

**Analysis of the Social Life of Major Character  
in Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"**



**SKRIPSI**

**Presented to the Faculty of Letters Universitas "45" Makassar  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree  
at the English Department**

**IRWAN  
45 11 051 040**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF LETTERS  
UNIVERSITAS "45"  
MAKASSAR  
2012**

**PAGE OF APPROVAL**

Title : Analysis of the Social Life of Major Character in  
Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

Name : I R W A N

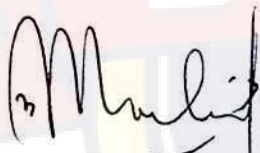
Register Number : 45 11 051 040

Faculty/Study Program : Faculty of Letters/Language and Literature

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

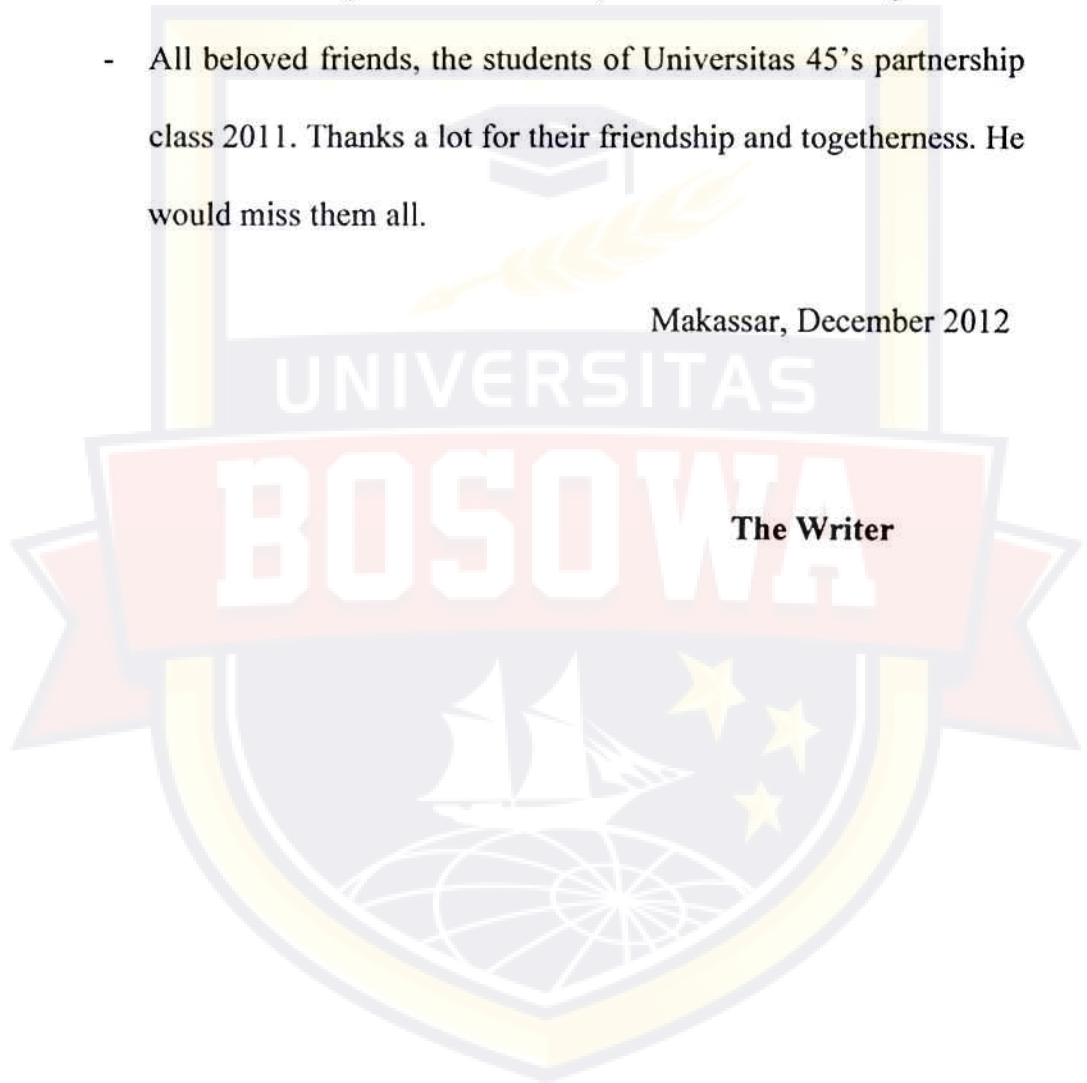
First of all, the writer would like to praise the Almighty, Allah SWT, who has been giving him the mercies and graces, leading him in completion this skripsi as good as possible.

