CRITICISMS TOWARD SOCIAL CONTROL OF ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE VICTORIAN PERIOD IN E.M. FORSTER’S WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By

BAGUS DINOVA

Student Number: 014214074

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
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Defended before the Board of Examiners
on January 23, 2007
and Declared Acceptable

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TIRED BUT NOT DEFEATED

(anonymous)
for
My beloved Parents, brothers and sisters, and my dearest one
in the hope of a greater future
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ABSTRACT


Literature is an expression of reality because it takes and discusses the theme taken from the society. Literary work can also be used by an author to criticise the society in which he or she involves in it. This thesis analyzes E.M. Forster’s *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905) to prove Mrs Herriton, the prominent character in the novel, as the representation of social control of the England society in the Victorian period. The thesis also sees that the representation functions as criticism toward the social control of England society in the Victorian period.

This study is done to answer three problems. The first is to find the qualities of Mrs Herriton as agent of social control described in E.M. Forster’s novel entitled *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905). The second analysis attempts to prove Mrs Herriton as representation of social control of England society in the Victorian period. The third problem is to find the criticism revealed by the representation.

In this thesis, the writer applied a library research method to examine the novel. The analysis of this study is done based on the theories and data collected from the library research. The socio-cultural historical approach is the most suitable approach employed in this research because it relates the work of literature with the environment which produces it. This approach is useful to reveal the ideas behind the work.

The analysis had proven that Mrs Herriton possesses two qualities as an agent of social control in the Herriton family. First, Mrs Herriton has the quality to influence other people in the Herriton family. Second, Mrs Herriton takes the responsibility to be the social control in the Herriton family. The analysis also proves that the character of Mrs Herriton is the representation of the social control of the England society in the Victorian period. Mrs Herriton represents the social control of the Victorian period by possessing qualities such appreciative, hard working, and conceited. There are two criticisms seen from the representation. The first criticism is on the exploitation by the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The second criticism is addressed toward the hypocritical social control of England society in the Victorian period.
ABSTRAK


Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menjawab tiga buah permasalahan. Permasalahan pertama adalah untuk menemukan kualitas dari Mrs Herriton sebagai seorang agen kontrol sosial seperti yang digambarkan dalam novel. Permasalahan yang kedua adalah untuk membuktikan Mrs Herriton sebagai gambaran kontrol sosial masyarakat Inggris pada masa Victorian. Permasalahan yang ketiga adalah untuk mengungkapkan kritik yang muncul dari representasi.


Hasil analisis membuktikan bahwa Mrs Herriton mempunyai dua buah kualitas sebagai agen kontrol sosial. Pertama, Mrs Herriton mempunyai kemampuan untuk mempengaruhi orang lain. Kedua, Mrs Herriton megbim tanggung jawab sebagai kontrol sosial dalam keluarga Herriton. Analisis juga membuktikan Mrs Herriton sebagai gambaran dari kontrol sosial masyarakat Inggris pada masa Victorian. Mrs Herriton mempunyai kualitas yang menggambarkan kontrol sosial masyarakat Victorian seperti memberikan penghargaan terhadap orang lain, pekerja keras, dan angkuh. Terdapat dua buah kritik yang muncul dari representasi. Kritik yang pertama berkaitan dengan exploitaion oleh agen kontrol sosial masyarakat Inggris. Dan yang kedua, kritik terhadap kontrol sosial masyarakat Inggris pada masa Victorian yang hipokrit.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Society is an ordered and dynamic system of all the social interactions involving the members of a total population which can be identified as sharing a culture distinct from that shared by other population (Zahn, 1964: 36).

From the quotation above, society can be defined as a system of social interactions of people. The social interactions involve all members of the society. Human interaction is not a simple thing as we used to think of it. It is a complex and complicated matter. The first reason why it is not a simple matter is because an interaction happens between more than one people; it involves more than one individual and personality. The second reason is because human interaction contacts two or more different ideas or visions of people.

Because of these two facts, human interactions often lead to conflict. Conflict becomes an avoidable matter as long as people still hold together and interact one to the other. Conflict may bring problems and cause inconvenience in the society. As it is stated by Lowry and Rankin, unresolved conflict can become a serious threat to the community (1972: 370). Thus, the society needs to make some arrangements to regulate the interactions of its members. The arrangements should contain rules of what is allowed and what is prohibited. The arrangements will function to control the social interactions in the society.
The purpose of controlling the social interactions of the members of the society, which means also controlling the behaviours of each individual, is also to create an ordered society. This goal can be achieved with social control.

Social control refers to social mechanism that regulates individual and group behaviour, leading to conformity and compliances to the rules of the society (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/social_control_theory.html).

Social control becomes a mechanism to regulate people’s behaviours in their interactions in the society. When the social control is able to function properly, it will lead to the establishment of an ordered society.

Social control can also be used to teach, persuade, or to compel every people in the society to conform to the usages and life-values of the society (Roucek, 1972:3). Thus, social control functions as a means to socialize the culture of the society to members of the society.

Every members of the society have the same right to participate and to give contribution in the society. An author as a member of a society may also contribute his ideas or opinions on a particular matter in the society. He may put his personal interest on a social phenomenon that is occurred in his own environment. Thus, an author expresses his response through a literary work.

According to Abrams, literary works can be seen as imitation, reflection, or representation of the world and human life (1981:37). This statement implies that literary work in some ways have similarities with the real world. Literary work can be considered as a representation of the world and human life. This means that the theme which exists in literary works can come from the real world.
The theme of social control appears in a novel written by E.M. Forster entitled *Where Angels Fear to Tread*. E.M. Forster himself is a famous British writer who had produced several novels, including his famous one *A Passage to India* (1942). E.M Forster’s *Where Angels Fear to Tread* was written in 1905, in the period of transition from Victorian period to Edwardian period. Some critics classify this novel as an Edwardian literature because it is written in the Edwardian period (1901-1910). The Edwardian period marked the new atmosphere in England’s history. It was a new beginning after the end of the Victorian period. However there was a notion that the Edwardian period attempted to reveal facts about the previous period and reacted against it. Sanders stated that one of the characteristic of the Edwardian period is that the literary works tend to criticise the Victorian period. Most of the theme appeared in the Edwardian literature is about criticism toward the Victorian society, values and norms (1996: 485).

The Victorian period (1837-1901) was the period when Queen Victoria held the throne and led the nation. This period was marked by the rise of the middle class. This middle class people became the most influential class in England society during the Victorian period. The middle class were trying to create an ordered society. They made rules based on the Puritan values and traditional Christian teaching to attain a just and ordered society and to protect people from sins, which are marked by misconducts on the morality (McKay, 1983: 850-851).
E.M. Forster, in his novel entitled *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905), had tried to provide some information about the Victorian period. He took social control as the theme in this novel. Through this novel, E.M. Forster tried to give a description about the phenomena he had seen during the Victorian period. According to Carter and McRae, E.M. Forster offers a more detailed critique than many of his contemporaries of the social and cultural world of the Victorian period, and of the values which held the British Empire together (1997: 401).

In *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905), E.M. Forster presented a story of the Herriton family. The Herriton family is a well respected middle class family. This family lives at Sawston, a suburban area of London. The Herriton family consists of Mrs.Herriton, Phillip, Harriet, Lilia, and Irma. The story of this novel is about how the family deal with some problems that disturb their unity and social status in the society.

Mrs Herriton is one of the major characters in *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905). Mrs Herriton is the head of the Herriton family. That is why her traits and actions give significant contribution to the development of the story. E.M Forster described Mrs Herriton as the dominant character in the Herriton family. She is also described as the most influential figure for the other members of the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton is described to take the responsibility to become the social control of the Herriton family. In the story it is evident that in some ways Mrs Herriton posses the qualities to become an agent of social control of the society, especially in the Herriton family.
The depiction of Mrs Herriton as an agent of social control of the Herriton family as it is presented in the novel stimulates the writer to look back to the actual social condition of England in the Victorian period. The writer tries to relate the novel with the actual condition of the Victorian period. The writer wants to relate the social control seen in the character of Mrs Herriton with the actual condition of the social control practiced in the Victorian period. The writer in this study will try to prove the character of Mrs Herriton as a representation of social control of the Victorian period. The thesis will not only stop by just proving Mrs Herriton as a representation of the social control of the Victorian period, but the thesis will also try to find the criticism seen from the representation of the social control of the Victorian period.

B. Problem Formulation

The thesis wants to analyze the character of Mrs. Herriton in E.M. Forster’s *Where Angels Fear to Tread*. Thus, the focus of this thesis will be on the character of Mrs. Herriton. There will be three problem formulated in this thesis.

1. What are the qualities of Mrs Herriton as social control presented in E.M. Forster’s *Where Angels Fear to Tread*?

2. What are the qualities of Mrs Herriton represent the social control of the Victorian England?

3. What are the criticisms seen from the representation of social control of the Victorian England?
C. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are to answer the questions mentioned in the problem formulation. There will be three objectives of this study since there are three questions formulated in the previous section.

The first objective of this study is to find the qualities of Mrs. Herriton as agent of social control presented in the story of *Where Angels Fear to Tread*. The qualities here will be limited as far as it is related with her role as agent of social control. The analysis will only include the qualities of Mrs. Herriton as social control, and will exclude the other qualities do not match with her role as social control.

The second objective of this study is to prove the character of Mrs. Herriton as a representation of the social control of the Victorian England. In this analysis the writer will try to relate Mrs Herriton as social control in the story with the real social control of the Victorian England. The analysis will try to match the social control in the story with the real social control of the Victorian England. Thus, the analysis will try to provide evidences to support the representation of the social control of Victorian England.

The third objective of this study is to find criticisms toward the social control of the Victorian England. Since the second objective is fulfilled, the study will move further to find criticisms revealed from the representation of the social control of the Victorian England.
D. Definition of Terms

There are some terms used in this thesis. In order to help the reader in getting a better understanding on this thesis, the writer will provide definitions about the terms used in this thesis.

1. Character

According to Abrams in A Glossary of Literary Terms, “Characters are the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who is endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action)” (1981: 20).

2. Representation

Representation is simply description, showing fairly and clearly what the work is and what it is like. Representation shows what actually happen in certain situation and condition which is reflected in other medium, but still, has the same essence (Birenbaum, 1997:11-12).

