



الذَّكْوَاتُ الْبَيْضُ

اسم مشتق من الذكوة وهي الجمرة الملتهبة والمراد
بالذكوات الربوات البيض الصغيرة المحيطة بمقام أمير
المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام}
شبهها لضيائها وتوهجها عند شروق الشمس عليها لما فيها
موضع قبر علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام}
من الدراري المضيئة

{**در النجف**} فكأنها جمرات ملتهبة وهي المرتفع من الأرض،
وهي ثلاثة مرتفعات صغيرة نتوءات بارزة في أرض الغري وقد
سميت الغري باسمها، وكلمة بيض لبروزها عن الأرض. وفي رواية
إنَّها موضع خلوته أو إنَّها موضع عبادته وفي رواية أخرى
في رواية المفضل عن الإمام الصادق {عليه السلام} قال:
قلت: يا سيدي فأين يكون دار المهدي ومجمع المؤمنين؟
قال: يكون ملكه بالكوفة، ومجلس حكمه جامعها
وبيت ماله ومقسم غنائم المسلمين مسجد
السهلة وموضع خلوته الذكوات البيض



نيوان الوقف الشيعي / دائرة البحوث والدراسات

م/ مجلة الذكوات البيضاء

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته ...

إشارة إلى كتابكم المرقم ١٠٤٦ والمؤرخ ٢٠٢١/ ١٢/٢٨ والخاص بكتابنا المرقم ب ت ٥٧٤٤/٤ في ٢٠٢١/٩/٦ والمتضمن استحداث مجلتكم التي تصدر عن الوقف المذكورة أعلاه ، وبعد الحصول على الرقم المعياري الدولي المطبوع وإنشاء موقع الكتروني للمجلة تعتبر المولفظة الواردة في كتابنا أعلاه موافقة نهائية على استحداث المجلة. ... مع والفر التحدير

أ.م.د. هامين صالح حسن

المدير العام لدائرة البحث والتطوير / وكالة

٢٠٢٢/١/١٤

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- قسم الشؤون العلمية / شعبة التوثيق والنشر والترجمة / مع الاوليات.
- المسترة .

مهتد ابراهيم
١٠ / كانون الثاني

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مَجَلَّةٌ عِلْمِيَّةٌ فِكْرِيَّةٌ فَصْلِيَّةٌ مُحْكَمَةٌ تُصَدِّرُ عَنْ
دَائِرَةِ الْبُحُوثِ وَالدرَّاسَاتِ فِي دِيَوَانِ الْوَقْفِ الشَّيْخِيِّ



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الذَّكْوَانُ الْبَيْضُ

مَجَلَّةٌ عِلْمِيَّةٌ فِكْرِيَّةٌ فَصْلِيَّةٌ مُحْكَمَةٌ تَصْدُرُ عَنْ
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جمهورية العراق

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مقابل وزارة الصحة

دائرة البحوث والدراسات

الاتصالات

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العدد (١٦) السنة الثالثة ربيع الأول ١٤٤٦ هـ - أيلول ٢٠٢٥ م

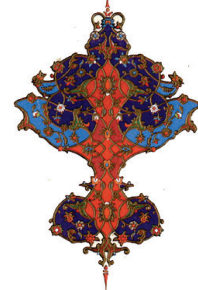
دليل المؤلف

- ١- أن يتسم البحث بالأصالة والجدة والقيمة العلمية والمعرفية الكبيرة وسلامة اللغة ودقة التوثيق.
- ٢- أن تحتوي الصفحة الأولى من البحث على:
 - أ. عنوان البحث باللغة العربية .
 - ب . اسم الباحث باللغة العربي، ودرجته العلمية وشهادته.
 - ت . بريد الباحث الإلكتروني.
 - ث . ملخصان: أحدهما باللغة العربية والآخر باللغة الإنكليزية.
 - ج . تدرج مفاتيح الكلمات باللغة العربية بعد الملخص العربي.
- ٣- أن يكون مطبوعاً على الحاسوب بنظام (office Word ٢٠٠٧ أو ٢٠١٠) وعلى قرص ليزري مدمج (CD) على شكل ملف واحد فقط (أي لا يُجزأ البحث بأكثر من ملف على القرص) وتزود هيئة التحرير بثلاث نسخ ورقية وتوضع الرسوم أو الأشكال، إن وجدت، في مكانها من البحث، على أن تكون صالحة من الناحية الفنية للطباعة.
- ٤- أن لا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث على (٢٥) خمس وعشرين صفحة من الحجم (A4) .
- ٥ . يلتزم الباحث في ترتيب وتنسيق المصادر على الصيغة APA
- ٦- أن يلتزم الباحث بدفع أجور النشر المحددة البالغة (٧٥,٠٠٠) خمسة وسبعين ألف دينار عراقي، أو ما يعادلها بالعملة الأجنبية.
- ٧- أن يكون البحث خالياً من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية والإملائية.
- ٨- أن يلتزم الباحث بالخطوط وأحجامها على النحو الآتي:
 - أ. اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Arabic Simplified) وحجم الخط (١٤) للمتن.
 - ب . اللغة الإنكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) عناوين البحث (١٦) . والملخصات (١٢)
- أما فقرات البحث الأخرى؛ فبحجم (١٤) .
- ٩- أن تكون هوامش البحث بالنظام الألكتروني (تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث. بحجم ١٢ .
- ١٠- تكون مسافة الحواشي الجانبية (٢,٥٤) سم، والمسافة بين الأسطر (١) .
- ١١- في حال استعمال برنامج مصحف المدينة للآيات القرآنية يتحمل الباحث ظهور هذه الآيات المباركة بالشكل الصحيح من عدمه، لذا يفضل النسخ من المصحف الإلكتروني المتوافر على شبكة الانترنت.
- ١٢- يبلغ الباحث بقرار صلاحية النشر أو عدمها في مدة لا تتجاوز شهرين من تاريخ وصوله إلى هيئة التحرير.
- ١٣- يلتزم الباحث بإجراء تعديلات المحكمين على بحثه وفق التقارير المرسلة إليه وموافقة المجلة بنسخة معدلة في مدة لا تتجاوز (١٥) خمسة عشر يوماً.
- ١٤- لا يحق للباحث المطالبة بمتطلبات البحث كافة بعد مرور سنة من تاريخ النشر.
- ١٥- لا تعاد البحوث الى أصحابها سواء قبلت أم لم تقبل.
- ١٦- تكون مصادر البحث وهوامشه في نهاية البحث، مع كتابة معلومات المصدر عندما يرد لأول مرة.
- ١٧- يخضع البحث للتقويم السري من ثلاثة خبراء لبيان صلاحيته للنشر.
- ١٨- يشترط على طلبة الدراسات العليا فضلاً عن الشروط السابقة جلب ما يثبت موافقة الأستاذ المشرف على البحث وفق النموذج المعتمد في المجلة.
- ١٩- يحصل الباحث على مستل واحد لبحثه، ونسخة من المجلة، وإذا رغب في الحصول على نسخة أخرى فعليه شراؤها بسعر (١٥) ألف دينار.
- ٢٠- تعبر الأبحاث المنشورة في المجلة عن آراء أصحابها لا عن رأي المجلة.
- ٢١- ترسل البحوث إلى مقر المجلة - دائرة البحوث والدراسات في ديوان الوقف الشيعي بغداد - باب المعظم)
- أو البريد الإلكتروني: (hus65in@Gmail.com) (offreserch@sed.gov.iq) بعد دفع الأجور في مقر المجلة
- ٢٢- لا تلتزم المجلة بنشر البحوث التي تُخلُ بشروط من هذه الشروط .

