

UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA NSUKKA

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS EDUCATION

ASSIGNMENT WRITTEN IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE COURSE;ELS 240 MODERN
COMEDY

TOPIC

PRESENTATION OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN
LION AND THE JEWEL AND TATURFF

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REG;2015/197335

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JULY,2017

Presentation of gender and sexuality in Soyinka's *Lion and the Jewel* and Morliere's *Tartuff*

Gender is a term that refers to social or cultural distinctions associated with being male, female, or intersex. Typically, babies born with male sex characteristics are assigned as boys, babies born with female sex characteristics are assigned as girls. Because our society operates in a binary system when it comes to gender (in other words, seeing gender as only having two options), many children who are born intersex are forcibly assigned as either a boy or a girl and even surgically "corrected" to fit a particular gender. Scholars generally regard gender as a social construct—meaning that it does not exist naturally, but is instead a concept that is created by cultural and societal norms. Gender identity is a person's sense of self as a member of a particular gender. Individuals who identify with a role that corresponds to the sex assigned to them at birth (for example, they were born with male sex characteristics, were assigned as a boy, and identify today as a boy or man) are cisgender. Those who identify with a role that is different from their biological sex (for example, they were born with male sex characteristics, were assigned as a boy, but identify today as a girl, woman, or some other gender altogether) are often referred to as transgender.

Sexuality" refers to people's sexual interest in and attraction to others, as well as their capacity to have erotic experiences and responses. People's sexual orientation is their emotional and sexual attraction to particular sexes or genders, which often shapes their sexuality. Sexuality may be experienced and expressed in a variety of ways, including thoughts, fantasies, desires, beliefs, attitudes, values, behaviors, practices, roles, and relationships. These may manifest themselves in biological, physical, emotional, social, or spiritual aspects. The biological and physical aspects of sexuality largely concern the human reproductive functions, including the human sexual-response cycle and the basic biological drive that exists in all species. Emotional aspects of sexuality include bonds between individuals that are expressed through profound feelings or physical manifestations of love, trust, and care. Social aspects deal with the effects of human society on one's sexuality, while spirituality concerns an individual's spiritual connection with others through sexuality. Sexuality also impacts and is impacted by cultural, political, legal, philosophical, moral, ethical, and religious aspects of life.

Gender and sexuality in Soyinka's 'the lion and the jewel' It does not seem that Soyinka consciously tries to make a statement about gender, but he does so nonetheless. On the one hand, he creates two female characters that are sassy, opinionated, manipulative, and independent. On the other hand, both of them are ultimately pawns in the games of men. Sidi does not want to marry either Lakunle or Baroka, but Baroka tricks her, rapes her, and then gets to marry her. She is an object and nothing more. Sadiku is also tricked, and sees her relation over the Bale's impotence and the power of women vanishes as his plot is made clear. Women may seem like they have power in mid-20th century and one the of the most Significant gender issue in the play concerns the role of women in society, Soyinka depict how woman are treated as property in Yoruba culture through the payment of the pride price. Men are free to buy as many wives as they can afford and women occupy a lower social status than men. Throughout the play women are valued for their outward appearance and sensuality.sidi becomes only relevant only after her beauty is displayed in a foreign magazine and sadiku reminisces about and her days as a young woman,when she was the bale's favourite.women are also portrayed as a less intelligent gender, which is evident in the way that both sidi and sadiku fall for baroka's trick.

He also explore the idea of masculinity throughout the play.baroka,s assumed impotence makes him subject to ridicule throughout the village, and he loses his prestige. Also lakunle is viewed as less than a man because he is not physically imposing athletic or violent .in Yoruba culture men are physically strong and valued for their ability to produce offspring. The act of Sexuality is seen in the play when sidi lost her virginity or when she was tripped into having sexual intercourse with baroka and ,she was seduced by baroka,he used his sweet words to deceive her and bale who also manipulates the other characters by feigning sexual impotence,lauke's affection, love and sexual advances to sidi.eventhough he ended up not marrying her because after sidi's sexual intercourse with baroka,she came up with a conclusion and believe that lauke is weak and not srong enough as baroka.

Tartuffe has an evidence of sexuality and gender,Even though there is no actual sexual encounter in the play, the theme of sex looms large throughout. Lust is the primary vice that both Tartuffe and Madame Pernelle lambast (Tartuffe when he refuses to look at Dorine 's bosom, the latter in criticizing the household's lax

morality). However, sexual desire also causes Tartuffe's downfall. In actuality, he is defined more by his body for the audience than by his soul. He is a glutton, a drunkard, a slouch, and most of all, a libidinous creature who cannot control himself with Elmire. It is only this final vice that provides the family with ammunition with which to destroy him. The play seems to suggest that sexuality is a natural part of humanity, and one most dangerous when we pretend it does not exist and hide instead behind flowery, empty rhetoric of abstinence and virtue.

Gender In Tartuffe, Molière upholds the Enlightenment belief that women are as capable as men of reasoning, and then takes it even further. He demonstrates their cleverness and cunning through their acts of subversion against the patriarch's authority. This rebellion against irrationality is vindicated when they are successfully able to lift Tartuffe's mask and reveal his hypocrisy. The arrogance and ignorance of Orgon's patriarchal authority is also subject to criticism and commentary by Molière, who uses it as a way to warn against the dangers of irrational authority. The fact that the rational women are able to successfully subvert the irrational patriarch's power through cunning to demonstrate his folly is a major reversal of the social position and perception of women in Molière's time.