3. Social control

Social control refers to all the means and processes whereby a group or a society secures its members’ conformity to its expectation. Social control becomes the means through which people are led to fill their roles as expected (Horton and Hunt, 1976: 118).
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies

E.M. Forster is a famous British writer. He had produced several novels such as Where Angels Fear to Tread (1905), The Longest Journey (1907), A Room with a View (1908), Howards End (1910), Maurice (1971), and the most popular one A Passage to India (1942).

*Where Angels Fear to Tread* was published in 1905. This novel was written by E.M. Forster after he returned from his travelling experience in the continent of Europe, particularly in Italy. Forster used his experiences in Italy as the basis for writing this novel. As stated by Westbroek and Van Overbeeke, “As Youngman, E.M. Forster travelled widely on the continent, particularly in Italy, the background of two of his novels; *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905) and *A Room with a View* (1908)” (1965: 50).

E.M. Forster in *Where Angels Fear to Tread* wanted to contrast and to conflict the values of England and Italy. He met, in the story, the reserved and cautious English temperament of the Herriton family and the impulsive Italian of Gino.

The Italian village of Monteriano, to which Gino belongs, becomes a commentary on Sawston, the Surrey village which breeds Mrs Herriton, narrow, strong-willed, her daughter, narrow, spiteful, her son, sterile specialist in Italian culture; and the connecting link is that plain Miss Abbot, with so little to recommend her but her primitive response to the pitiful, the physically beautiful and the passionate-to the playboy, Gino (James, 1972:68).
In this novel, E.M. Forster tried to criticize the Victorian society. *Where Angels Fear to Tread* was classified as Edwardian literature. Edwardian literature tends to criticize the Victorian values and norms, the early 1900s’ religious doubts of the preceding twenty years and the reaction against Victorian repression and social or familial oppression (Sanders, 1996: 485).

This novel reveals E.M. Foster’s thought about the Victorian society. He intended to show his readers the social and cultural world of the Victorian period, and of the values which held the British Empire together. By putting these themes in *Where Angels Fear to Tread*, he wanted to show his concern on the British social and cultural world of the Victorian period.

He is acutely aware of the falsities of social convention which desiccated English middle-class life; of the aridity of superficial culture and its judgement of what is spontaneous, instinctive, and sincere (James, 1972: 67).

In his novels, including *Where Angels Fear to Tread*, E.M. Forster used his characters as a means to show his criticism toward the middle class people of the Victorian period. He used a stereotype of characters to describe about the middle class people who had significant influences in the society of England.

Forster often criticized in his books Victorian middle class attitudes and British colonialism through strong woman characters. However, Forster's characters were not one-dimensional heroes and villains, and except his devotion to such values as tolerance and sense of comedy, he was uncommitted (http://www.amazon.com/E_M_forster.htm).

By reviewing the studies on E.M. Forster’s *Where Angels Fear to Tread*, the writer sees that this novel has relation with the historical background in which the novel was written. Since this novel is classified as Edwardian literature, the novel obviously wants to criticize the society of the Victorian period.
The studies above will be used as a starting point to start this thesis. This thesis wants to prove that there is a relation between the novel and the historical backgrounds in which the novel was written. However the study will analyze the Victorian society through a different way. The study will focus in one element of the Victorian society, the social control. The study will try to prove that the character of Mrs. Herriton becomes a representation of the social control of the Victorian society. Then, the thesis will move further to analyze the representation to reveals the criticism on the social control of the Victorian society.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Character

According to Abrams, “Characters are the persons presented in dramatic or narrative work, which are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say (the dialogue) and what they do (the action)” (1972:20). It can be seen that characters are an important element of the novel, because novel is a narration that tells a story about the characters.

E.M. Forster in his book *Aspects of the Novels*, stated that actors in a story are, or intended to be, human being. Since the novelist himself is a human being, there must be an affinity between him and his subject matter. He also adds that a novelist is a creator who makes up a number of characters, then gives them names and sex, assign them gestures, and causes them to speak and perhaps to behave consistently (1974:30-32). Forster’s statement above implies that there is a
connection between the writer and his characters. The implication is that the characters in fiction are more or less similar with the real people in life.

Based on their roles in the story, Stanton in his book *An Introduction to Fiction*, divides characters into two; central or major character and minor character. A central or major character is a character that may dominate the whole story and is presented frequently to develop within him or her. In the other hand, the minor character is presented to explain and to help other characters, especially the major character. He may do an important character in the story, yet he is still to be a minor character to help the major or other characters (1965:21).

An author needs to reveal the qualities of his characters so that the readers could understand how the characters are. According to Roberts and Jacobs, an authors use four distinct ways to present information about the characters.

a. What the characters themselves say (and think, if the author expresses their thoughts). On the whole, speeches may be accepted at face value to indicate the character of a speaker. Sometimes, however, a speech may be made offhand, or it may reflect a momentary emotional or intellectual state. Speeches may also show change or development of a character.

b. What the character do. “Action speaks louder than words”, means that actions can be interpreted as a sign of characters. Often you will find that action is inconsistent with logic or expectation. Such behavior may signal naïveté, weakness, deceit, or a scheming personality; they may also signalize strong inner conflicts, and also change or growth.
c. What other characters say about them. In stories and plays, as in life, people often talk about other people. If the speakers are honest, you may accept their opinions as accurate descriptions of other characters.

d. What the author says about them, speaking as storyteller or observer. What the author, speaking with authorial voice, says about a character is to be accepted as accurate. (1987: 147-148)

2. Theory of Representation

Representation is one way to present one’s idea on one particular matter. Here, representation is not simply describing the likeness, but rather it includes constructed images that must be investigated. It cannot be ignored that representations affect the ways in which actual individuals are perceived. They are meant to communicate a message and shows ‘influence opinion and action’ (http://www.english.emory.edu/Bahri/Representation.html).

Based on the quotation above, representation is not just presenting someone’s ideas on a particular matter by a description. Representation also includes message as a respond of the writer toward that particular matter. This message is not clearly stated in the description. Thus, to find this message, an analysis on the description needs to be done.

According to Gibson, classical theory develops two accounts of narrative representation, representation of surface and representation of depth.
a. Representation of Surface

It is a realism of particulars. It thinks of representation as a rendering of individual phenomena, as documentation, description or ‘evocation’, a movement over or an experience of surface. Surface representation emerges in the first instance as an optical realism, it is not confined to the ‘visible’ but equally includes what is heard, felt and so on, the world as apprehended by the senses.

b. Representation of Depth

This representation means penetrating the visible, it guess the unseen from the seen. This is the representation of essences, general features, types which thus depends on and expresses ontological conviction. It pierces through the veil of the visible to what the visible supposedly secretes, or embodies, capturing that distilled essence and saturating language in it. (1996: 81-82)

3. Theory of Social Control

Social control refers to all the means and processes whereby a group or a society secures its members’ conformity to its expectation. Social control becomes the means through which people are led to fill their roles as expected (Horton and Hunt, 1976: 118). From the statement above, social control functions as a means to control and to organise the society so that members of the society fulfil their roles as they are expected.

Social control refers to social mechanisms that regulate individual and group behaviour, leading to conformity and compliances to the rules of society. Social control is present in all societies. Social control can be an effective
controlling mechanism to prevent the establishment of chaos or anomie (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/social_control_theory.html).

Roucek mentioned that social control occurs when one group determines the behaviours of another group, when the group controls the conduct of its own members, or when individuals influence the responses of others. Social control takes place when a person is induced or forced to act according to the wishes of others, whether or not in accordance with his own individual interest (1972: 1-3).

Social control is the application of the norms of the society to regulate people’s conducts. Social control becomes a reflection of the values of a society (Schag, Larsen, Catton, 1968: 325).

A society maintains the social control over its members in three principal ways. First, it socializes them so that they will want to behave as they should. Second, society imposes group pressure upon the individuals so that they must conform or they will be punished by the group. Third, control through force and punishment is used when other controls fail to manage the conducts of people (Horton and Hunt, 1976: 140).

Social control operates in two different levels; internal and external.

a. Internal social control

Internal social control becomes the most fundamental form of social control. This social control is the internalization of norms inside of someone’s mind. The internalization of norms is done by the process of socialization. This social control operates from inside of someone’s mind as a controlling mechanism which functions as prerequisites for someone’s behaviours.
b. External social control

When internal social control fails or not effective to control someone’s behaviour, the external social control will substitute the controlling mechanism. This social control is a controlling mechanism which comes from outside someone’s mind. This social control becomes a controlling mechanism which reacts or responds toward deviances by the members of the society. There are two types of this social control; informal and formal social control.

i. Informal social control

This type of social control operates in all societies. These processes are subtle ways in which other people show approval or disapproval of behaviours. This mechanism for control works most effectively in a closely knit group or society where individual know each other well and come to depend upon each other intimately. The agencies of this social control are family and peers group.

ii. Formal social control

Formal social control is a legalized or formalized controlling mechanism. This social control has become important in modern or urban communities. In these communities, people do not know each other well and do not always take individual responsibility for controlling each other’s behaviours. The agencies of formal social control are police, school, churches, and courts (Lowry and Rankin, 1972: 529-530).

Social control has also some other important functions for the society in relation with the social interaction with other societies. There are at least three functions of the social control:
a. Protecting the identity of the society.

b. Maintaining the integrity of the community as a social system.

c. Preserving harmonious relations among groups and communities that have different beliefs and customs (Schag, Larsen, and Catton, 1968: 324).

4. The Relationship between Literature and Society

Warren and Wellek in their book Theory of Literature, stated the relationship between literature and society is that literature is an expression of reality. The statement above considers literature as a medium to write about reality. It also implies that an author has an important role in revealing the reality through his works. An author himself is a member of society and becomes a part of the society. An author as a member of the society gets some levels of social acknowledgement as he participates in the interactions in the society. An author is affected with the cultural, economic, and even political values of the society to which he belongs.

During his involvement in the society, an author gets many experiences and learns many new things. An author might puts his attention to particular issues exists in his environment. An author may then choose literature as a medium to express his opinion toward the issues he is interested with. He uses literature to show his response toward the issues. As stated by Wilbur Scott, art is not created in a vacuum. This statement means that the issues or events in the society become a starting point for an author to write a literary work (Kennedy and Gioia, 2000: 646).
Literature may also become a record of historical facts (Guerin, 1999: 26). The issues or events happened in a society can be recorded in the literary work. An author is a product of particular time and place. Through literature, an author tells the readers the historical issues or events of the society happened during his lifetime. Thus, it is possible for the readers of a literary work to get some understandings of particular issues in the society by reading the literary works produced during the issues took place (Abcarian and Klotz, 1978: 1102).