مَجَلَّةُ عِلْمِيَّةُ فِكْرِيَّةُ فَصْلِيَّةُ مُحْكَمَةٌ تَصَدَّرُ عَنْ دَائِرَةِ الْبُحُوثِ وَالْدِّرَاسَاتِ فِي ذِيَوَانَ الْوَقْتِ الشَّيْبَانِي

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**John Ford's Tis Pity She's A Whore
as a strange sample of Baroque drama**

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college of education/ ahlulbayt university**



Abstract:

John Ford is a controversial playwright due to the subjects he deals with such as the conflict between individual passion and conscience and moral and the laws of society, his heroes are often extremist and unstable characters. "Tis Pity She's A whore" is one of his tragic plays which has a very unusual subject, it tells about incestuous relationship between a well-educated talented brother and his beautiful sister. Despite the strangeness of the subject, the play was very much liked by people and the king Charles himself. Ford does not depict the protagonist as a villain rather he presents him as a tragic hero who fell in a forbidden love with his sister which leads to his destruction.

Key words: Baroque dram, incest love.

المستخلص:

جون فورد كاتب مسرحي مثير للجدل، نظرًا لمواضيعه التي يتناولها، كالصراع بين شغف الفرد وضميره، وبين الأخلاق وقوانين المجتمع. غالبًا ما يكون أبطاله شخصيات متطرفة وغير مستقرة. مسرحية "يا للأسف، إنها عاهرة" هي إحدى مسرحياته المأساوية، ذات موضوع غير مألوف، إذ تحكي قصة علاقة سفاح القربى بين أخ موهوب مثقف وأخته الجميلة. ورغم غرابة الموضوع، لاقت المسرحية استحسانًا كبيرًا من الناس، ومن الملك تشارلز نفسه. لا يصور فورد بطل الرواية كشهير، بل يقدمه كبطل مأساوي وقع في حب محرم مع أخته، مما أدى إلى هلاكه.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الدراما الباروكية، الحب المحرم.

1-Introduction:

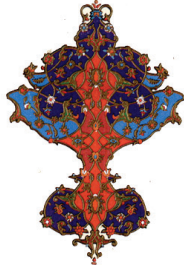
The term Baroque may have been unpleasant till recently. The word as it appears in dictionaries refers to irregularity and strangeness and sometime more absurd, and maybe the more fairer meaning of the word as some critic describe as garish. The reason for that does not require indulging in along research, as many people understand the term as nothing more than reprehensible architecture. The distorted understanding of this artistic style continued until late time in 20th century when some books began to appear such the Baroque Architecture by M. S. Briggs's in 1913 and three other books by Sacheverell Sitwell dealing with baroque art in the period between 1913 and 1924 , although they are shrouded in some ambiguity , but they added a spirit of appreciation and highlighted the true face of this style.(Daniel, Roy,p393) John Ford who was considered the

last playwright of Renaissance, believes that the giants of the Renaissance such as Shakespeare , Marlow and Johnson have satiated the audiences` eyes with wonderful plays and have presented everything ,so he had to present something new that the audience had not seen before and this may explain the extreme behavior of the most characters of his plays . “Tis pity she`s a Whore” is wonderful Baroque drama of Jon Ford, it tells the story of incest and forbidden love between the young Giovanni with his sister Annabella which ended tragically. The events of the play take place in Italian city Parma, it is considered as a criticism of contemporary culture, it also becomes a subject for psychological studies. The play somewhat has a similarity of Shakespeare`s Romeo and Juliet, for both having young lovers, forbidden love, clergy man and tragic end, but Ford added 3 a new theme “incestuous love” which was not addressed in Shakespeare`s plays. (e-Notes, p2)

Ford sees sexual energy, pleasure in death and madness as an extreme model for crossing rational boundaries to reach new emotional depth and emphasizing the pursuit of illusion, even at the expense of reality. The structure in John Ford`s plays resembles the open limitless model through which the Baroque artist can extend his work beyond the clear limits. (Best, Michael, p1)

John Ford`s “Tis Pity She`s a Whore”, lost the fair evaluation, due to its provocative tittle and subject matter, Critics opinions about it were divided into three groups the first group of which completely rejects it and considers it as decadent play, other group sees it as a reflecting immoral challenging, while the third group is the small minority deals with it with great sympathy. The Majority that rejects it contributes greatly in preventing the play from accurate examination (Tucker, Theodore, p62)

Most readers would almost agree that Ford`s Tis Pity She`s A Whore was written in environment in which many societal ills were rife, such as hypocrisy, deception and moral depravity. The play is about illicit relationship between a brother and his sister, it is the first English drama that deals with such strange



and objectionable topic. Its subplots include crimes such adultery, murder and revenge in the shadow of complete absence of civil authority what further exacerbate the bad conditions in Parma is the corruption of the religious establishment, represented by a passive monk and opportunistic cardinal. (B. Mintz, Susannah, p269)

2- Baroque Drama:

The term Baroque, which represents the literary cultural climate of the 17th, summed up all the terms that prevailed in that time such as Jacobean and Caroline drama, Senecan prose and metaphysical poetry. Baroque drama is characterized by what is called "open" form which is opposite of Renaissance closed form where their endings are often either happy such as marriage or miserable such as death. In Baroque dram, the playwright seeks to makes his heroes rise above death and refuse to be scapegoats, they aspire martyrdom and immortality. (Best, Michael, p119-120)

The task of Baroque writer is to give meaning to meaningless worlds. Most of Baroque writers recycle the previous classical works and put them in a new different mold that carries distinctive flavor. Some critics such as Hubert and Judith borrowed the term Baroque from the History of Art to define trends in Caroline theatre. Baroque refers to violent passion, extremism and strange theme of love that go beyond reason and rational thought and John Ford's works contain all those things mentioned above. Huebert refers to Ford, in his book "John Ford", as an English Baroque writer. The characteristic of Baroque artist, according to Huebert, is that artist who is able to make a sense to meaningless world and the task of Baroque artist is restored the old traditional forms of Renaissance and put them in a new unfamiliar and strange shape. (Hennessey, Todd, p12)

3-About the author:

John Ford `s biography is far from limelight, and very little is known about his life, he was born in 1586 in the city of Devon. His literary career can be divided into three stages, the first extended from 1606 to 1620 when pamphlets of poetry and prose

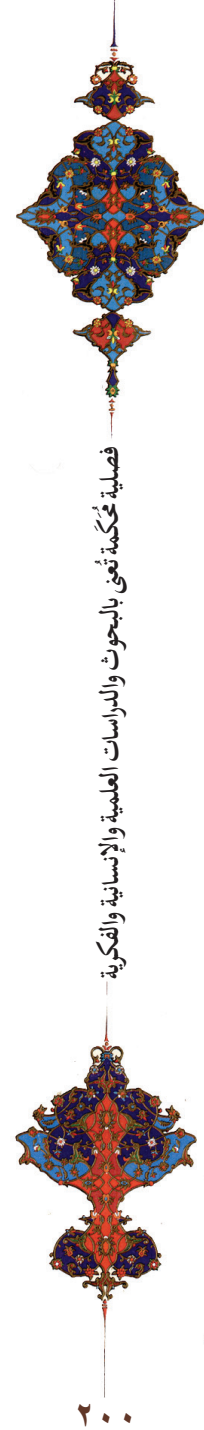
appeared by him, and the drama is not yet as one of his interests, the most important work of that stage was an elegy entitled "fames' memorial" in 1606 in which he mourns the Earl of Devonshire. The second stage, the period between 1621 and 1625 which was limited to writing theatrical works, he participated with Rowley Dekker in writing "The witch of Edmon-ton" in 1623. While the third stage was between 1628 and 1638 which is characterized by abundant production "Tis pity she's a Whore" was one of this period's production. (D. Livingston, Kenneth, p1) It is difficult to classify the writer John Ford or determines the time period to which he belongs, he lived during Elizabethan era. He was 17 years old when Queen Elizabeth died, He become an independent writer late in his life, his latest works may be classified as Carolinian, even though they bear imprints of previous time period. (Hopkins, Lisa, p1)

