

The Rational Interaction between the Tragedy of Joan of Arc and the External Rational World

Huili Wang

Foreign Languages School Jinzhong University Jinzhong, 030006, China

ABSTRACT. *In the play Joan of arc, Bernard Shaw let us once again feel the history of the British French war in the 15th century. The war is terrible, but what we don't want to see, that history will be remembered by people, because Joan of arc is always a hero worthy of being remembered and remembered by the world. Through the description of the justice of chastity and the exposure of the darkness of the church, Bernard Shaw once again sublimated the tragic rational emotion of the play and improved the cultural and social value of the play. In the history of English literature, Bernard Shaw is another great dramatist after Shakespeare. His Joan of arc is a historical tragedy, which has been handed down in the long history of social development and is very famous. The historical drama Joan of arc shows us a heroine who is fearless and willing to sacrifice herself. It also reveals the class struggle in Britain since the 15th century. Through this play, the author mainly reflects the darkness of the society and the corruption of the society at that time, and reveals the historicity emotionally. The tragedy of is universally recognized in the world. Through the analysis of reason and emotion in the tragedy of Joan of arc, this paper explores the current situation of France at that time.*

KEYWORDS: *Joan of arc, Tragedy, Reason, Emotion*

1. Introduction

Joan of arc is a historical drama, in which Bernard Shaw refined history, combined drama creation with political history, and profoundly revealed and explained the first half of the 15th century in terms of reason and emotion. Joan of arc not only reveals the nature of political and class struggle in the capitalist society of England at that time, but also satirizes the ugliness and hypocrisy of capitalists and religious believers. Therefore, this historical play has literary and social significance across the times. Bernard Shaw constructed a perfect system of war, patriotism, religion, human nature and power, and realized the sublimation of rationality and emotion through the tragic life of Joan of arc, the heroine of the play. He constructed a special way for the readers, and then helped the readers to realize the communication and interaction with the real world. Through the story of the protagonist Joan De, readers can think about history rationally. Although the story of the protagonist Joan de has experienced a tragic transformation from a mythological legend to an indisputable grievance, which just reflects the essential law of the historical process, that is, to make progress in error and struggle[1].

2. Bernard Shaw's Historical Play Joan of Arc

In the historical play Joan of arc, Bernard Shaw created a female image of a French national hero for the readers. She is called Joan of arc. In the first half of the 15th century, the war broke out between Britain and France, and France was defeated by Britain on the battlefield. At this time, Zhengde applied to the French government to join the national defense team. The 18-year-old rural girl's request was not heeded by the government, and even was ridiculed without feeling. France could not rely on an army led by women to drive the British troops out of the country. When Zhende's patriotic behavior was regarded as madness, Captain Robert De baurillcott agreed with Zhende's request. The French military captain believed that the defeat of the French army needed other ways to reverse. He firmly believed that Zhende could bring a west wind to the French army and help the French army defeat the British army to win the front line. As a result, Zhende became the leader of an army. They rushed to the front with weapons to fight side by side with the French soldiers. As a faithful believer of St. Catherine, Zhende believed that her participation could help the French fight back the British army. As expected, the emergence of Zhende created a victory miracle for the French army, which successfully expelled the British invasion. The military victory of Joan of arc once made her a respected object in France. She was honored as "Saint" by the French, but her military ability was also feared by the British government authorities. So the British, together with the French Catholic corxiong, framed Joan of arc. In the end, Joan was betrayed by the French. The British imprisoned her and burned her cruelly for being a witch [2].