The society presented in the novel is not similar with the society in the real world. It is possible that the society presented in the literary work represents the society in the real world. However, since literature is written based on the personal interest of the author, the fact presented in the novel is described based on the personal observation of the author (Langland, 1984: 9).

C. Review on England in the Victorian Period

The Victorian period was the period when Queen Victoria held the throne and led the nation. The Queen was reigning from 1937 until 1901. The Victorian period is known as the era of progress. There were many significant changes in every aspect of life of the English people. These changes were the result of the Industrial revolution in the beginning of the 19th century. The Industrial revolution had brought England into prosperity and made England as the leading nation in the world (Sanders, 1996: 398).

The Industrial revolution had created a new economic system in England. A new merchant class people dominated by the middle class people whose wealth
and power were growing stronger were able to force the upper class people to limit their influences on the society. The passage of the celebrated Reform Bill of 1832 shifted power from the upper class to the middle class (Abcarian and Klotz, 1978:1127).

It was then very clear that the Victorian period saw the rise of the middle class people. As the Industrial revolution grew wider, the middle class were able to substitute the position of the upper class as the leader of the society. By holding the political power in the society, the middle class people were able to extend their influences over every aspects of life of the England people.

The middle class people were known for their solid and useful virtues such as thrift, hard work, self-help, temperance, and respectability. They glorified such virtues as character and duty, along with earnestness, hard work and respectability. They were also remembered for their obedience toward religion and morality. These qualities were very helpful for the middle class people as they became the leader of the society.

As the most powerful class in the society, the middle class people were strongly influenced by the figure of Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria herself as a social figure is not a “liberated woman.” She is puritan; as such she sets the pattern for external conformity, strenuous energy, sobriety, hard work, and a joyless self-denial of worldly pleasure (Beckoff, 1972: 58). The Puritanical values and religious belief became the most significant values imprinted inside the Queen’s thought. Just as the Queen, the middle class people began to imitate and adopt the values and ideas held by the Queen Victoria.
According to *the Glencoe Literature*, The middle class people tried to create an organized society. They knew and feared the forces of disorders, whether these are political and economical, or moral and social. In bringing up their influences over the society, the middle class were united by a shared code or standard of expected behaviours and morality. The code and standard of the middle class were strict and demanding. These rigid codes of conducts guided everything from basic morality to the proper way to hold a spoon (2000: 874).

The shared code of the middle class people became the guidance for the middle class to organize and regulate the society. This code became the rules and regulations of the England society during the Victorian period. These rules were based on the Puritan values and traditional Christian morality. These values were becoming a very effective guidance for the middle class people and became the greatest stabilizing force during the Victorian period. The middle class people hold these rules strongly and preached it tirelessly in their life in order to maintain the stability of the society (McKay, 1983: 850-851).

The middle class people, in their attempts to create an ordered society established a rigid standards and high moral tone. They considered their codes of behaviours and morality as the only effective tools to control the behaviours of the people in the society. They tried to protect the society by establishing rules and expected people to obey it. They wanted to prevent any mistakes or misconducts made by the people in the society.

However they tried to control the society, the middle class lacked of an adequate understanding of the relationship between human being and society.
They lacked the ability to understand the humanity and the true morality. Their attempt to create an ordered society was based on coercion, which demanded total obedience and limited individual’s freedom. They seek to establish their morality by exhortion without considering any consequences and tolerance (Black, 2000: 178).

Just as the Queen herself, the middle class people also inherit the hypocrisy and falsehood in leading the society. Queen Victoria herself was both “narrowly domestic and widely imperial”. Anxious that the Empire should be identified with herself, she was capable of identifying with herself. By “her people”, she meant chiefly the middle classes. They had grown up alongside of her, for it was during her girlhood, and then under her reign, that Industrial England had conquered the world’s markets. Neither the working classes nor agricultural laborers came within her ken. The virtues and tastes of the middle classes were her own. She was a very ordinary old lady, as her detractors insisted, “like how many of our dowagers, narrow minded in her view of things without taste in art or literature, fond of money, having a certain industry and business capacity in politics, but easily flattered, quite convinced of her own providential position in the world and always ready to do anything to extent augment it.” She claimed the right to rule morality with an outmoded Puritanism (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_morality.htm).

Closing to the end of Victorian period, there was a conflict between religious belief with the growth of scientific theories and practices. During the late of Victorian period, people were torn between materialism and the old and
conservative religiosity. People began to realize that there was something wrong with the values held by the society and began to react against it. People began to criticize and contradict the morality established by the middle class people.

Much of the late 19th century literature in England was in part a reaction against the traditional Victorian standards. To many moderns or the new generation of middle class, the Victorian period came to seem narrow or old-fashioned. They rebelled against its high moral tone, its rigid standards of personal morality, and its strong emphasis on duty (Guth, 1981: 548-549).

D. Theoretical Framework

Some reviews and theories above are the guidance in answering the problems formulated in the first chapter.

The first problem is to find the qualities of Mrs Herriton described in *Where Angels Fear to Tread* as an agent of social control. In answering the question, the theory of character will be applied to analyze the character of Mrs Herriton. The theory of characterization will also be used as a guidance to reveal the general qualities of Mrs Herriton. The theory of social control will also be used to analyze the general qualities of Mrs Herriton. The theory of social control will be a useful guidance in finding the qualities of Mrs Herriton as an agent of social control.

The second problem is how the characterization of Mrs Herriton represents the social control of England society in the Victorian period. In answering the second problem, the theory of representation will be applied. In this problem the
representation will still be limited on the surface representation. However the writer will also use the review on the social condition of England society in the Victorian period.

The third problem is to find the significance of the representation of social control of England society in the Victorian period. The analysis will use the theory of representation to find the significance of the surface representation above. The writer will try to find the criticisms toward the social control of the England society in the Victorian period.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

E.M. Forster’s novel *Where Angels Fear to Tread* was first published in England in 1905. The book used by the writer in this study was published by Penguin Books Ltd. and was reprinted in Great Britain in 1966.

The novel consists of 10 chapters, and is narrated in third person point of view. The novel tells about a story of an English family, the Herritons family, with its all traits and problems.

The Herritons Family is an English family living in Sawston a suburban area of London. The Herriton family is described as a respected family. They have good reputation and have influences in the Sawston society. The Herriton Family consists of Mrs Herriton, Harriet, Phillip, Lilia, and Irma. Mrs Herriton is the oldest person in the family and she becomes the head of the family. As the leader of the family, she put her influence over the other members of the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton realises her task and responsibility to keep the unity and the reputation of the family. The story of *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905) presents all of her efforts in performing her roles as an agent of social control of the society, including leading the Herriton family.

The Herriton family has to face some problems disturbing their unity and reputation. It is Mrs Herriton’s responsibility to take care and to decide any steps to be taken in dealing with the problems. She is also responsible to become the
social control in the family. As social control, Mrs Herriton uses her influence to protect the members of the Herriton family as the future assets of the family and the society. As the social figure she tries also to educate the young in the Herriton family by providing good examples which reflect the culture of the society.

E.M. Forster’s *Where Angels Fear to Tread* is a story of an English middle class family of the Victorian period the Herriton family. The major character of the story is Mrs Herriton. This story presents how Mrs Herriton as an agent of social control tried to manage the family. As an agent of social control she wants to protect the unity and reputation of the Herriton family.

**B. Approach of the Study**

In the study entitled *Criticisms toward Social Control of England society in the Victorian Period in E.M. Forster's Where Angels Fear to Tread*, it is important to get a deeper understanding on the text. In order to reveal the answers of the problems formulated in the previous chapter, it is then needed a specific approach employed in the study.

To understand what literature is, how to read it, and how to judge it we need to employ a special means, that is “critical approach” (Rohrberger and Woods, 1971:3). In addition, according to them there are five kinds of critical approaches, namely formalist approach, biographical approach, socio cultural historical approach, mythopoeic approach, and psychological approach.

In this study, the writer decided to employ socio cultural-historical approach. In *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, Guerin stated that
this approach sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of its
author’s life and times or the life and times of the characters in the work
(1999:22). Socio cultural-historical approach believes that the only way to reveal
the meaning of a literary work is by relating it to the civilization which produced
it. This approach finds out the reflection of social issues on a literary work. In
interpreting a literary work, someone should concern to a specific period and
community in which a literary work is written.

The consideration of selecting this approach was based on the subject
matter in which the study will be dealing with. The study relates the novel with
the environment which produced it. By employing the socio-historical approach
the study will be focussed in the relation between the novel and the historical
background in which the novel is written.

C. Method of the Study

The method used in this study is library research. Library research means
that the data that are used in this study are collected from books and other written
references. This thesis will discuss the relationship between literary work and the
historical background in which the literary work was written. The thesis will focus
on the character of Mrs Herriton and the significance of the character as
representation of the social control of England in the Victorian period.

There are two categories of data used in this thesis; they are primary data
and secondary data. The primary data used in this thesis is the novel Where
Angels Fear to Tread written by E.M. Forster. The secondary data are books
selected to provide theories and information to support the analysis on the problem formulated in the problem formulation. These books are *Aspects of the Novel* by E.M. Forster, *An Introduction to Fiction* by Robert Stanton, and *An Introduction to Reading and Writing* by Edgar V. Roberts & Henry E. Jacobs. The books mentioned above are selected to provide theories about literature, especially about character. Other books are *History of Western Society* by John P. McKay and *The Short Oxford History of English Literature* by Andrew Sanders. These books are selected to provide information about England history, especially in the late 19th century. There are also books *Sociology* by Ritchie P. Lowry and Robert P. Rankin and *Social Control* by J.S. Roucek. These books are used to provide information about the theory of social control. Except those books mentioned above, there are also other important sources used to support the study.

There were several steps taken in doing the study. The first step, the writer analyzed the character of Mrs Herriton by using guidance from the theories of characters mentioned in the previous chapter. The next step was studying the history of England in the Victorian period in which the novel was written. After finished with the steps above, the next step was to relate the character of Mrs Herriton with the history of England in the Victorian period and then to found what criticisms are revealed by the characterization of Mrs Herriton as social control of England in the Victorian period.