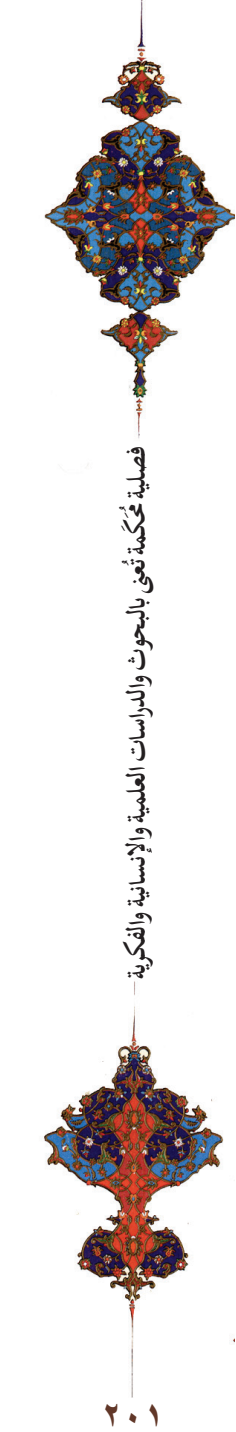
John Ford has a strange temperament that influence his writings which characterized by rebelliousness and their extreme tragic power, among his plays, the broken heart 1633 which has distinguished influence on the reader's feelings. As for his play "Tis pity she's a whore which was published in the same year, has a very grime subject about relation between a brother and his sister. His works vary in their qualities. Ford also wrote historical play, Perkin Warbeck (1634) which is considered one of the best historical plays. (Albert, Edward :1923 ,146)

4-John Ford's style:

No one can compare to John Ford in his poetic narration, whose verse lines are distinguished by beautiful music. English drama throughout its long history has not witnessed a playwright like him in his cruel ferocity and lack for self-control. He had no red line in his writing. (Brawley, Benjamin ,119)

Ford is one of those few playwrights, following Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Ben Johnson in rank, who have successful plays that challenge time. Despite the widespread investigation into the presence of symbolism in his works, the evaluation of this topic was not at the desired level. The metaphors that he uses are to express the hidden side of his heroes. The symbolism that





he uses in his works as a mechanism that add aesthetic value to his narratives. (J. Gomez Lara, Manuel, p61).

Johan Ford makes extensive of side comments with the audience which are short rapid and expressive, but he is thrifty in using soliloquies which seems strange for a playwright concerned with resisting attack of fate and restriction imposed by society. in "Tis pity" there are only two important soliloquies, the first in the beginning of the play which pushes towards developing the plot, made by Giovanni which express his grief and the dilemma in which he finds himself. And the other of the play which contributes to put an end to the events of the play, made by Anabella which explain her repentance and remorse. However, Ford is talented in presenting horrific scenes of violence undisputedly distinguished by him, such as execution of a character on the stage as in the "Broken Heart" or the horrific entry of Giovanni carrying the heart of his sister on the tip of his dagger. (Griffiths, huw, p181)

5-The tittle:

What was in Ford's mind when he chose the word "Whore" in the title of his play "Tis Pity She's A Whore"? Did he want to wide market of his play? Or did he want to put it up for discussion and controversy? This provocative tittle puts the reader in a state of suspense to find out who the "whore" is. The tittle also indicates that there is only one whore in the play, but if the word is taken in its holistic sense which means all ugly acts based on lust, then its possible that there is a male whore because of his immoral actions and there are many characters who practice immoral acts. (Elmadbouly, p4)

The first character is the Friar who appears in the beginning as a good man, but really he is not so When Annabella falls into sin and becomes pregnant from Giovanni, the Friar advices her to marry Soranzo to cover up her scandal instead of finding another solution. The Friar here deceives Soranzo. The other character is Vasques who deceives Hippolyta and promises to marry her in exchange for getting rid of Soranzo, then he turns against her and kills her by replacing the poisoned cups, and

brags about his superiority in aggressive actions without deterrence. Soranzo and Richardetto watch in cold blood as Hippolyta dies and consider her worthy of this death because she cheats on Soranzo in sin of her husband while no one even the Friar blame her partner Soranzo in the sin of adultery. (Elmadbouly, p5 -6)

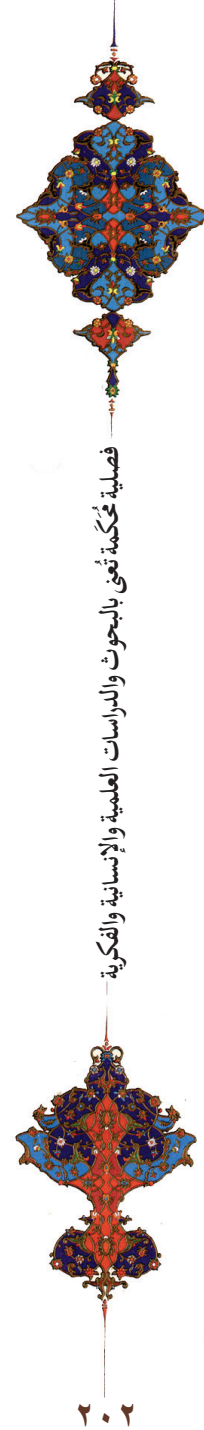
Likewise, Vasques, the murder who kills three characters, Putana, Hippolyta and Giovanni escape punishment, and the church is satisfied with exiling him from the country because he is Spanish, and this shows the corruption of the religious institution. Also among the acts that fall under the name fornication are the actions of Giovanni who deceives his sister and lures then kills her in the name of love (Elmadbouly, p8).

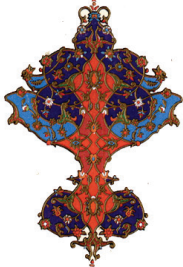
In addition to above, the title of the play "Tis pity She's A Whore" does not has significant connection to the events of the play. Annabella who is meant to be the "whore" was not so in the literal sense, as she does not provide her sexual service generously and her actions do not indicate that. (argumentative-oldgit)

6-Source and context:

Members from Habsburg family who ruled the small Italian city of Parma had a history full of incest relationships, there were frequent cases of uncles marring their nieces for political purposes, perhaps those incidents inspired Ford to write his play. (Hopkins, Lisa, p3)

S.P. Sherman believes that John Ford inspired his play "Tis pity she's A Whore" from the famous incident of Sir Giles Ellington who married his half-sister's daughter where he sentenced and he faced sever punishment, if this guess is correct, it helps to know the time period in which the play was performed but it was only an assumption. There is no specific date for the first performance, but it did not fall outside the time period between 1626 and 1633 which the time period in which the Queen's company emerged which adopted the performance of the play. John Ford said about this play as "these first fruits of my leisure," Some critics considered what Ford meant to be his first inde-





pendent work. (Bawcutt N.W, introduction p9).