He would like to express his deepest appreciation and thanks to the Supervisors, Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum and the Dean of the Faculty of Letters, and Sudirham, S.Pd., M.Ed, who have given their guidance and attention from the beginning until the skripsi was completed. Besides, the writer also has to express thanks a lot to the following people:

- Prof. DR. Abd. Rahman, SH. MH, the Rector of Universitas “45”
- Drs. H. Herman Mustafa, M.Pd, Dra. Hj Hanyah Haneng, M.Si, the Head of English Department, Dra. Nurhaerati, Drs. Mas’ud Muhammadiyah, M.Si, the Deputy of Dean of Faculty of Letters and all lecturers of Universitas “45” Makassar.
- M. Akib, S.Pd, M.Pd, the Director of Barakati Foreign Language Academy and all lecturers of ABA Barakati Kendari.

- The parents and his brother, Ferdinand Oloan, S.T., for giving him supports, both moral and financial from the beginning until the end of study. Also to Mr Jacky Subhan as his manager.
- All beloved friends, the students of Universitas 45's partnership class 2011. Thanks a lot for their friendship and togetherness. He would miss them all.

Makassar, December 2012



## ABSTRAK

IRWAN, 2012. *Analysis of the Social Life of Major Character in Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"* (dibimbing oleh Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum dan Sudirham, S.Pd., M.Ed).

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menjelaskan secara jelas kehidupan sosial Elizabeth Bennet, tokoh utama wanita, dalam sebuah karya sastra (novel) "Pride and Prejudice" yang ditulis oleh Jane Austen.

Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis memahami isi novel dengan membaca lebih dalam, mencatat dan mengkualifikasi data-data yang berhubungan dengan penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, bahwa kehidupan sosial tokoh utama wanita, Elizabeth Bennet, banyak dipengaruhi oleh karakterisasinya, konflik yang terjadi dan latar cerita itu sendiri. Elizabeth Bennet digambarkan sebagai seorang wanita yg berani, cerdas dan mandiri dalam membuat keputusan untuk masa depannya, termasuk pernikahannya. Konflik yang terjadi dalam novel ini disebabkan oleh harga diri Tuan Darcy, tokoh utama pria dalam cerita ini, dan prasangka Elizabeth terhadapnya. Cerita ini berlatar masa Victorian di suatu tempat bernama Longbourn, Rosings Park dan Derbyshire di Inggris. Dimana di masa itu, seorang wanita dituntut untuk bisa menikahi seorang pria yang sanggup menyokong kehidupannya, karena wanita tidak mewarisi kekayaan orangtuanya.

## ABSTRACT

IRWAN, 2012. *Analysis of the Social Life of Major Character in Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"* (supervised by Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum dan Sudirham, S.Pd., M.Ed).

The objective of this study is to analyze the social life of Elizabeth Bennet, the female major character depicted in Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice".

The writer used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. He searched and read the novel closer, took a note and qualified the related data to be the main and supported research data.

The result of study shows that the social life of female major character was influenced by her characterization, the conflict and the setting. Elizabeth Bennet was described as bravery; an intelligent and independent woman in taking decision of her future included the marriage. The conflict in this story was begun by Mr. Darcy's (the male major character) pride that appeared the prejudice of Elizabeth. The setting of story was Victorian Era, where women should merry with man who could support their life because they would not inherit their parents' wealth, and took a place in Longbourn, Rosings Park and Derbyshire at England.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Literature has significant role in English teaching and learning it is in accordance with competency based curriculum (KTSP) that focus on spelling, pronunciation, recount, reading and prose analysis. Since literary text has various meaning, it contributes in teaching and learning process by giving a real situation to the students to negotiate meaning. So, literary works such as prose, poem, drama, and novel can give students opportunity to comprehend English in the real way and inspired them to discuss various topic of learning.