The analysis on the character was focussed on their actions, thought, and attitude and on the direct description by the writer of the novel. From this analysis the writer continued on the actual history of England in the Victorian period to
find the fact happened during the period. Then the writer related and compared the character with the history of England to find the significance of the representation of the character as social control of England in the Victorian period. The final step to be taken was to draw the conclusion as the summary of the study.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

The analysis of this study will focus on the character of Mrs Herriton. There are three questions to be answered in this study. The first is to find the qualities of Mrs Herriton as agent of social control described in E.M. Forster’s novel entitled *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905). The second analysis attempts to prove Mrs Herriton as representation of social control of England society in the Victorian period. In this analysis the writer will compare the qualities of Mrs Herriton as social control described in the novel with the actual condition of social control of England society in the Victorian period. The third analysis will try to look deeper on the representation of the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The writer realises that the representation function as criticism toward the middle class people as the social control of England society in the Victorian period.

A. Mrs Herriton’s qualities as social control presented in the novel

1. The qualities of Mrs Herriton presented in the novel

According to the theory of Roberts and Jacobs, an author can use four distinct ways to present information about the character. The four distinct ways are through what the characters themselves say and think, by seeing what the characters do, through what the other characters say or think about a particular character, and through what the author himself says about the characters (1987:147-148).
The first step in finding the qualities of Mrs Herriton as social control of the society is by analyzing all the qualities of Mrs Herriton described in the novel. The next step is to select the qualities that show Mrs Herriton as social control of the society.

**a. Mrs Herriton is an appreciative person**

Mrs Herriton’s first quality described in the novel is appreciative. Mrs Herriton likes to appreciate other people. Mrs Herriton appreciates someone from their willingness to work or to do something meaningful. She appreciates someone’s efforts in achieving something, although in their efforts they do not gain success. She also appreciates someone’s willingness to help others. She considers such thing like helping other as noble.

As evidence, this quality of Mrs Herriton can be seen from the quotation below:

> ‘But you did your best,’ said Mrs Herriton. ‘And I think it simply noble of you to have brought Mrs Theobald all the way here on such a day as this.’ (1905:7)

The quotation above shows Mrs Herriton appreciation toward other. Mrs Herriton gave her appreciation for Mr Kingcroft for the things he had done. Mr Kingcroft had helped Mrs Theobald by accompanying her to the Charing Cross station. Mrs Herriton considered Mr Kincroft’s action as noble because he willingly helped Mrs Theobald to come to the station despite the bad weather.

Mrs Herriton also appreciated Mr Kingcroft for his willingness to help Lilia. Lilia needed foot warmers for her travelling because the weather was cold. Mr Kingcroft then offered himself to get the foot warmers for Lilia. When Mr
Kingcroft got the foot warmers he was too late because the train was already
moving. Mr Kingcroft regretted himself for his failure. However, Mrs Herriton
still appreciated him for his effort in helping other.

‘My dear boy! If possible, she has got worse and worse. It was your
idea of Italian travel that saved us!’ (1905:8)

Mrs Herriton showed her appreciation toward Phillip’s contribution in
helping her in protecting the family name. Phillip told Mrs Herriton his idea in
saving the family name. Mrs Herriton gave Phillip compliment because he had
contributed useful idea in helping her.

b. Mrs Herriton is a responsible person

Mrs Herriton is a responsible person. The responsible quality of Mrs
Herriton is revealed by the characterization of Mrs Herriton. The responsibilities
of Mrs Herriton are to become a socialization agent and to become the protector
of the Herriton family.

The first responsibility of Mrs Herriton is to become a socialization agent
for the members of the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton is the head of the Herriton
family because she is the oldest person in the family. The other members of the
family are younger than Mrs Herriton, and most them are under thirty years old.
From this point Mrs Herriton realised that she is responsible to educate or to guide
the young in the family. Mrs Herriton should become a good role model or social
figure for the young. She should socialize the life values and morality of the
society to the young. The purpose of this is to make the young understand what is
expected by the society so that they can live according to the rules on the society.
“‘Grandmother”, dear; not “Granny”,’ said Mrs Herriton, giving her a kiss. ‘And we say “a boat” or “a steamer”, not “a ship”. Ships have sails. And Mother won’t go all the way by sea. You look at the map of Europe, and you’ll see why (1905:7).

The quotation above shows that Mrs Herriton is responsible to become a socialization agent for the young. Her responsibility for becoming a socialization agent is to show what is right and what is wrong. Mrs Herriton should make correction on every mistakes performed by the young. Mrs Herriton saw that Irma makes mistakes in making a word selection. Mrs Herriton responsibility urged her to correct Irma’s mistake. Mrs Herriton showed the correction of Irma mistake so that Irma can realise her mistake and then understand the correct things.

Mrs Herriton’s responsibility as a socialization agent is also seen when she gives advices to Lilia about the responsibility of becoming a widow. Mrs Herriton considered Lilia lacks of understanding and responsibilities of becoming a widow and a mother. Mrs Herriton told more about the responsibilities of becoming a mother and also a widow to Lilia. She wanted to teach Lilia about how becoming a good mother and an appropriate widow. She wanted Lilia to know these so that she could perform her role well. By telling Lilia the correct and appropriate things she expected Lilia to realize her role more so that the society will not consider her as neglectful mother.

Mrs Herriton took the opportunity of speaking more seriously about the duties of widowhood and motherhood than she had ever done before (1905:10).

The second responsibility of Mrs Herriton is to become the protector of the family. Mrs Herriton’s concerns in protecting the family are to protect the members of the family from negative influences of others and also in protecting
the good reputation of the Herriton family in the society. The indication of Mrs Herriton responsibility can be seen from the quotation below:

Mrs Herriton did not believe in romance, nor in transfiguration, nor in parallels from history, nor in anything else that may disturb the domestic life (1905:9).

Mrs Herriton’s sole attention was to keep the unity of the Herriton family. She even did not care for anything else in her life. She did not believe in romance, in transfiguration, in history, or anything else because she thought all of that will just only disturb the domestic life of the Herriton family.

Mrs Herriton first concern is protecting each members of the family from negative influences by others. Mrs Herriton realises that the young of the Herriton family are the future assets of the family. She realizes that it is her duty as the oldest person to protect them so that they will not be destroyed by negative influences from others.

‘And it is important, most important, that she should not receive a shock. All child’s life depends on the ideal it has of its parents. Destroy that and everything goes – morals, behaviour, everything. Absolute trust in someone else is the essence of education. That is why I have been so careful about talking of poor Lilia before her’ (1905:63).

The quotation above shows that Mrs Herriton knows her responsibility to protect the members of the Herriton family. Irma was the youngest person in the family; she was also a daughter of Lilia. Lilia’s marriage with Gino the Italian had brought problems to the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton did not approve the marriage and had tried to prevent it to happen once. By the marriage, Gino in some way had the right to involve in Irma’s development. Mrs Herriton did not want Gino’s involvement in Irma’s development. Mrs Herriton considered Italy
with its people as low and unsuitable with English. Mrs Herriton considered
Gino’s influence as negative influences and would destroy Irma’s development.

‘At the same time he has the chance of corrupting the child's
morals.’ She unlocked a drawer, took out the postcard, and regarded it
gravely. ‘He entreats her to send the baby one,’ was her next remark.
‘She might do it too!’
‘I told her not to; but we must watch her carefully, without, of
course, appearing to be suspicious’ (1905:72).

Mrs Herriton is very serious in protecting the young of the Herriton family.
She knows that it is her responsibility to secure the future of the young of the
Herriton family. She condemns every attempt to destroy the morality of the young
of the Herriton. She considers Gino is trying to destroy Irma’s development by
sending her postcards and letters. Mrs Herriton shows her responsibility by
making a strict observation toward everything that comes from outside especially
Gino the Italian. Mrs Herriton wants to prevent Gino from giving more negative
influences to Irma.

Nonetheless, she is showing me my duty. If I can rescue poor
Lilia’s baby from that horrible man, who will bring it up either as Papist
or infidel – who will certainly bring it up to be vicious – I shall do it’
(1905:76).

Mrs Herriton also thinks that she is responsible to save another asset of the
family in Italy. She knows that Lilia had given birth to a baby in Italy from her
marriage with Gino. Mrs Herriton considers that the baby is also a member of the
Herriton family. The baby deserves to receive the appropriate course in England
rather than in the beastly and bad Italy. Thus, she decides to make some attempts
to save the baby by taking it from Gino and then bringing it to England.
The second concern of Mrs Herriton in protecting the family is to protect the family reputation. The Herriton family is a respected family. The Herriton family has influences in the Sawston society.

‘Those Herritons are very well connected. They lead Sawston society (1905:39).’

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the Herriton are very well known in the society. Everyone in the society knows the Herriton family. The Herriton is well known because of their role as the leader of the society. It can be concluded that the Herriton family had achieved good reputation from the society.

Mrs Herriton as the head of the Herriton family realises that it is her duty to protect the family reputation. Mrs Herriton considers Lilia to be a potential source of disgrace for the Herriton family. To prevent it to happen, Mrs Herriton should make arrangements to manage Lilia. She decides to watch Lilia carefully so that she can control the situation when Lilia is about to make mistakes that may disturb the family reputation.

“It required all Mrs.Herriton’s kindness to prevent her. A house was finally taken for her at Sawston, and there for three years she lived with Irma, continually subject to the refining influences of her late husband’s family.” (1905:10).

The quotation above is an example of Mrs Herriton’s policy in protecting the family reputation. She planned everything to manage Lilia. Mrs Herriton thought that Lilia should be watched carefully so that she could control her. Mrs Herriton considered that only by putting continual influences to Lilia she could control her. By controlling Lilia, Mrs Herriton assumed that she can prevent Lilia from making embarrassing things that may also brought effects to the reputation of the Herriton family.
c. Mrs Herriton is a cautious person

Mrs Herriton is a cautious person. She is a very careful person. In accordance to this ability, Mrs Herriton possesses a sense of awareness. Mrs Herriton can make a thorough calculation and analysis on every situation. This ability helps Mrs Herriton in her task as the head of the family. By making a clear and logical analysis on every problem, Mrs Herriton is able to formulate appropriate solutions.

