brings? Why?

The flower girl takes the cab Freddy brings. The mother and daughter have left for the bus, and the flower girl feels rich because of the money which Professor Higgins gave her.

9. What do Higgins and Pickering have in common?

They both study speech.

Quotations:

1. ***"I'm getting chilled to the bone. What can Freddy be doing all this time?"***

Clara is complaining that Freddy hasn't got a cab and that she can't stand for long in that freezing street. She addresses her mother, Mrs. Eynsford Hill.

2. ***"I tell you theyre all engaged."***

Freddy said these words to his mother and sister. He hasn't got a cab since the rain was sudden and nobody was prepared.

3. ***"How do you know that my son's name is Freddy, pray?"***

Mrs. Eynsford Hill says these words to Eliza. Eliza calls Freddy by his own name coincidentally. Mrs. Eynsford is amazed.

4. ***"Ow, eez yə-ooa san, is e? Wal, fewd dan y'də-ooty bawmz..."***

Eliza says these words to Mrs. Eynsford. She says that he has spoiled her flowers and she has to pay for such a thing and not to blame her. This shows that her accent is cockney.

5. ***"Who's trying to deceive you?"***

Eliza, the flower girl, says these words to Mrs. Eynsford. Eliza is trying to make herself clear. She does not mean calling Freddy by his name. She does it coincidentally so as to show him respect.

6. ***"I aint done nothing wrong by speaking to the gentleman"***

Eliza says these words to a bystander. She acts so as the bystander warns her that there is a note-taker writing down her words. She

has a right to speak and buy flowers to anyone. This shows that she has a good character.

7. *“He’s no gentleman, he aint, to interfere with a poor girl.”*

Eliza says these words to Colonel Pickering. She is taking about Henry Higgins, the note-taker. She is upset with the note-taker that he has written down her words and would have these words against her. She is poor but determined to keep her good character. She is frightened of being charged with begging or soliciting.

8. *“He’s no right to take away my character.”*

Eliza says these words to Colonel Pickering about Henry Higgins. Henry puzzles everyone by imitating Eliza’s speech and telling different bystanders where they come from. Eliza is upset with Henry.

9. *“A woman who utters such depressing and disgusting sounds has no right to be anywhere- no right to live.”*

Henry Higgins says these words to Eliza. He scorns her use of English. This shows that Henry Higgins is confident of teaching skills.

10. *“You see this creature with her kerbstone English: the English that will keep her in the gutter to the end of her days.”*

Henry Higgins says these words to Colonel Pickering about Eliza. He behaves in an insensitive way towards Eliza. He takes no notice of her complaints and discusses her as if she were an object of scientific interest.

11. "Hundreds and thousands of times, young man."

Eliza is addressing the taxi man. She is ambitious. She takes the opportunity to ride in a taxi. She shows she has spirit and can speak good English. The driver admiring her spirit refuses to take the fare.

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Act Two

Summary:

This act takes place the following morning at Higgins' laboratory on Wimpole Street. Higgins is showing Pickering his apparatus and explaining his phonetic techniques. Eliza then arrives, offering to pay Higgins a shilling an hour for speech lessons so she can get a job in a flower shop. Higgins is intrigued ب مفتون by the possibilities of the situation, and Pickering offers to pay for the lessons if Higgins can make good on his pride of passing Eliza off as a duchess at the ambassador's garden party six months hence.

Higgins accepts the challenge, and tells Mrs. Pearce to take Eliza away, clean her up, burn her clothes, and give her new ones. Eliza hesitates, but eventually agrees, and is taken away by Mrs. Pearce. Meanwhile, Pickering insists on assurances that no advantage will be taken of Eliza's position during the experiment. Mrs. Pearce then returns and asks Higgins not to swear in Eliza's presence, to display good table manners, and to keep himself well-groomed مهندم and his things tidy.

Eliza's father, Alfred Doolittle, then arrives, threatening to take Eliza home to rescue her from a compromising situation, but really hoping for money to turn a blind eye to what he is sure is afoot على قدم و ساق. Higgins tells him to take Eliza away, but he offers to sell Eliza to Higgins for five pounds. Higgins is appalled فزع by his lack of morals, but fascinated by his perverted logic just the same. They give him the five pounds. As he turns to leave, Eliza enters, clean and in new clothes, and doesn't recognize his own daughter.