Like other writers of his age such as Ben Johnson, John Webster, Middling and others, John Ford did not deviate from usual, most of writers of his era were imitating previous plays, because there were no copyright laws, and the audience was dealing with creative works with a taste. It is possible but not definitive that Ford's *Tis pity she's a Whore*, is imitation to Shakespeare's works such as *Othello*, *Antonio and Cleopatra*, but the most clear is that the play touches the idea of *Romeo and Juliet*. Katharine Eisenman Muse wrote: "Shakespearean style love tragedy is perhaps the most obvious influence: *Antony and Cleopatra*, *Othello* and *Desdemona*, and above all *Romeo and Juliet* are patterns for *Tis pity* `recklessly visionary erotic solipsists. Ford model his hero villain *Giovani* on *Marlovian overreacher* –in particularly *Doctor Faustus* in his contempt for rules" Derek Roper in his introduction to the edition of the play that most critic may have noticed that "*Tis pity*" is same version of *Romeo and Juliet* but in a darker tone. (Perl off, Carey, p24–25)

The Jacobean age ended with the death of King James1 and his son king Charles took over the rule of the country. The Caroline age was dominated by the conflicts of political social and religious forces .and the country witnessed a great collision between the king and his supporters and the opposition represented by the puritans and a segment of poor who found in protest and practicing riots means to achieve social justice as they believed. The culture of violence and revenge was prevalent at that time and was reflected in literature, especially drama. This is what helps Ford in portraying the negative role of the religious institution and societal conflict, although the events of Ford's *Tis pity she is a whore* takes place in Roma, but certainly there is some indications to situations in England at that time. (Lit Charts, *Tis Pity She's a Whore* by Jon Ford)

7-The play:

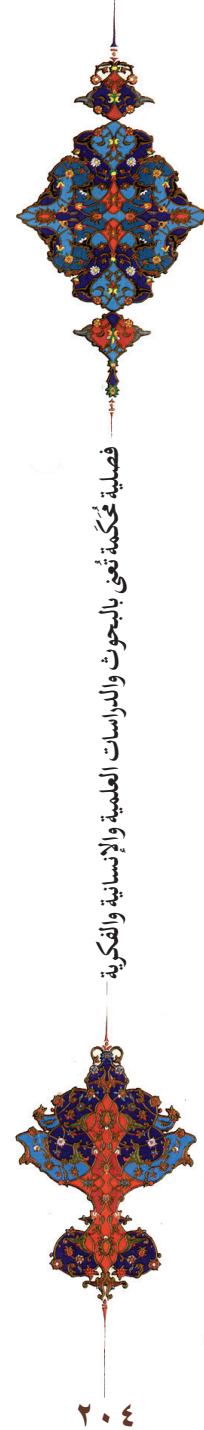
The writing of this play almost coincided with the events that were happening in the city of Parma in Italy due to the spread

of corruption in both society and religious authority in 17th century the play begins with serious argument between well-educated young man named, Giovanni and his former friend and teacher, the priest Bonaventura, it was customary in that period for the discussion between students and their teachers to be philosophical and scientific. Using logic to prove their beliefs and intellectual tendencies. Giovanni is using all his scientific energy to persuade, while the priest doesn't refute argument with argument, but rather resorts to the traditional method in preaching which is no longer effective in such cause. Bonaventura advises Giovanni to pray and repent, the negative attitude contributes to some extent to Giovanni's belief that he is right, because the priest does not use rational and logical rules in convincing the rebellious Giovanni, but rather Bonaventura uses religious beliefs that are based on the principle of what is permissible and what is forbidden. (e-notes, p7-8,)

T.S Eliot and many other critics agree that "Tis pity She's a Whore" is not the best work of John Ford, however this controversial play remained the subject of much interest in literary concern till today, in 1980 it was reproduced as television work by BBC with modified plot to suite the mood of 20th century and although it was widely praised, but it departed greatly from Ford's original text. Nevertheless, dealing with this play continues till now and the 20th century witnessed many works that imitates Ford's play, but many external refinement restrictions were imposed on it to cover up the internal illness in it. (BT Thiel, Sara, p1)

7-1-Plot summary and analysis:

The story in brief, is a dilemma of a well-educated talented young man named Giovanni, after finishing his university studies, he returns to his family in Parma, and soon, he falls in deep love with his sister, Annabella. He goes to his old instructor, the priest Bonaventura to seek for advice, he tries with his wit and the power of logic to convince the priest that his love to his sister is legitimate, but the monk forcefully repulses him





and advises him to repent and pray for mercy and for sake of salvation. Meanwhile there is a queue of men, Soranzo, Grimaldi, Bergetto, proposing to Annabella, who does not care of any of them. His attempts to repents fail, Geovanni decide to confess his love for his sister, and his passion was stronger than the prayers, fasting and religious advices. (Grad Saver, tis pity she`s a whore, by John Ford).

Soranzo, one of wealthy nobles and one of those who wants to marry Annabella, meets his former lover, Hippolyta who remind him of the promises of marriage as soon as her husband dies while Soranzo denies her without remorse and tell her that he is going to marry Annabella. But she swears to take revenge on him. Soranzo leaves her alone with his servant, Vasques, Hippolyta tries to persuades Vasques and tempts him to help her to take revenge of his master. Hippolyta comes to the wedding party of Soranzo and Annabella in disguise and tries to kill Soranzo with a poisonous cup of wine, but Vasques replaces her cup and she dies instead of Soranzo. (Cheek by Jowl, p13-14)

Giovanni`s is unable to resist his forbidden love, and his religious attempts of seclusion, prayer and fasting fail to curb this love spreading throughout all his senses. Then he is forced to open up to his sister Annabella about his love to her and she quickly responds to him and has sex with him. Her sexual relationship with Giovanni continues even after her marriage with Soranzo who comes to know that Annabella is pregnant. Soranzo tries violently force her to reveal her lover`s identity but she refuses. Soranzo`s servant Vasques manage to lure Annabella`s servant, Putana who confesses that Giovanni is Annabella`s lover. Soranzo wants to revenge from Giovanni, and in order to protect her bother from Soranzo`s treachery, Annabella sends a letter to warn Giovani and urges him not to come to Soranzo`s party. But Giovanni doesn`t respond to her warning, he comes and enters his sister room and asks her to pray then he kills her while kissing her ripping out her heart and put it on the tip of the dagger and come in front of the public to confesses his love to Annabella while waving the heart then he kills Soranzo and

servant of Soranzo kills Giovanni. (chen, Ming hsiu, p7-8)

7-2-subplot:

Some directors have tried to ignore the subplots of the play and focus on the main plot which depicts the forbidden relationship between Giovanni and Annabella, but the result always truncated. Ford, and despite some critics criticizing him as a decadent writer, he is capable, precise and balanced playwright characterizes by beautiful poetry and an exceptional ability, to catches all the game's threads and linking the events and characters with event and characters of central plot. The subplot he employs serves as a background that reflects the social reality in which these two stray "lovers" live. Introduction and guided reading. (OCR, P5)

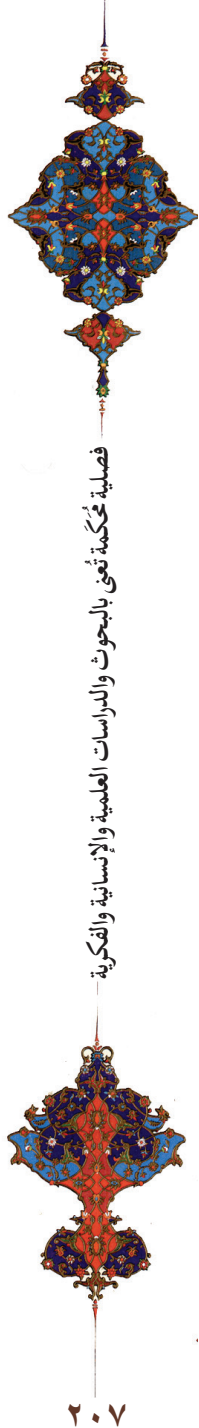
8-The grotesque of the play:

Through his play "Tis pity She's A Whore", Ford creates a well done metaphorical world that represents the turbulent social conditions of his age under the role of conflicting monarchy. This world depicts a disgusting abnormal relationship between a brother called Giovanni and his sister, Annabella. The play shows the unnatural threat to the social structure. (Spears, p1)

The grotesque in the play is evident in the forbidden relationship between the brother and the sister and the way they speak and call each other although they are aware of their family connection. The strangeness is also lies in in the fact they have violated the divine law and social traditions, when Giovanni meets Anabella in Soranzo's house before he kills her he tells her that perhaps we are under the blame of laws of conscience, religion and civil status, but when people realize this love, the severity will ease. (Spears, p4)

this is truly strange, here Giovanni try to ignore the possible social disapproval that people feel towards the forbidden relationships he has with his sister Annabella which hatful and disgusting when he says; when people know the truth of our love the severity will be erased. (Fordham, Louise, p70)

It may seem quite strange for John Ford to present such controversial topic about an incestuous relationship between a broth-



er and sister that contradicts to the beliefs of an audience that believes strongly in God and Christian concepts, in fact Ford does not embrace the atheistic views or the or sophistic justifications of Giovanni, the writer present the subject as warning to the society. (p24).