Mrs Herriton logical thinking urges her to become a realistic person. This can be seen from her consideration in judging other people. Mrs Herriton’s awareness becomes an effective precaution for preventing misconducts or miscalculations. As an example, she becomes selective in making relationships with other people.

Mrs Herriton replied, ‘When a man is neither well-bred, nor well-connected, nor handsome, nor clever, nor rich, even Lilia may discard him in time.’ (1905:8)

Mrs Herriton is aware that she can not make careless decision by making useless relationship with someone. As a respected person and also the head of a respected family, Mrs Herriton makes limitations in making relationship with others.

Mrs Herriton considered Mr Kingcroft as unequal with the Herriton family. Mr Kingcroft did not posses certain qualifications Mrs Herriton demanded. In short, it could be concluded that social position and status became important things in the eye of Mrs Herriton. Mr Kingcroft was not a respected person, he was not an important person in the society, and he was not handsome.
or clever or rich. In short Mrs Herriton did not consider Mr Kingcroft as a suitable relation to the family. That was why she wanted to prevent misconducts by making relationship with Mr Kingcroft.

Indeed, she knew a little now. The man was not an Italian noble, otherwise the telegram would have said so. It must have been written by Lilia (1905:18).

The quotation above shows Mrs Herriton awareness. Mrs Herriton is able to make a correct prediction on the situation. She makes a correct guessing toward the man to which Lilia engaged. She is also realized that the information she got from the letter is false. Her careful analysis on the information have helps her in understanding the fact.

Mrs Herriton cautiousness is also seen from how well she knows the information about the situation and condition of the society. She is a well informed person. She always get any information of someone else, especially to those who has relationship with the Herritons. Although her main concern is the family, she always gets information of everyone, such as Mrs Theobald and Mr Kingcroft. This is possible because the Herriton family is well connected with everyone in the society.

‘Mrs Theobald must be told. But she doesn’t count. She is breaking up very quickly. She doesn’t even see Mr Kingcroft now. He, thank goodness, I hear, has at last consoled himself with someone else’ (1905:63).

d. Mrs Herriton is a hardworking person

One of the qualities of Mrs Herriton described in the novel is hardworking character. Mrs Herriton always puts all of her concentration in dealing with her
works. She uses all of her energy and efforts in working on her business. She understands that only by focussing all of her ability in dealing with something she can get the maximum result.

‘We will save the peas to the last; they are the greatest fun,’ said Mrs Herriton, who had the gift of making work a treat (1905:13)

The quotation above indicates that Mrs Herriton as a person who likes to work. Mrs Herriton has an ability to make work to be something that is fun. Mrs Herriton can make herself enjoying her work. By enjoying her work she can puts all of her concentration so that she would not expect failure.

For six months she schemed to prevent the match, and when it had taken place she turned to another task – the supervision of her daughter in law. Lilia must be pushed through life without bringing discredit on the family into which she had married (1905:9)

Mrs Herriton shows her seriousness in working on something. It can be seen from the quotation above. Mrs Herriton spends much of her times to deal with the situation. She wants to ensure that everything is fine and can be managed. To achieve that goal Mrs Herriton uses most of her efforts and energies so that everything will go according to her prediction and expectation.

e. Mrs Herriton is a strict and consistent person

Strictness and consistency are qualities possessed by Mrs Herriton. Mrs Herriton’s strictness is often seen in her role as the head of the Herriton family. She uses strictness in controlling the behaviours or conducts of the members of the Herriton family. She uses strict method in controlling the family because she wants to maintain the good reputation of the family. She should strictly observe
the members of the family in order to prevent them to make mistakes or misconducts in their interactions with other.

‘The man may be a duke or he may be an organ grinder. That is not the point. If Lilia marries him she insults the memory of Charles, she insults Irma, she insults us. Therefore I forbid her, and if she disobeys we have done with her forever.’ (1905:19)

Mrs Herriton wanted to prevent Lilia from making mistakes by prohibiting her to marry Gino the Italian. Mrs Herriton realised that the marriage would bring negative effects to Lilia and to the name of the Herriton family. That was why Mrs Herriton strongly disagreeing Lilia’s decision in marrying Gino the Italian man.

Irma collected picture postcards, and Mrs Herriton or Harriet always glanced at all that came, lest the child should get hold of something vulgar (1905:70).

Mrs Herriton did not want Irma as a member of the Herriton family made mistake by receiving negative influences from other people. Mrs Herriton found that Gino as a half-father of Irma often sent Irma postcards from Italy. Gino and everything about Italy could bring negative effects on Irma so Mrs Herriton decides to make a strict observation on Irma.

Mrs Herriton also possesses the quality as a consistent person. The consistency of Mrs Herriton can be seen from her time management. She is consistent in what she had arranged. She can not tolerate any mistakes because it means that she betrayed herself. Mrs Herriton consistency can also be seen from her actions.
‘It’s twelve! The second post’s in. Run and see if there are any letters.’

Harriet did not want to go. ‘Let’s finish the peas. There won’t be any letters.’

‘No, dear; please go. I’ll sow the peas, but you shall cover them up – and mind the birds don’t see ‘em!’ (1905:14)

The quotation above shows the consistency of Mrs Herriton. She plans everything carefully and then acts according to the plans. She has made herself comfort to follow her schedules. She knows well the daily schedule, for example post schedules. The quotation also shows that Mrs Herriton would not change any decision of her when it is against her plan. She insisted Harriet to do what she said although Harriet tried to refuse her. She forced Harriet to go to check the letters because she already used with checking letters at twelve.

f. Mrs Herriton is a wise person

Mrs Herriton realizes that she is the oldest person in the family. As an old person Mrs Herriton knows that she becomes the most influential figure for the young in the Herriton family. She should act wisely so that she can provide good examples for the young. Mrs Herriton’s wise can be seen also from how she acts or responds against other people.

Mrs Herriton knows how to interact with other people. That is why she can Prevent any conflict or quarrelling.

‘Yes. It is all very sad,’ Mrs Herriton kept saying. My daughter in law made a very unhappy marriage, as I dare to say you know. I suppose that the child will be educated in Italy. Possibly his grandmother may be doing something, but I have not heard of it. I do not expect that she will have him over. She disapproves of the father. It is altogether a painful business for her’ (1905:73).
Mrs Herriton knows how to protect someone’s reputation. She does not want to expose someone’s personal life in front of public. As when she did when everyone at Sawston knew the news about Lilia’s death. Mrs Herriton tried to protect Lilia’s name by saying good things about her toward other people though she had considered Lilia as her daughter in law no more.

She was very careful only to scold Irma for disobedience – that eight deadly sin, so convenient to parents and guardians (1905:73).

Mrs Herriton also knows how to deal with child. She knew the appropriate method for scolding a child. She did not use a careless method, but she used religious approach to scold her grandchild, Irma.

g. Mrs Herriton is a demanding person

One quality possessed by Mrs Herriton is demanding. She often demanded other people to follow and to obey her instructions. Her purpose in demanding other people is to ensure that everything is under her control.

Lilia must be pushed through life without bringing discredit on the family into which she had married” (1905: 9).

Mrs Herriton was aware with the qualities of Lilia. Actually she did not agree with Charles’ decision to marry Lilia but she could not prevent it to happen. Mrs Herriton knew that Lilia possesses some negative qualities that could bring negative effects for the Herriton family. Because of this condition, Mrs Herriton wanted to prevent Lilia from disgracing the Herriton family. She demanded Lilia to follow her instructions. She demanded Lilia to obey every thing she told her to do.
Her ability frightened him. All his life he had been her puppet. She had let him worship Italy, and reform Sawston – just as she had let Harriet be Low Church. She had let him talk as much as she liked. But when she wanted a thing she always got it (1905:77).

The quotation above is Phillip Herriton’s comment on her mother. He saw that her mother possesses the ability to make people obey and follow her. The statement of Phillip indicates that he was unable to contradict what her mother wanted and demanded. Mrs Herriton would let people to do what they like but when she demanded something from them, she would always get it.

And this was the machine on which she and Mrs Herriton and Phillip and Harriet had for the last month been exercising their various ideals – had determined that in time it should move this way or that way, should accomplish this and not that. It was to be Low Church, it was to be high-principled, it was to be tactful, gentlemanly, artistic – excellent things all (1905:113).

Mrs Herriton also demanded other people to possess certain qualities. She demanded other people to follow her ideal. As evidence is what had happened toward Lilia’s baby. Mrs Herriton demanded in the future that Lilia’s baby should follow her ideals.

**h. Mrs Herriton is a hypocritical person**

Mrs Herriton is described as a hypocritical person. She always pretended to be a noble or good person in front of others. Mrs Herriton wanted to gain respect from others by pretending to become a noble or good people.

Pride was the only solid element in her disposition. She could not bear to be less charitable than others (1905: 77).

The quotation above shows the hypocritical quality of Mrs Herriton. Mrs Herriton had put her pride above any other matters in her life. Because of that,
Mrs Herriton could not accept herself to be less charitable or less good compared to other people.

“If Lilia marries him she insults the memory of Charles, she insults Irma, she insults us. Therefore I forbid her, and if she disobeys we have done with her forever” (1905: 18).

In relation with the family members, such as with Lilia, Mrs Herriton also acts hypocritically. She stated that she could not agree Lilia’s plan to marry Gino. She acted as if she wanted to save the family or to save the memory of Charles. In fact, Mrs Herriton just wants to save her personal reputation as a good person who can properly lead the Herriton family.

She still pretended to him that the baby was one thing she wanted and had always wanted,…(1905: 80).

Another evidence to show Mrs Herriton’s hypocritical quality can be seen from her efforts to take Lilia’s baby from Gino. Mrs Herriton always emphasized in her statements that her sole purpose is to save Lilia’s baby from irresponsible and inappropriate person, Gino. In fact, Mrs Herriton did not care at all in the efforts to save the baby; she just wanted to show everyone that she could control the situation and became a saviour for the baby.

i. Mrs Herriton is an insincere person

Mrs Herriton is also characterized as an insincere person in the novel. The quotation below became an evidence of the insincerity of Mrs Herriton. Phillip Herriton’s comment on her mother had revealed that her mother possesses ability to act insincere in front of other people. Insincerity had become a part of Mrs
Herriton because she often used it toward other people. Phillip is amused with her mother’s ability to deceive others.