Questions:

1. When Higgins recognizes the flower girl, what is his reaction?

He says that "she's no use. . . . I'm not going to waste another cylinder on it. Be off with you; I don't want you."

2. What does Eliza Doolittle want?

She wants to learn how to speak well enough to be able to be hired to work in a flower shop instead of on the street corner.

3. Even after he agrees to teach her, what is Higgins' attitude towards Eliza?

"She's deliciously low--so horribly dirty. . . . Put her in the dustbin." He treats her as an object--and not a very nice object, either.

4. Describe Mrs. Pearce's role.

She is the housekeeper for Higgins and tries to be the voice of reason. ("You mustn't talk like that to her." "But what's to become of her? Is she to be paid anything? Do be sensible, sir.")

5. Eliza determines to leave rather than to be further insulted. How does Higgins persuade her to stay?

He offers her chocolates and promises her taxis, gold, and diamonds.

6. What is the point of the bath scene?

It shows Eliza has ideas of morals and decency even though she is low-class and "vulgar." She has a personal code of right and wrong and is sensitive.

7. Mrs. Pearce makes some suggestions to Higgins. What are they?

She asks him to curse less, to not sit around in his robe, to not wipe his hands on his clothes, and to try to be a good example for his pupil.

8. Why did Alfred Doolittle come to see Professor Higgins?

He wanted to get money for himself, to blackmail Higgins in order to get a little money.

9. Doolittle says, "I'm undeserving, and I mean to go on being undeserving." Why does he not want to better himself?

If he rises in class, he also will rise in responsibility. He wants a free life, free from responsibility and people's expectations.

10. Why does Doolittle want only five pounds instead of the ten he is offered?

He can waste five pounds without feeling guilty. Ten pounds would require responsibility.

11. Why did the speech lessons bring humour to the play?

- Higgins is interested only in the task in hand and in showing off his skill.
- Mrs. Pearce is concerned for Eliza and there is humour in the diplomatic way in which she tries to suggest that Higgins' slovenly manners are not a good example.
- Pickering is concerned about Eliza's moral welfare.
- Higgins says that he is unfeeling where female pupils are concerned, but not in the way he suggests. He is in fact extremely insensitive.

Quotations:

1. ***“Well, if you was a gentleman, you might ask me to sit down.”***

Eliza says these words to Higgins. She finds that Higgins has no interest in her and that he has to respect her for some reasons. She has come in a taxi, she is bringing him business, and that she is a woman.

2. ***“I want to be a lady in a flower shop stead of sellin at the corner of Tottenham Court Road.”***

Eliza is protesting at the treatment she receives from Higgins. She announces that she has come to have speech lessons. She wants to get a job in a flower shop and is ready to pay.

3. ***“I’ll say youre the greatest teacher alive if you make that good party? I’ll bet you all the expenses of the experiment you cant do it.”***

Colonel Pickering is questioning Higgins about his ability to turn Eliza from a poor flower girl to a duchess.

4. ***“I shall make a duchess of this draggletailed guttersnipe.”***

Higgins says these words to Mrs. Pearce and Colonel Pickering. This shows that Higgins is obsessed with his work and has no time to be polite and considerate of people’s feelings. He bets he will turn Eliza to an upper class lady.

5. ***“Well, I haven’t. I find that the moment I let a woman make friends with me, she becomes jealous, exacting, suspicious.”***

Higgins says these words to Pickering. He expresses his opinion about women in general. He protests that he is much

misunderstood. He is convinced that he is shy, mild sort of person while women are jealous, criticizing and suspicious.

6. "Well, the truth is, I've taken a sort of fancy to you, Governer, and if you want the girl, I'm not to set on having her back home..."

Alfred Doolittle, Eliza's father, says these words to Higgins. Doolittle says that he will settle for £5. He entertains both Pickering and Higgins with his speech about being one of the undeserving poor who needs money just as much as the deserving poor.