In fact, Ford didn't explain how the relationship between Giovanni Annabella developed, nor did he indicate the background of that relationship. It clear that they are the only two children of well-to-do family, in such families the upbringing boys and girls are very close where the passion between sons is so deeply especially during the period boys staying at home before joining universities. What happened with Giovanni and Annabella is that brotherly passion relationship turn to romantic love. When he returns home after finishing his study he finds his sister mature, they rediscover each other and the lustful love between them is deepened Giovanni is a scholar and brilliant intellectual, this is clear from the way he speaks but he is just like Marlow's Faustus falls a victim to misreading of religious books. Giovanni's arrogance and excessive passions led him to ruin. As his father, Florio indicates that Giovanni's isolation and exhausting studies made him gloomy person. (Roper, Derek, p8)

As for Annabella, who faces a queue of suitors, is not attracted to any of them as they are not qualified to win her admiration, Soranzo is an adulterer, Grimaldi is a cowardly nobleman and the naïve Bergetto, she has found what she is looking for in Giovanni's love and becomes grateful for that. (Roper, Derek, p9)

9-symbolism:

1-The heart: The heart has major symbolic references in the play as many character used this word, the heart symbolizes love and passion Giovanni says that he and Annabella has "one heart". In the same situation Giovanni says;

"I'll tell her I love her through my heart" (Act.1 S3)

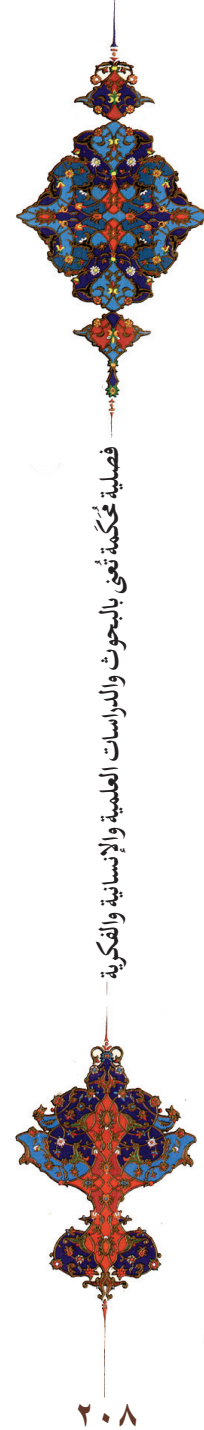
in the same scene he says "rip up my bosom, there thou shalt, behold A heart in which is writ the truth I speak". The heart also

used as a symbol of betrayal, when Soranzo discover that Annabella is pregnant and refuse to reveal the name of her partner in sin he says to her: "I'll rip up thy heart". The heart also used in the symbolism of repentance, When the Friar says to Giovanni: "Cry to thy heart; wash every word thou utter'st" Ford reuse the symbol many times and in many situations. (Grade Fixer, Dr. Jacobson, charlotte)

In the banquet scene when Giovanni jumps in front the guests with a heart on the tip of a dagger in his hand, this heart used in this scene is a heart of an animal or made of innovative material that suggests natural vitality to emphasis the symbolism of the heart in the play, because this moment gathers every one's attention, the explanation of the mysterious actions may be lies in this scene. Some interpret the heart as it is the selfness of Giovanni who brags of owning Annabella alone and no one else. While other see this bloody heart represents the madness of Giovanni and how this beautiful emotional young turn to be a savage angel of death that no one dare to attack him, however the heart is a collection of all feelings of physical, spiritual and moral violation in an impressive visual scene. (OCR, P12)

2-The names: There are two female characters in the play that symbolize immorality ,sin and prostitution ,the first is Hippolyta which is taken from ancient mythology , a goddess who engaged in incest with her grandfather and become pregnant from him , it is a reference to the situation of Annabella ,and Hippolyta herself cheats on her husband and commits adultery with Soranzo , the other character is Annabella's nanny Putana , the name means in Italian language a "Whore" her speech is full in sexual expressions and obscene words.(ibid)

3-Fate: This word is constantly repeated in Ford's work, to the point that some critics consider him as fatalistic writer, meaning that the actions of his characters are governed by the divine power which cannot be escaped. In "Tis pity" he uses the word "Haven" many times indicating that Haven controls people affairs and direct their behavior out of their will. For example when Soranzo lock Annabella in a room, she wants somebody





to send her warning message to Giovanni about not attending Soranzo's party because the later intends evil for him , meanwhile the Friar passes by and becomes her messenger to Giovanni , Annabella does not find this a coincidence but rather divine providence that sends the Friar: Is heaven so bountiful? Then I have found

Giovanni is the most character who uses the word fate in the play, indicating that the fate led him to this tragic end. ((BAW-cutt, W.N, Intro.p16)

10- Character analysis:

10-1-Main Characters:

1-Giovanni: Giovanni is the protagonist of the play, From the first moment, Giovanni's character becomes clear. He is troubled character in a state of conflict between reason and emotion, between Christian morals and forbidden desire. Although Giovanni tries to invest his high culture in philosophy and logic to defend his love, his tongue unintentionally reveals the nature of this love, that is nothing more than lustful love, and his following sentence confirms that: "Shall, then, for that I am her brother born, my joys be ever banished from her bed?" What also confirms his turmoil is the extreme contradiction the pretense of rebellion against divine laws and his acceptance the priest's advice to pray and fast for salvation. (D. Livingstone, p149)

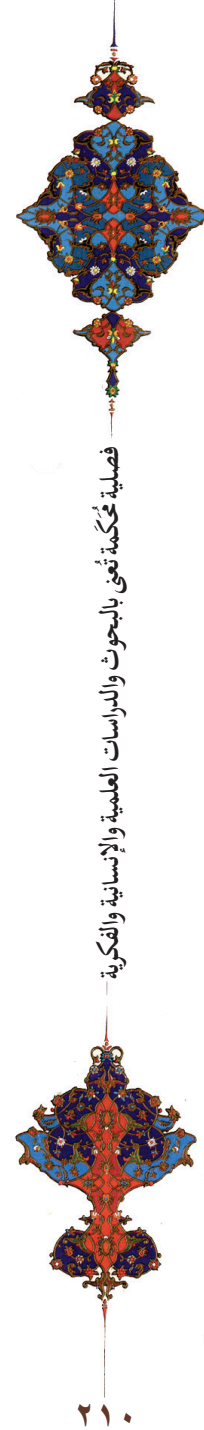
Giovanni is the protagonist of the play. From the first impression, He appears as atheist who denies the existence of God and rebels against the divine law, he does not recognize religion, the Church or Christianity. But delving into the depth of analysis of the plot, we find both Giovanni an Annabella are nothing more than two sinners blinded by lustful love from divine law, and social norms, Giovanni's words about the existence of God and divinization of love were nothing but sophistry through which Giovanni was trying aimlessly to find way out to his dilemma represented in incest love to his sister. Giovanni is a Christian believer and fully aware of divine punishment. While he pretends to be atheist in his tongue, he seeks divine help in his heart