He saw that her mother was not sincere. Her insincerity to others had amused him, but it was disheartening when used against himself (1905: 76).

Mrs Herriton’s insincerity often became a weapon to set things according to her own plan. She often used it to deceive people so that they agreed and followed what she had said. By doing that, she could get what she is expected to happen. This analysis is supported by Miss Abbott’s statement bellow for she could realize what Mrs Herriton actually wanted behind all of her insincerity.

She has done all she could to wreck things; she did not tell you everything; she has told Harriet nothing at all; she has lied or acted lies everywhere. I cannot trust your mother (1905:94).’

j. Mrs Herriton is a repressive person

Mrs Herriton possesses a quality as a repressive person. In order to get what she wanted, Mrs Herriton represses other people. By repressing other people, Mrs Herriton forced someone to follow what she said and to obey what she ordered. In the Herriton family, Mrs Herriton often repressed Lilia by using her influence as the head of the family. She told Lilia to follow everything she said to her so that everything she expected could happen.

“It required all Mrs.Herriton’s kindness to prevent her. A house was finally taken for her at Sawston, and there for three years she lived with Irma, continually subject to the refining influences of her late husband’s family.” (1905:10).
k. Mrs Herriton is a narrow minded person

Mrs Herriton also possesses the quality to be a narrow minded person. She often used her own standard in judging things. She analyses something from a very limited point of view. She does not want to use other point of view in judging something. The example is when she expresses her commentary on Mr Kingcroft. She underestimated Mr Kingcroft for not having such qualities which meet her standard of appropriateness.

‘When a man is neither well-bred, nor well-connected, nor handsome, nor clever, nor rich, even Lilia may discard him in time.’ (1905:8)

Mrs Herriton sees social status as a consideration in viewing other people. Mrs Herriton, knowing Gino as an Italian, considered him as a horrible man who could not educate a baby in an appropriate way. She even assumed that Gino would just led the baby to become a Papist or infidel.

‘If I can rescue poor Lilia’s baby from that horrible man, who will bring it up as Papist or infidel – who will certainly bring it up to be vicious – I shall do it’ (1905: 81).

Mrs Herriton’s narrow mindedness is clearly seen in the quotation below. Here, Mrs Herriton had used a very limited perspective in judging Italy. She only used Gino, the person she hated, as a measurement in judging Italy.

‘Then you were still infatuated with Italy. It may be full of beautiful pictures and churches, but we cannot judge a country by anything but its men’ (1905: 64).
2. The qualities of Mrs Herriton as social control

After finding all the qualities of Mrs Herriton, the analysis will be continued by analyzing all the qualities mentioned above. The analysis will attempt to show Mrs Herriton as social control seen in the Herriton family.

Social control is a means which is used to regulate individual and group behaviours. Social control attempts to control the behaviours of people in order to prevent disorders or conflicts. Social control expects people to behave according to the norms and life-values of the society. Social control will guide people to behave according to the rules so that conformity as the main goal of the society can be achieved.

Family is the smallest unit of the society. Family also becomes an agency of social control. The family becomes the first place of an individual to get a basic education about the society. Here, the internalization of norms and values takes place. Parents functions as socialization agent whose task is to control the internalization process of their children. Parents are also responsible to become a social figure for their children. Parents become a model for the children to be imitated (Horton and Hunt, 1976: 197).

Mrs Herriton is the head of the Herriton family. She is responsible to become the head of the family because she is the oldest person in the family. She is also a mother to Phillip and Harriet. As the head of the family, Mrs Herriton gets more privilege in the family. This privilege gives Mrs Herriton authority to regulate the family. However, as the head of the family Mrs Herriton has more responsibility than the other members of the Herriton family.
The first hint that shows Mrs Herriton as social control is her ability to influence other people in the family. As the head of the Herriton family, Mrs Herriton possesses more power than the other members of the family. Mrs Herriton is able to put her influences over the other members of the family. As stated by Roucek, social control occurs when individuals influence the responses of others. Social control takes place when persons are induced or forced to act according the wishes of others (1972:1). Mrs Herriton wants to control the conducts of all members of the Herriton family. She uses her influences to control and to regulate the behaviours of the members of the Herriton family. She wants all the members of the family to follow her instructions. She also forces all the members of the family to obey her, whether they agree or not.

The second hint of Mrs Herriton as social control can be seen from her responsibilities as the head of the family. As the head of the family, Mrs Herriton is not only responsible to lead the family, but she is also responsible to become a social control for the family. There are at least four responsibilities of Mrs Herriton as social control of the Herriton family. First, Mrs Herriton has the responsibility to act as socialization agent. Second, Mrs Herriton has the responsibility to control and actively observe the internalization process. Third, as social control Mrs Herriton has the responsibility to protect the identity of the Herriton family. Fourth, Mrs Herriton is responsible to preserve the harmonious relationship among the members of the Herriton family and also the relationship between the Herriton family and other people.
The first responsibility of Mrs Herriton is to act as socialization agent. Mrs Herriton is responsible to internalize the values and norms of the society to the young members of the Herriton family, such as Phillip, Harriet, Lilia, and Irma. Mrs Herriton should transmit the culture of the society to the young members of the Herriton family. The way in doing this process is by acting as a role model for the young in the family. Mrs Herriton should act as social figure to show the norms and values of the society in which they live. In other words, Mrs Herriton is responsible to educate the young members in the family by providing information about the norms and the values of the society. By doing this Mrs Herriton expects the young members of the Herriton family will able to follow the norms and values of the society and act accordingly.

The second responsibility of Mrs Herriton is to observe the socialization process. Mrs Herriton should actively participate in controlling the internalization process of values and norms toward all members of the Herriton family. That is why Mrs Herriton possesses the quality to be cautious person. Mrs Herriton wants to ensure the internalization process work properly. Thus she puts strict observation and control in the socialization process. She is always aware of any sources of disorders and is able to make a correct solution. When she found mistakes or disorders in the socialization process, she would try to correct it by giving the correct thing. The evidences can be seen from her respond toward every conducts of the members of the Herriton family. She gave approval by showing compliments and appreciation when the conducts are correct. And she is
also showing disapproval when she found mistakes in the conducts of the young of the Herriton family.

The third responsibility of Mrs Herriton is to protect the identity of the Herriton family. The Herriton family is a respected family in the society. They have their status in the society. As social control of the family, Mrs Herriton wants to protect these conditions. By using her influences, she regulates the conducts of all the members of Herriton family so that they will able to avoid mistakes or disorders.

The fourth responsibility of Mrs Herriton is to preserve harmonious relationship between the members of the Herriton. Inside the family, she uses her authority as the head of the family to preserve the harmonious relationship between the members of the family. By controlling the conducts of every members of the family she could prevent any source of conflicts. By preserving the harmonious relationships in the family, Mrs Herriton is able to maintain the unity of the family.

Since social control operates in two different levels, Mrs Herriton also performs internal social control. Internal social control refers to controlling mechanism that works inside of someone’s mind. The society had set a standard for the task and responsibility of a good mother. She understands and realized her task and responsibility to take care the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton decided to devote her entire time and efforts just to take care the domestic life of the Herriton life. By the application of this internal social control, Mrs Herriton is able to act and directed her own conducts according to norms and life-values of the society.
B. Mrs Herriton’s qualities as the representation of the social control of England society in the Victorian period

The second analysis will try to show the qualities of Mrs Herriton as representation of the social control in the Victorian period. The analysis will match the qualities of Mrs Herriton with the social control in the Victorian period.

Social control occurs when one group determines the behaviours of another group, or when the group controls the conduct of its own members. Social control appears as a means to lead individuals or groups to follow the norms or values of the society (Roucek, 1972: 1). The statement above implies that society consists of many different individuals and groups. However, the society must create norms based on the agreement of the members of the society. The agencies of social control appear to ensure the establishment of the norms. The social control will work based on the norms to regulate the conducts of the people.

The Victorian period was marked by the rise of the middle class people. The middle class became the most dominant group in the society. They were able to substitute the position of the upper class as the most dominant class in the society. This phenomenon had made the middle class as the dominant power in the society. The middle class regulated the society based on their values and norms. They also became the agencies of social control in the society.

Mrs Herriton is an agent of social control, especially in the family. Thus, the first step is to prove Mrs Herriton as the members of the middle class of the Victorian period. The study will try to provide the evidence that Mrs Herriton belonged to middle class.
Those Herritons are very well connected. They lead Sawston society (1905:39).

The Herriton family led by Mrs Herriton is described as an important family in the Sawston society. They led the society and have influences in the society. This description has similarity with the fact of the middle class people of the Victorian Period. By this similarity the writer is sure that Mrs Herriton is a middle class people.

The description of Mrs Herriton as the influential figure in the family is also similar to the figure of Queen Victoria. Mrs Herriton becomes the social figure for the people in the Herriton family. She becomes the head and also the leader of the family. Mrs Herriton is also described as a woman. The description of Mrs Herriton above is similar to those of Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria was also becoming the social figure for the society, especially the middle class people as the social control of the society in the Victorian period.

1. Appreciative

The first similarity between Mrs Herriton and the middle class as the social control of the Victorian period is appreciative. The middle class people give appreciation toward other people who has the willingness to work. The middle class willingly appreciate someone efforts in making something meaningful in their life. They also appreciate other people who give contribution to help them in regulating the society. They also give appreciation to those who willingly obey and follow the rules of the society. They appreciate someone’s obedience because it means also keeping the conformity of the society.
This fact is similar to the characterization of Mrs Herriton. Mrs Herriton is described as an appreciative person. She willingly appreciates those who have willingness to do something meaningful.

2. Hard Working

The second similarity between Mrs Herriton and the middle class of the Victorian period is hard working character. The middle class seldom praised as they deserved for their energy, their courage, and their sense of responsibility in the society (Clark, 1971:445). The middle class people of the Victorian period appreciate hard work. There is mobility in the social system of England society in the Victorian period. The people from lower class can move to the better class or otherwise. Someone can change his/her status in the society through achievement. This fact urges people to work hard because by moving into the higher class they can also gain better life.

The people from the middle class should also keep their status. They also work hard to get appreciation from other people in their class. By getting more appreciation from other they also get better position and status in the society. They can also getting more appreciation by participating in the regulating the society. By giving contributions in the society they can put their influence in the society. The more they put their influence in the society, the higher position in the society they get.