3. A Study on the Tragic Reason and Emotion of Joan of Arc

3.1 Interpretation and Reconstruction of Tragic Rationality

The difference between tragedy and comedy lies in that tragedy reflects and exposes the dark reality in society, which makes people cry. Joan of arc is a tragedy created by Bernard Shaw under the realistic trend of thought. From the realistic literary perspective, Bernard Shaw works to restore a real chastity to people as much as possible. People who have read Joan of arc know that the feeling after reading it is heartbreaking and heartbreaking, because Joan of arc originally represents justice, an upward force, and the church and the aristocracy represent the evil force, but in the end, the church and the aristocracy framed Joan of arc, leaving people with endless regrets. At the beginning of the play, it is written that Joan De is a rural girl, and she is also a heroine who leads the French army to victory. She is a fanatical believer and religious mystic. She is innocent and pure. At the same time, she is a chess used by the audience of the French authorities. When she leads the French army to victory again and again, her strength and momentum Power brings great pressure and threat to the people in power, the church and the nobility, which foreshadows the final death of Zhende, because it represents justice, because it is a woman, which is not accepted and recognized by the society at that time, and Zhende was later framed and died, which is also the author's accusation and merciless disclosure of the dark society of France. When Joan de led the French army to win, she did not get the due honor, but also by the suspicion and exclusion of various forces. Finally, the church punished her for being a witch, or became the victim of the struggle between the French religion and the aristocracy. However, at the end of the story, the author gives us a turning point to revive the dead Joan of virtue, as if to let the readers see the hope, which is the hope of justice and represents the justice and goodness of France. In the process of reading this play, the readers can feel the tragic fate of the femininity of that era [3-5].

3.2 Expose and Sublimate Tragic Emotion

The full text of the play Joan of arc is full of tragic atmosphere. On the one hand, it comes from the tragic feelings of war, on the other hand, it comes from the old forces of religion and aristocracy. Because when she led the army to fight, many soldiers were still unconvinced, because she was a woman, not a man, so she had to cut off her long hair and disguise herself as a man in order to convince all of them. On the one hand, it has shown the prejudice and prejudice of human gender and the social status of women in that era. Including when she became a heroine later, her power threatened the royal family and religious power, so she was framed in religious collusion. France handed her over to England as a witch, and the British church executed her with fire. At the end of the story, the author came to an exciting end: let Zhende rise, but later Zhende still did not rise, Zong The church and nobles naturally did not want her to revive, because this would threaten their interests once again, so they promised to restore the reputation of Joan's saint. The news that Joan would revive shamed all the people who were bewitched. But if she did not revive later, it would indicate that justice did not win in that era. However, the development of French society is still dark and decadent To the dark accusation of Bernard Shaw against the bourgeoisie [6-7].

4. Conclusion

In the historical tragedy of Joan of arc, Bernard Shaw brings the reader back to the period of the 15th century English French war, and has his own unique interpretation of that period of history. Therefore, in the process of his creation, Bernard Shaw not only recounts the hero story of Zhende in a simple sense, but also narrates it from a rational literary perspective, reflecting the social reality of France at that time through the life experience of Zhende's tragedy. It is undeniable that Zhende is a national hero that is worth the world to remember and remember forever. Her bravery in the battlefield is always recorded in the words and images, and she bravely struggles with foreign invaders, native religions and dignitaries, which shows the great personal charm of Zhende. In addition, Bernard Shaw has made a deep interpretation of the story of Zhende and that period of history, reconstructed the tragic rationality, and revealed the tragic emotion in the play without reservation. Through the destruction and resurrection of Zhende, the hidden theme of life and human nature in the play is transmitted, thus sublimating the tragic emotion in the play. Through Joan of arc, Bernard Shaw explains his understanding of tragic reason and tragic emotion, which not only shows Bernard Shaw's creative idea, but also improves the cultural and social value of Joan of arc.

References

- [1] Wu Nannan (2014). Bernard Shaw's view of "new women": Joan of arc, the career of Mrs. Warren [D]. Shanghai: Shanghai International Studies University.
- [2] Liu Zhichao (2014). On the reappearance of defamiliarization techniques -- Taking the translation of Joan of arc as an example [D]. Tianjin: Tianjin University of Commerce.
- [3] Chen Xuezhen (2013). Biblical archetype in Joan of arc by Bernard Shaw [D]. Shandong: Qufu Normal University.
- [4] He Lujiao (2018). A study on the concept of women in Shaw's plays [J]. Journal of Guilin Normal University, vol. 32, no. 2, pp. 66-69.
- [5] Zhao Lijuan (2019). The aesthetic significance of the image of Joan of arc [J]. Journal of Handan University, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 90-94.
- [6] Liu Maosheng, Cao Pengyue (2017). Heresy before death and saints after death: Interpretation of the ethical tragedy of Joan of arc [J]. Journal of Jiangxi Radio and Television University, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 23-25.
- [7] Li Na (2014). On Joan of arc from the perspective of Freud's psychoanalysis [J]. Journal of Xinzhou Normal University, vol. 30, no. 1, pp. 59-62.