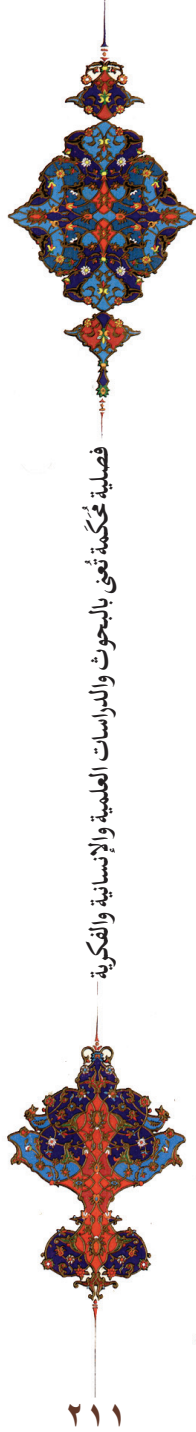
to get rid of this sin. He asks the priest spiritual cure to save himself from destruction. "All this I'll do, to free me from the rod / Of vengeance" Giovanni says. (chen, p8)

Giovanni's love was in no way rational love; it was a lust mixed with madness. Giovanni's crazy behavior was clear from the begging, in the moment when the priest, Bonaventura, describes him as a crazy "Why, foolish madman!" (Act1 sc.1) his madness continues through his actions and behaviors till the end of the play he emphasizes that he is really mad when he brutally kills Annabella, rips out her heart and brandishes it. on the tip of dagger at the party in front of all the audience. (Davey, Kibrina, p8)

2-Annabella: Annabella is the second important character in the play, she is a beautiful attractive young woman, this is the reason for many suitors flocking to her father's door to win her. She fell into the sin of incest with her brother Giovanni who deceives her. Annabella's maid is an immoral woman indirectly contributes to Annabella's fall into the sin. (Will, Fredrick, p3) it is clear that Annabella's body is the object of interest for the male characters in the play, and Annabella is just like an "item" offered for sale at the price paid by eligible suitor while the virtue of her virginity is the essence thing for all the suitors. Annabella and all other female characters are subservient being under the male authority, the males manipulate them as they please, and able to get rid of them whenever they will. It is easy for the males to remove these females if they no longer fulfil the desires of males. All the female characters are brutally murdered by the males, Annabella is stabbed, Putana is burned, Hippolyta is poisoned. This clearly indicates that women are suffer down under strict patriarchal and do not even have the right in their own bodies. (Grade Fixer, Dr. Jacobso, Charlotte).

their own bodies Annabella is an attempt to rebel against the patriarchal statute and establish individual independence will in the shadow absence of effective and clear moral and spiritual rules. Taking their affair into their own hands allows themselves to be led by their irrational motive. (Hopkins, Lisa, p272)





No excuse can be sought for Annabella as a victim as being lives under strict patriarchal statutes in her relationship with her brother ,she is more daring in violate divine laws and social norms than her brother, when Giovanni swears “by my mother`s dust” meaning he deals with Annabella as if she separated from him by lineage , while Annabella swears “ by our mother`s dust” meaning that she is fully aware to the family connection between them ,despite this she maintains forbidden relationship with him :

“, Annabella: On my knees, Brother, even by our mother`s dust, I charge you “

“Giovanni: On my knees, Sister, even by my mother`s dust I charge you”

Although this means that she adheres to the paternal bound, yet she expresses her sensuality that is outside religion and law with all boldness. (B. Mintz, Susannah, -84 85).

The objective assessment of (Annabella`s love) is that it is real and deep, and although she does not look for sophisticated justifications for this love she remains loyal to it. She is not selfish and does not betray, she resignedly agreed to pay with her life for this love. Annabella tries to repent and advises Giovanni to do so, but critics have different opinions about Annabella`s character; Gifford blames weber because the later describes Annabella as worthy concerned character, Gilford sees that her repentance is questionable, While T.S. Eliot considers her obedient, wobbling, and negative person, he sees her action a moral defect and extreme dangerous act, but there is no point in saying that her repentance is not real. (BAwcutt.W. N, intro. p20)

3- -Friar: Although the Friar is the teacher and spiritual father of Giovanni, he seems defeated in front Giovanni in his first appearance. Giovanni uses logic philosophy and scientific reason, the Friar uses traditional method of preaching, guiding, and warning. The Friar does not confront Giovanni with the same weapon and refute argument with argument in a frightening and fateful situation like that “forbidden love between a brother and sister”. The Friar is like the ostrich, it buries its head in the

sand and faces the storm. In other scene, after the brother and sister become lover, the Friar's role become more impotent than before, his advice for Annabella is to marry Soranzo to cover up her scandal as he become a false witness in the case. (D. Livingstone, p22-23)

After that he becomes a messenger between Giovanni and Annabella, he overhears her confession with quite satisfaction:

"My blessing ever rest with thee,

My daughter: live to die more blessed!

He does not succeed in providing any positive advice to Giovanni's dilemma. instead he turns his face from the scene completely and disavows all responsibility for what happens, his last sentence reveals that he is distancing himself from everything that happen:

Well young man since no prayer

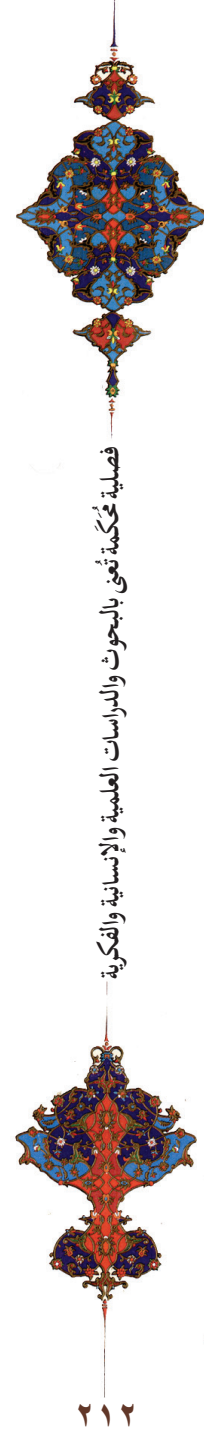
Can make thee safe, I leave thee to despair.

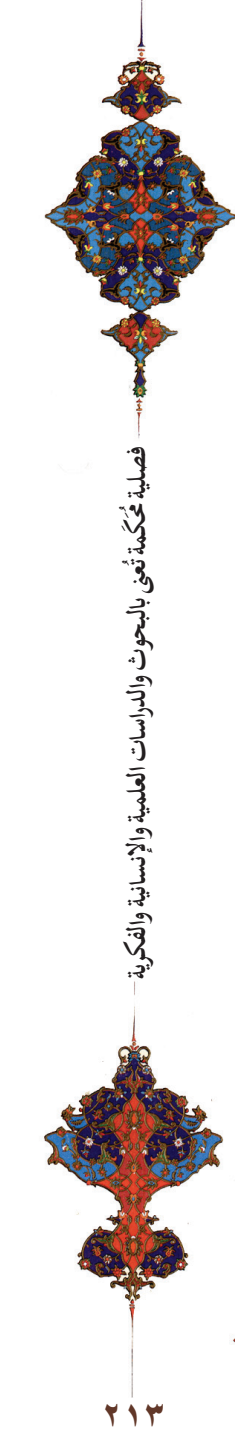
The above statement proves that he is completely a negative character. (ibid 23-24)

4- Soranzo: Soranzo is a wealth nobleman and one of most important suitors of Annabella then becomes her husband later, his sins lie in blood and revenge and not in sexual desire. Soranzo shows a great love to Annabella in the beginning of the play and was one of the fiercest competitors to win her affection, but when he discovers that Annabella had had sex with another person and became pregnant before marrying him, he becomes angry and his first concern becomes revenge on the person who took Annabella's virginity, he uses violent against her to force her to confess, but she refuses to disclose her partner. It is noteworthy now that Soranzo wants to punishes Annabella for the same crime he committed with Hippolyta, the married woman whom he deceived and promised to marry then betrayed her. His hatred leads his to his tragic fate as Giovanni kills him at the end of the play. (Lit Chart, Tis pity She's a Whore by John Ford).