This description is similar to the description of Mrs Herriton. Mrs Herriton participates in regulating the society by leading the Herriton family. She also
shows her hard working character in protecting the reputation of the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton realises that her hard work in getting high position in the society should be protected. By devoting all of her energies in managing the Herriton family and its members Mrs Herriton expects that she can protect the position of the Herriton family in the society.

3. Conceited

The next similarity between Mrs Herriton and the middle class of the Victorian period is the sense of pride and respectability. There was a social stratification system in England society in Victorian period. Thus, social status is considered to be very important. Sir George Clark stated in his *English History, A Survey*, that the middle class needed far more than aristocracy did to appear respectable (1971:445).

The middle class as the social control of the society had already gained respectable position in the society. They become the leader of the society since they hold the authority to regulate the society. Since respectability and social status is important for the middle class people they need to protect it carefully. They should able to control their own conducts and behaviours in the society. The middle class realizing their social status tends to be very careful in their interactions with others. They limit their interaction in the society. They prevent themselves from making mistakes by making relationships with other people from the lower class.
The respectability and pride is also possessed by Mrs Herriton. This quality is described in the novel. It is mentioned that pride become a solid element of Mrs Herriton. Realizing her status and position in the society, Mrs Herriton always tries to appear charitable than other people.

Pride was the only solid element in her disposition. She could not bear to be less charitable than others (1905: 154)

In protecting her social status and her position in the society, Mrs Herriton always makes herself follow the rules of the society. In her role as social control she always tries to maintain this obedience by applying strict method. She applies this method also in protecting the Herriton’s family name. She uses her authority to lead the Herriton family. By holding the authority, Mrs Herriton has the power to control the conducts of the young in the Herriton family. All of her efforts in controlling the family are mainly to achieve respectable from others because she manage to keep the unity and respectability of the Herriton family.

C. The criticisms seen from the representation of social control of England society in the Victorian period

The previous analysis had proven Mrs Herriton as a representation of the agent of social control of England society in the Victorian period. The third analysis will try to reveal the significance of the representation by making a deeper analysis on the characterization of Mrs Herriton.

The writer finds that the representation of the social control of England society in the Victorian period by the character of Mrs Herriton functions as criticism toward the middle class people as the social control of England society
in the Victorian period. There are two criticisms seen from the representation of the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The first criticism is on the exploitation by the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The second criticism is addressed toward the hypocritical social control of England society in the Victorian period.

1. Criticism on the exploitation by the social control of England society in the Victorian period

According to Kimball Young, “One of the desired purposes of the agent of social control is exploitation. The framework of this social control is based on the self-interest of a character or group to create conformity, solidarity, and continuity of the society” (1972: 398).

Based on the statement above, the social control of the society is worked based on the personal interest of an individual or group. The most dominating group in the society will establish norm and regulations to control the conducts of people in the society. To maintain their influence over the society, this group apply strict rules and regulations to control the conducts of people in the society. The norms and values are used by the agencies of social control to direct and to control the conducts of people.

To secure and to maintain their position in the society, the social control which is employed by the dominating group in the society will use an element of coercion in regulating the conduct of people. The social control will tend to force people to follow and to obey the rules established by the group. The social control
will exploit the members of the society by applying rules and by limiting individual’s freedom.

The characterization of Mrs Herriton in *Where Angels Fear to Tread*, intends to show criticism toward the middle class of England society in the Victorian period. Some of the traits of Mrs Herriton indicate that she practices an exploitative method of social control.

As an agent of social control in the family, Mrs Herriton her good attempts to protect her reputation in the society. Mrs Herriton wanted also to protect the reputation of the Herriton family in the society. However, these purposes of Mrs Herriton become personal interest of her.

Mrs Herriton regulates the Herriton family by becoming the social control in the family. She created a personal standard of appropriateness as a means to control the conducts of the other members of the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton used a coercive method directing the conducts of the members of the Herriton family. She applies strict observation and is always aware of any source of disorders or misconducts. Mrs Herriton forced the members of the Herriton family to obey and to follow the instructions of her. She wanted to ensure that she could prevent any source of threats on the status of her own and the Herriton family.

However this exploitative method urged the other member of the family to responds toward Mrs Herriton as the social control in the family. Phillip Herriton as the member of Herriton family realized that he had been exploited by her mother as the social control in the family. He stated his personal feeling responding on the situation in his life.
I tell you, Miss Abbott, it’s one thing for England and another for Italy. There we plan and get on high moral horses. Here we find what asses we are, for things go off quite easily, all by themselves (1905: 108).

The quotation above reveals the criticism toward the exploitation of the social control Phillip received in England. Phillip received pressures in the environment he lived in, both in Sawston society and in his own family. Phillip finds different situation in England and Italy. In England, he finds that his life is not more than a horse which can only follows and obeys what the authority said or ordered. The high moral and standards maintained by the social control becomes a boundaries and limitation for someone’s freedom as what Phillip Herriton himself found.

Living in England, according to Phillip is not free. He can not express himself. He can not do or act according to his own beliefs. He can not make his own decision, even in the smallest scope of the society; in the family, because his mother, Mrs Herriton is also controlling him. Mrs Herriton, by using her power limits Phillip’s freedom to make his own decision and expression.

Mrs Herriton as an agent of social control in the family exploited the freedom of someone to make choices in their life. She demanded too many things for someone to fulfil or to achieve. As what Miss Abbott thought on the Lilia’s baby. Mrs Herriton and the society had put too much expectation on the baby. They demanded that the baby should be like what they are expecting, without considering the rights to choose.

And this was the machine on which she and Mrs Herriton and Phillip and Harriet had for the last month been exercising their various ideals – had determined that in time it should move this way or that way, should accomplish this and not that. It was to be Low Church, it was to be high-
principled, it was to be tactful, gentlemanly, artistic – excellent things all (1905:113).

Form the quotation above, the expectation that someone should possess certain qualities so that they can be classified as a good citizen is emphasized. This also proves that social control exploits someone’s freedom and choice.

These above had become a criticism toward the exploitation of human freedom and rights. The social control in order to secure the stability of the society had violated human rights. The social control had limited human freedom by forcing people to obey and follow in a single direction command. People are just considered as objects to be exploited.

2. Criticism toward the hypocritical social control of the England society in the Victorian period

The previous analysis had proven that Mrs Herriton represents the social control of the society in the Victorian period. Where Angels Fear to Tread, functions as criticism toward the agent of social control in the Victorian period. E.M. Forster uses the character of Mrs Herriton to criticise the hypocrisy of the social control of the society in the Victorian period. Some of the qualities of Mrs Herriton show that she is a hypocrite.

‘Your mother has behaved dishonourably all through. She never wanted the child: no harm in that; but she is too proud to let it come to me. She has done all she could to wreck things; she did not tell you everything; she has told Harriet nothing at all; she has lied or acted lies everywhere. I cannot trust your mother (1905:94).’

From the quotation above it is evident that the social control possesses an element of hypocrisy. Miss Abbott finds that Mrs Herriton as an agent of social
control in the society had performed hypocrisy. All that Mrs Herriton had said and did according to her are not sincere and noble. Miss Abbott finds that Mrs Herriton had acted lies everywhere and did not sincere in interacting with other people, including with the members of the Herritons family. Mrs Herriton had used her authority to manipulate the situation just only to protect her own status as a respectable person.

Below are provided another evidence of the hypocrisy performed by Mrs Herriton as the agent of social control.

And though she was frightening him, she did not inspire him with reverence. Her life, he saw, was without meaning. To what purpose was her diplomacy, her insincerity, her continued repression of vigour? Did they make anyone better or happier? Did they even bring happiness to herself? Harriet with her gloomy peevish creed, Lilia with her clutches after pleasure, were after all more divine than this well-ordered, active, useless machine (1905: 77).

Phillip Herriton criticizes her mother Mrs Herriton about the meaning of her life. According to Phillip, her mother’s life is meaningless because all she had done has no clear purpose. Phillip knows that Mrs Herriton is an influential figure in the society and in the Herriton family. He also knows how Mrs Herriton is. She knows that Mrs Herriton possesses quality such as insincerity and repressive. Phillip knows that all that her mother had done is not correct. He even judges her mother as a well-ordered, active, useless machine.

Another evidence of critic toward the Sawston society can be seen from the quotation below.

‘I hated Sawston, you see.’
He was delighted. ‘So did and do I. that’s splendid. Go on.’
‘I hated the idleness, the stupidity, the respectability, the petty unselfishness.’
‘Petty selfishness,’ he corrected. Sawston psychology had long been his speciality.
‘Petty unselfishness,’ she repeated. ‘I had got an idea that everyone here spent their lives in making little sacrifices for objects they didn’t care for, to please people they didn’t love; that they never learnt to be sincere – and, what’s as bad, never learnt how to enjoy themselves. That’s what I thought – what I thought at Monteriano.’ (1905: 67-68).

The quotation above is a conversation between Phillip Herriton and Miss Abbott. Both people are the members of the Sawston society who try to express their opinion about the society. They both disliked the situation and condition of their own society. They see that the people in the society had become a hypocrite society. They found that the people had behave in more or less in the same way and hold the same ideology.

They found that everything occurred in the society incorrect. The people had behaved in the same manners. They finds insincerity had become a clear phenomena occurred in the society. What the people do, according to them, is useless and incorrect.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Social control is a social mechanism which is used by the society to regulate and to control the conducts of people in their interactions in the society. Social control functions to persuade people to follow the norms and values of the society. The social control’s task is to control people so that they would obey the norms and values established inside the society. Social control also functions to socialize the culture of the society in order to internalize the values and norms inside one’s mind.

The theme of social control appears in a novel by E.M. Forster entitled Where Angels Fear to Tread. This novel was written in 1905, in the period of transition from Victorian period to the Edwardian period. Some critics classified this novel as Edwardian literature which usually tends to criticise the Victorian period.

This study starts from the statement above. The study considers that Where Angels Fear to Tread has relationship with the Victorian period. As the theme of social control appears as the dominant issue in this novel, the study finds that the novel becomes a representation of social control in the Victorian period. This novel represents the social control of the Victorian period by the character of Mrs Herriton. Thus, the analysis on the character of Mrs Herriton gives an insight on the social control of the Victorian period.
The first problem in this study is to find the qualities of Mrs Herriton as agent of social control described in E.M. Forster’s novel entitled *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905).