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Act Three

Summary:

The act opens several months later inside Mrs. Higgins's drawing room as she expects visitors. Her house is tastefully decorated and quite the opposite of her son's crowded quarters. When Higgins arrives without notice, his mother is appalled مفزوع and asks him to leave before embarrassing her in front of the impending على وشك المجئ visitors. Higgins tells his mother about his experiment with Eliza, informing Mrs. Higgins that Eliza will be trying out her new skills in front of his mother's guests. Impending visitors are Mrs. and Miss Eynsford-Hill, Colonel Pickering, and Freddy. Professor Higgins embarrasses his mother by belittling small talk, the very purpose of at-home days such as this one. When Eliza arrives, her audience is impressed. She is dressed and appears quite well-bred مهذبة. Freddy is particularly taken with her. The talk of weather turns to illness, and Eliza forgets her training when she says her aunt was "**done in.**"

Lapsing اخطات totally into her cockney, Eliza astounds her audience. When Higgins attempts to salvage ينقذ the situation by telling them Eliza's language is the "**new small talk,**" the Eynsford-Hills are even further impressed. Higgins signals Eliza it is time she leaves, and Clara Eynsford-Hill attempts the "**new small talk**" herself, admonishing "**this early Victorian prudery.**" Mrs. Higgins tells her son Eliza is not yet presentable, for although her appearance is impeccable; her language still gives her away. Professor Higgins and Colonel Pickering respond by singing Eliza's praises, boasting فخورين about her quick acquisition of dialect and her natural talent on the piano.

Echoing Mrs. Pearce's earlier warning, Mrs. Higgins is concerned about what will become of Eliza when the men are finished "**playing with (their) live doll.**" With the six-month deadline approaching, Eliza is presented at a London Embassy. Professor Higgins is surprised to see one of his former pupils, a man who now makes his living as an interpreter and an expert placing any speaker in Europe by listening to his speech. The interpreter speaks to Eliza, and deems **اعتبر** her English too perfect for an English woman. The interpreter is further struck by her impeccable manners and announces Eliza must be a foreign princess. Pickering, Higgins, and Eliza leave, Eliza exhausted and the men excited by winning their bet.

Questions:

1. Who are Mrs. and Miss Eynsford Hill?

They are the mother and daughter from the rainstorm in Act One.

2. Henry says, "We want two or three people. You'll do as well as anybody else." What does the fact that he says that tell us?

He is rude to everyone--not just Liza. He thinks only of his work and himself.

3. What does Liza do wrong at Mrs. Higgins' home?

She speaks perfectly but tells an odd story of her aunt's death using vulgar, though well pronounced, language.

4. What does Clara think of Eliza?

Clara is very taken with Eliza. She wants to use Liza's new small-talk and to imitate her.

5. Who is Nepommuck?

He is a guest at the ambassador's reception, fluent in many languages, and says he is an expert. He claims Eliza is a fraud, that she is really a princess.

6. How did Henry cover up Eliza's lapsing?

Henry covers up the lapsing by telling the company that it is the new fashionable way of speaking.

7. Is Eliza successful at the ambassador's reception?

Yes, she is very successful.

8. How did the readers notice that Eliza was successful?

- The Eynsford Hills' failed to recognize Eliza as the flower girl.
- Eliza pronounced carefully and made technical comments on the weather.
- Eliza's description of her aunt's death was spoken in carefully pronounced upper-class tones.

Quotations:

1. *“What are you doing here today? It is my at-home day: you promised not to come.”*

Mrs. Higgins, Henry’s mother, is in her flat addressing her son. She is expecting visitors and is not pleased to see her son. She knows that he always upsets her visitors with odd manners and tactless remarks.

2. *“It’s all a matter of habit. There’s no right or wrong in it. Nobody means anything by it. And it’s so quaint, and gives such a smart emphasis to things that are not in themselves very witty.”*

Clara Eynsford Hill is addressing her mother. She says that she will be using the new way of speaking when she visits other houses. This shows the effect Eliza has on her.

3. *“You certainly are a pretty pair of babies, playing with your live doll.”*

Mrs. Higgins says these words to both Pickering and Henry. She tries to point out that they have not thought of the problem of Eliza’s future but they brush this aside and go off in good spirit. They are treating Eliza as their doll.

4. *“Oh, of course I agree with Nepommuck. She must be a princess at least.”*

The ambassador’s wife says these words to Higgins. She is deceived by Eliza’s way of speaking. When Higgins says that she is an ordinary London girl who has been taught to speak by an expert, no one accepts this. She prefers to believe that Eliza is a princess. This shows that Henry is successful in turning Eliza to a lady.