10-2-Minor Characters:

1- Putana: Putana is Annabella's maid, she plays an important





role in the play, it is possible to trace her characteristics from her name which means “whore” in Italian language. There is no doubt that she contributes greatly to pushing Annabella down this dangerous slide. No doubt that Putana is immoral woman she sees nothing but physical desire, when she comment on the relationship between Giovanni and Annabella; “I say still if a young wench feel the fit upon her, let her take any body, father or brother, all is one’ this degrading comment reflects how despicable this woman is. (Roper, Derek, p11)

2- – Florio: Florio is Giovanni`s and Annabella`s father critics always describes him as a kind father who love his children, he has a special interest in Annabella because she is the youngest, and he wants to find a suitable husband for her “I would not have her to marry wealthy, but love” this is his speech with Bergerto`s uncle Donado. Although Soranzo has bad reputation in Parma because his relation with Hippolyta, Florio preferred Soranzo the be Annabella`s husband, but he does not impose Soranzo on her. (text, p9)

3- – Grimaldi: Grimaldi is one of Annabella`s group of suitors, he tries to assassinate Soranzo to revenge for his dignity, because Soranzo`s servant insults him, but unfortunately he kills poor Bergetto by mistake and take refuge in the name of his noble family and at the end of the play the Cardinal allows his to go without any punishment. (Tucker, p64)

4- Hippolyta: Hippolyta: is Richardeto`s wife, she thinks that her husband has died, and she has become widow, she agrees with Soranzo on marriage, but he break his vow to her because he love Annabella and wants to marry her. Being angry of Soranzo, Hippolyta make deal with Vasques to kill Soranzo and in return she will marry him as a gift of his serves to her, but he deceives her and kills her instead Soranzo by replacing the poisoned cups. Hippolyta was committing adultery with Soranzo even before her husband going on a death journey. (Tucker, p65)

11-Critics Views:

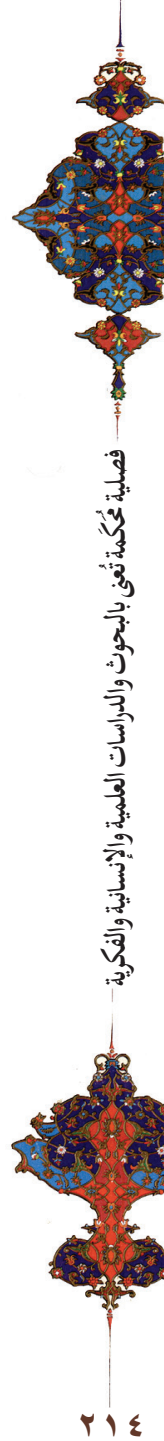
Although Ford`s “Tis pity she`s A whore” is based on an outcast

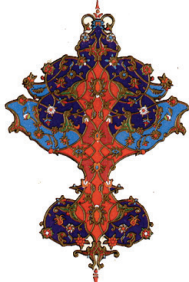
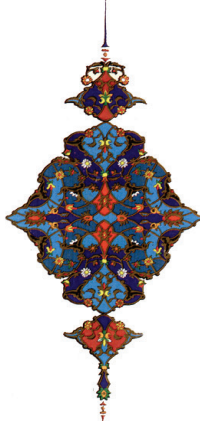
and strange idea, it has remained the subject of interest to many critics from the 17th century to the present day. Critics were divided in their opinions about it. Langbaine sees it like other the author's plays and it worthy to praise it: "it is equal of any of our author's plays; and were to be commended, did not the author paint the incestuous love between

Geovanni and his sister Annabella, in too beautiful color" Lamb has philosophical opinion about the play, according to which even from the perverted minds like Giovanni and Annabella a few fruitful results which is improvable can be obtained, which lie in the declined and deterioration of human nature: "even in the poor perverted reason of Giovanni and Annabella we discover traces of that fiery particle, which in the irregular starting from out of the road beaten action, discovers something of right line even in obliquity, and shows of an improvable greatness in the lowest descents and degradation of our nature".

Gilford almost closely echoes Langbaine's sentiments. (SCRIBD, p34 Tis pity she's a whore: The broken heart play) While Ellis sees that Ford has reached an unparalleled point he presented the story between a boy and girl who are a brother and sister, frankly without frills, and accurately, the play has fair ending and clear realization, he did not succeed in presenting simple and complete model that is relatively free of weak and base elements:

"Ford touched the highest point that he ever reached, he never succeeded in presenting an image so simple, passionate, and complete, so free comparatively from mixture of weak or base elements as that of the boy and the girl lovers who were brother and sister. The tragic story unrolled from the first to last with fine truth and clear perceptions."





And there are so many other opinions. (ibid p35, introduction)
T.s Eliot wrote an influential essay on Ford within collection essays called Elizabethan essays he says “Ford handle the theme with all the seriousness of which he capable, and can hardly be accrued here of wanton sensationalism ;he spoke of that which gives Ford most certain claim perpetuity ;the distinct personal rhythm blank verse which could no one`s but his alone” But he considered most of Ford`s works to be second rate and he finally concluded that despite the seriousness of the play , it can be said that it has no meaning”.(Hopkins, Lisa,p23)

12-The attitude of religion:

In the opening scene of the play , through the conversation between Giovanni and his friend the monk ,Ford wants to prove that Almighty God is greater than human sophistry , when Giovanni tries , using logic to justify, defense and sanctify his love for his sister, but the priest `s response is firm and clear saying” know , young man, that God does not accept these nonsense , and if you insist on your endeavor in this path you will be like those atheists who seek the closest way to hell because they have been led astray by Satan, don`t try to mess with God by using your intelligence which worth nothing in comparison to the greatness of God” :

Dispute no more in this; for know, young man,
These are no school points; nice philosophy
May tolerate unlikely arguments,
But Heaven admits no jest: wits that presumed
On wit too much, by striving how to prove
There was no God, with foolish grounds of art,
Discover`d first the nearest way to hell;
And fill`d the world with devilish atheism.
Such questions, youth, are fond: far better `tis
To bless the sun, than reason why it shines;
Yet He thou talk`st of, is above the sun.

No more! I may not hear it
The Christian principle sees that man is a despicable being in comparison to Almighty

God. (LSU:1975,222)

In the confession scene according o the catholic Christian ritual, the guilty person must empty himself completely from inner thoughts in order to be purified of sin as a condition for repentance, before a cleric who keeps these secrets which cannot be leaked in any way through this ritual, the confessing guilty reveals all his inner thoughts, desire, intentions, and his actions he committed even those in the phase of thinking. The monk tries to silence Giovanni and tell him enough “ I don’t want more you have said what must not be heard:

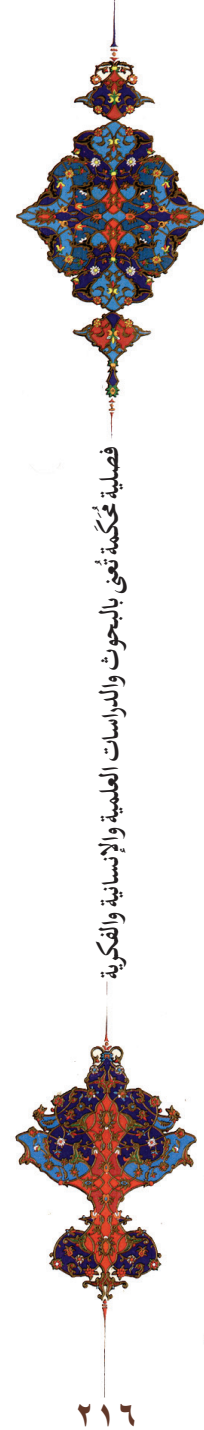
I have unclasped my burden soul,
Emptied the storehouse of my thoughts and heart,
Made myself poor secrets, have not left
Another word untold which hath not spoken
All what I ever durst or think or know.