The analysis had proven that Mrs Herriton possesses some qualities as an agent of social control in the Herriton family. The analysis finds two qualities of Mrs Herriton as an agent of social control. First, Mrs Herriton has the quality to influence other people in the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton uses her status as the head of the family to control and regulates the conducts of all members of the Herriton family. Mrs Herriton is able to influence the other members of the Herriton family to follow her instructions.

The second quality of Mrs Herriton as social control is reflected from her responsibility to take the role as the head of the family. As the head of the family and also as the agent of social control in the family, Mrs Herriton has four responsibilities; to act as the socialization agent, to control and to observe the internalization process, to protect the identity of the Herriton family and the society, and to preserve the harmonious relationships among the members of the Herriton family and between the members of the Herriton family and other people.

In the second analysis, the writer relates the novel and the historical facts about the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The second analysis attempts to prove Mrs Herriton as representation of social control of England society in the Victorian period. The analysis had proven that Mrs Herriton is a representation of the agent of social control in the Victorian period.
The qualities of the social control of the Victorian period represented by the characterization of Mrs Herriton are depicted in the novel. Both have the similarity to be appreciative. Both appreciate hard work and participation of someone in creating conformity in the society. Both possessed hardworking quality. Both devotes most of their times in fulfilling their role as social control in the society. They want to create the conformity in the society they live. They consider that only by working hard they can achieve the purpose in creating the conformity. Mrs Herriton is characterized to possess the quality of conceited and it is similar with the description of the middle class as the social control of England society in the Victorian period. Both have similarity in the sense of pride and respectability. Both sides consider social status and position to be important.

The third analysis will try to look deeper on the representation of the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The analysis shows that the representation functions as criticism toward the middle class people as the social control of England society in the Victorian period.

There are two criticisms seen from the representation of the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The first criticism is on the exploitation by the social control of England society in the Victorian period. The second criticism is addressed toward the hypocritical social control of England society in the Victorian period.
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Summary of E.M. Forster’s *Where Angels Fear to Tread*

*Where Angels Fear to Tread* tells a story of the Herriton Family. The Herriton family was an influential and respected family in the Sawston society. They had got their good reputation and established their position in the society. Mrs Herriton was the head of the family. She devoted her life and energies to take care of the domestic life of the Herriton family. She wanted to lead the family to keep the good reputation and the unity of the Herriton family. She put her influences over every members of the Herriton family to follow every instructions of her. She wanted to lead the family so that the family can behave and act in the acceptable and appropriate manners in the society. She wanted to prevent disorders of the members of the Herriton family.

Lilia was her daughter in law. Mrs Herriton was aware of her relationship with Lilia. She found that Lilia was too troublesome for the Herriton family. She always tried to educate her to be a good and a responsible mother so that she would not embarrass the family. When she found that Lilia became too difficult to be controlled, Mrs Herriton helped by his youngest son Phillip, got an idea to sent Lilia on a year trip to Italy to avoid the family from troubles. Lilia agreed to the idea and was accompanied by Miss Abbott who is responsible to be her chaperon. By Lilia’s absence at Sawston, Mrs Herriton was able to work her plan to form her grandchild Irma without getting any annoyance. She wanted to form Irma since she would become the future asset of the Herriton family.
Unfortunately, the Italian trip brought a new serious trouble for Mrs Herriton to handle. Lilia was engaged to an Italian man named Gino. Mrs Herriton as a respected person could not agree with the marriage plan because she considered it as inappropriate. Gino was only a young boy, a son of an Italian dentist of Monteriano. Gino’s social status was nil, and Mrs Harriton assumed that the marriage could destroy the family name and reputation. She organized plans to prevent the marriage. She prepared a sum of money to persuade Gino to cancel the marriage. She also sent Phillip to Italy to persuade Lilia and brought her back to England.

Mrs Herriton’s plan to prevent the marriage failed. Gino and Lilia had already married before Phillip arrived in Italy. Mrs Herriton was angry with her defeat and decided to break Lilia’s relationship with the family. Lilia had betrayed the family and she could not accept this. To protect the family name at Sawston, Mrs Herriton tried any possibilities to cover up everything that had happened in Italy.

Lilia died on her effort to give birth to a baby. Mrs Herriton was sympathized with her remembering her past relationship with Lilia. However the birth of Lilia’s baby brought a new problem for Mrs Herriton. Gino as Lilia’s husband realized his responsibility to contribute something for Irma’s development. He often sent Irma postcards and letters from Italy informing her about her little brother. Mrs Herriton and the other members of the Herriton family suspected Gino’s effort as efforts to destroy Irma’s development. Mrs Herriton sent Gino a letter to stop him from sending other letters to Irma. She also
ordered the other members of the family to put strict observation over Irma to protect her from any negative influences.

Miss Abbott who once became Lilia’s chaperon in Italy knew all that had happened with the Herriton family. She told Mrs Herriton about the responsibility of the Herriton family to save Lilia’s baby in Italy. Mrs Herriton was insulted by Miss Abbott’s statement not only because she was younger than herself but also because she had acted impertinent by criticizing her policies on the situation. Mrs Herriton could not accept the insult and directly made plans to bring the baby back to England.

Mrs Herriton sent Gino a letter demanding him to give the baby to the Herriton family. Gino refused her request that made Mrs Herriton angrier. Knowing that Miss Abbott also made efforts to take the baby from Gino, She directly sent Phillip and Harriet to Italy. Phillip refused to go to Italy because he did not want to meet Gino once again. Mrs Herriton forced him to go and finally Phillip was unable to refuse her order any more.

Phillip and Harriet went to Italy to carry her mother’s mission to save the baby. In Italy they met Miss Abbott who had arrived a day before. Phillip went to Gino’s place to make arrangement about the baby but he did not meet him there and left a note for him. The next day they two men met at café Garibaldi to discuss about the baby. Gino refused to give the baby to the Herriton family. Philip was unable to persuade Gino anymore to give the baby to him and he gave up. Harriet could not accept the defeat and decided to steal the baby from Gino.
As the mission had failed, they decided to return to England. On the night they returned to England, Harriet decided to steal the baby and brought it back to England. Unfortunately, the baby was killed on an accident on their way to the station. Phillip who took the responsibility decided to tell Gino about the death of his baby. Gino was very angry with his baby’s death and nearly killed Phillip before Miss Abbott stopped him.

In the end of the story, Mrs Herriton in England knew the news of the baby’s death. However, she could not accept the failure of Phillip and Harriet in persuading Gino to give the baby. Phillip refused to return to England for he found a better life in Italy than in Sawston.

Appendix 2: The biography of E.M. Forster

Edward Morgan Forster was born in 1879 in London as the son of an architect. His father died when he was even before two years old. Forster’s childhood and much of his adult life was dominated by his mother and aunts. The legacy of her paternal great-aunt Marianne Thornton, descendant of the Clapham Sect of evangelists and reformers, gave later Forster the freedom to travel and to write.

He then was educated at Tonbridge (which figures as Sawston in his first two novels) and a King’s College, Cambridge. At Tonbridge, Forster suffered cruelty from his classmates which made him unhappy. He later attacked the public school system for turning out young English men with ‘well developed bodies, fairly developed minds and under developed hearts.’ Cambridge supplied him
with a perfect antidote and there he came under the influence of Oscar Browning, Nathaniel Wedd and Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson.

E.M. Forster was acutely aware of the falsities of social convention in which desiccated English middle class life; of the aridity of superficial culture and its judgment of what is spontaneous, instinctive, and sincere. He hated and criticized the middle class people for they lacked feeling hearts. It seemed that he wanted to change them but he was powerless since the middle class took the important role in the British society since the beginning of the Industrial revolution.

E.M. Forster spent a year in Greece and Italy, and the Mediterranean world captured his imagination. If Greece stood for truth, then Italy stood for passion. Against a background where the English scene was contrasted with the Italian scene the tragedy comedy of the ‘underdeveloped heart’ was worked out in first novels *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905) and *A Room With A View* (1908).

Although by conventional standards, *The Longest Journey* (1907) is imperfect and erratic, it is nevertheless one of his most brilliant performances, a kind of passionate parable dealing with the importance of the inner life and the catastrophe that ensues when it is destroyed by a diseased imagination.

In *Howards End* (1910) he reached his full stature and showed himself alive to the problems confronting England before the First World War. The plot, slightly melodramatic like the rest, uses carefully chooses symbols to develop its theme of class struggle within the middle classes and of the universals conflict
within human beings between the outer and the inner life, between ‘the prose and the passion’.

During the next 14 years he visited India twice, in 1912 with Dickinson and again in 1922, and spent three years in Egypt, publishing two books on Alexandria: a guide book and Pharos and Pharillon (1923). In 1924 he published his masterpiece A Passage to India. It deals with the inability of nations, races, and individuals to breakdown the artificial barriers that separate them so that they may meet on common ground. This novel, which won the Prix Femina Vie Heureuse and the James Tar Black prize, did much to enlighten the general public about Indian discontents. His visits to India also form the substance of The Hill of Devi (1953) which is based on letters and diaries written in that time.

In 1927, he delivered the Clark lectures at Cambridge (reprinted as Aspects of the Novels). A number of his miscellaneous essays, reviews, and sketches were collected in Abinger Harvest (1936), and a second collection appeared in 1951 under the title Two Cheers For Democracy. He published a life of Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson in 1934 and a domestic biography of his great aunt Marianne Thornton in 1956. His last novel, Maurice, suppressed by Forster during his lifetime for its homosexual content, was published posthumously in 1971.

Forster contributed reviews and essays to numerous journals, most notably the Listener. He was an active member of PEN and in 1934 he became the first president of the National Council for Civil Liberties. After his mother's death in 1945, he was elected an honorary fellow of King's and lived there for the
remainder of his life. In 1949 Forster refused a knighthood and in 1951 he collaborated with Eric Crozier on the libretto of Benjamin Britten's opera Billy Budd, which was based on Herman Melville's novel. Forster was made a Companion of Honour in 1953 and in 1969 he accepted an Order of Merit. E.M. Forster died on June 7, 1970. (Law and Dixon, 1973: 774).