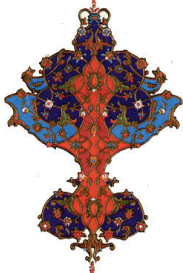
This reflects the Christianity reaction to this great sin. (Hopkins, Lisa, p114)

The priest ask Geovanni in amazement, how can that mind which has studied theology and religious and philosophical sciences, be led by animal desire he said to him; go young man seclude yourself in your home, get down on your knees, supplicate to God , and continue day and night with prayer. Scream loudly to silence the calls of misguided heart and wash away these evil intentions with tears and, in turn, I will pray for you for the sake of salvation.

Actually this response shows the greatness of this sin, and what are the prices that must be paid for its forgiveness, also it shows the religion’s reaction to misguided behavior and all of Giovanni’s justifications are nothing but sophistry (John Ford’s ’Tis Pity She’s a Whore: A Retelling David Bruce, p7)

The obsessed sexual intercourse between Giovanni and An-





Annabella does not take place in the beginning of the play it was a mere idea in Giovanni's mind who tries to defend it with all what he has of strength of science and philosophy in his discussion with the Friar Bonventure who does not go along with Giovanni instead he calls on to end the discussion, the Friar withdrew to the blind faith. The Friar's behavior reflects the Christian view of incest and the strict condemnation to it. The Friar may fail to reform Giovanni, but he later succeeds with Annabella when he convinces her to repent and ask for forgiveness. (DiGangi Mario)

13- A corrupt society:

John Ford's "Tis pity" reflects an image of corrupt society, and characters who cannot be sympathized, aside from sin and the heinous acts of Giovanni and Annabella the rest of characters are all corrupt to a varying degrees. The play reflects the moral corruption of Parma, all characters men and women profess immoral values and hypocrisy. Ben Jonson writes that "Tis Pity She's A Whore" is not for an age but for all ages. Putana is Annabella's maid, she is one of the influential characters in the play her name refers to her attribute, the name putana in English means "whore" and she seems so, her function may contribute in the downfall of Annabella in the mire of sin. When Annabella discusses her relationship with her brother and says "

"What a paradise I have passed over" Putana manipulates with words and says "what a paradise you have passed under it" this shows that Putana had a major role in encouraging Annabella to fall into sin. (Froy, Thomas, p1)

Putana's corruption is represented by her approval without hesitation and her encouragement of the illicit relationship between brother and sister. As for Grimaldi, Hippolyta, Richardetto, and Soranzo, they are all corrupt, Grimaldi intends to kill Soranzo and accidentally kills Bergetto, Hippolyta conspires against her husband and sends him on a death journey in order to marry Soranzo who commits adultery with her and abandons her to marry Annabella, then Hippolyta plans to kill Soranzo with the help of Vasques who kills her instead with

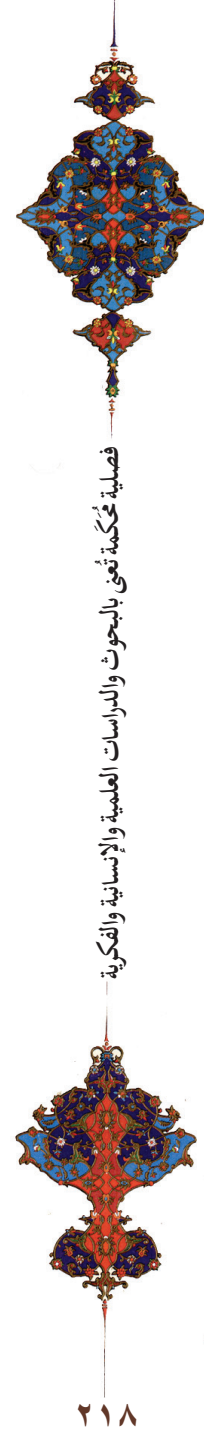
poison on behalf of his master , Vasques kills Putana and Hippolita and no one punishes him which refers to the corruption of judiciary. Even the priest, Bonaventura, who appears at the begging of the play as a virtuous man, reveals his real character when he asks Annabella to marry Soranzo to cover up her scandal so, they are all corrupt and no one excluded from them. (TuckerOribson, Theodore, p64-65)

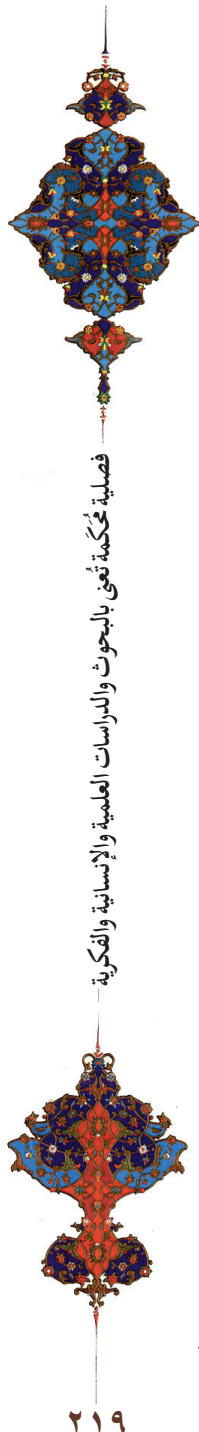
conclusion:

John Ford is a controversial writer due to the strange and bold Topics he chooses that cross all the red lines, most of his themes challenge, moral, religious and social values.” Tis Pity She`s A Whore” is a story of a young and brilliant intellectual scholar, Giovanni who falls in love with his beautiful sister, Annabella and commits incest with her, then the play ends tragically. about this play the critics differed strongly between opponents and supporters. The play has been neglected since its first performances for centuries then it returns to the forefront in the beginning of the 20th century to become a subject of study and analysis. The moderate literary critic deals with the texts as literary material and not as missionary subjects, this is one point, the other is the writer did not adopt the protagonist`s views nor he defends him, perhaps Ford wanted to present a warning message to the society about dangerous phenomena, but he did not succeed. However, Ford succeeds in depicting the scenes of violence, death and strangeness of events that characterizes the Baroque dram and indeed he excelled in that. The thing is that worth noting is that the writer sometimes sought to seek some weak reasons to justify the protagonists `actions in the play and tried to present Giovanni and Annabella as a tragic heroes or victims of fate, but all these attempts do not justify the actions that are rejected by, religion, society and morals.

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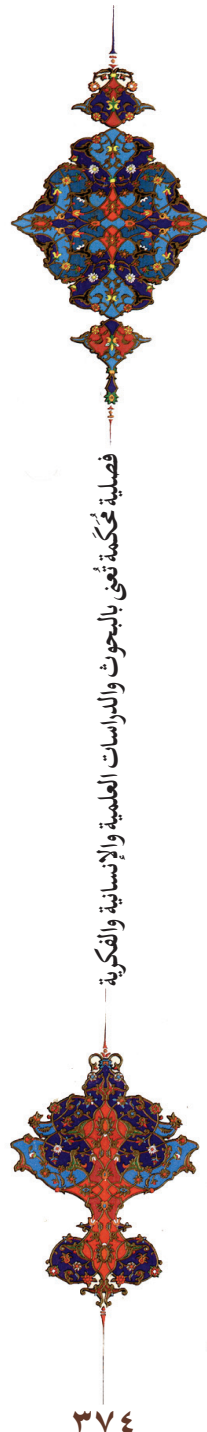
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