By creating a literary works, most of authors or playwright as literary creators expresses their feeling and emotion into their works. It tries to interpret the human real life condition into factual event. It means that the existence of literature is considered as a mean of expressing creativity and imaginative art about human life. As stated by Wellek and Warren (1956: 94); "literature 'represents' 'life'; and 'life' is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary 'imitation'". It shows that most of

the story in literary work as the reflecting by the trust in social life. Besides that, Koesnosoebroto (1988: 10) also stated; "Literary work is the creativity form in reflectiting distinctive side of people's existence". By those statements, it is clear that the story which conveyed in literary works have strong correlation with the social life. Literary works that conveyed can be in form of prose, drama, film, and novel.

Basically, novel as a literary work has related to the author's intended meaning in his/her works. One of the British fiction writers is Jane Austen. Austen has her characteristics in creating works her novel are set in her own upper middle-class English Country Environment. They all center on a young heroine and end in happy marriage. In Austen's novel, reader will find out how the position of women in English environment. It can be seen in some of her popular novels such as *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1817), *Emma* (1816), *Northanger Abbey* (1817) and many others. The main objects of Austen's novels are the mercenary and the ignorance of people, a common criticism of the 18th century. It is usually considered to be the most popular of Austen's novels.

Jane Austen began her second novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, before she was twenty first. It was originally titled *First Impression* (1797) because the

appearances of the characters created the plot of the novel. However, because the novel is also concerned with the effects of the character's first impressions, that are their prejudice, Austen found the title *Pride and Prejudice* more appropriate. (<http://www.online-literature.com/austen/prideprejudice>). It shows that how she is paying attention to her works, in case of drawing reader enthusiasm to comprehend novel content. She very realizing that title is one of important part in a literary work because sometimes the interest of reader can be seen from how that title can influence their enthusiasm to read. Therefore, this is becomes an interesting reading, if not for the plot but also because it throws the utterances in a dialogue that suddenly and funny between her characters.

Therefore this novel becomes very popular and success in some languages translations. First, Jane Austen's novel translated in Brazil by the writer and poet, Lucio Cardoso (1912-1968) with the changes title *Orgulho e Preconceito* in Portuguese and published by José Olympio Press in 1940. (<http://janitesonthejames.blogspot.com>). This novel also translate in France, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Rusia, Turkey, Hungary, Duma, Poland, Serbia, Italy, Czech Republic, Greece, Spain, Georgia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Estonia, and Chinese. Moreover, the title of this novel changes

automatically, based on the language at the country. (<http://www.imdb.com>). This novel not only popular in Europe but also in Asia include Indonesia. It proves that many readers in the world very interest to this novel.

This novel created in 18th century as at that time the emphasis on man in their social environment more influences rather than in his individual conditions. Then, women can repair their class by marriage. Not surprisingly, marriage is the highest aspiration for a girl and her family, especially low or middle class. In other word, social status is determined by family background, reputation and wealth and the main way for a women get a higher social status is by marriage.

In this novel Austen created Elizabeth as the female major character who starts her meeting with Mr. Darcy with uncomfortable feeling. She is a bundle of prejudice to Mr. Darcy act. By her personality, social status always determine the behaviour of man, means that a rich man always have a high pride of their self and difficult to communicate with the middle class In this case, they have different class which make them not easy to built a good relationship. In the last of this story they are become a couple. It means that, there is some social conflict that happened before they love each other. In the figure of Elizabeth, Austen shows passion attempting to find a valid mode of

existence in society. Passion and reason also comes together in the novel to show that they are complementary of marriage. That is the reason why the researcher interest to analyze this novel focus on social life that happened in female major character's life

Besed on description above, it proposed to analyze *Pride and Prejudice* using sociological approach by looking at social life female character headliner based on Marxist Theory. Sociological criticism shows briefly what is the social problem that happened on female major character's social life and how can the problem can end with happy marriage which analyze following on Karl Marx theory.

### **1.2. Reseach Question**

Based the explanation above, the reseach question of this study is "what is the social life of female major character in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*"?

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

Related the research question above, the objective of the study is "to describe about the social life of female major character in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*".

#### 1.4. Problem of the Study

There are some problems of this study. Theoretically this study is expected:

1. To help the reader to be more understand about story in novel so that it easy to help them to understand better about literary work.
2. As a comparative study in studying and analyzing literary work especially novel.
3. To establish the ability of the student in reading and understanding the content of the story so they can interest to read literary work.
4. To give information for next researcher who want to analyze a novel by using sociological approach.

Practically this study is expected to:

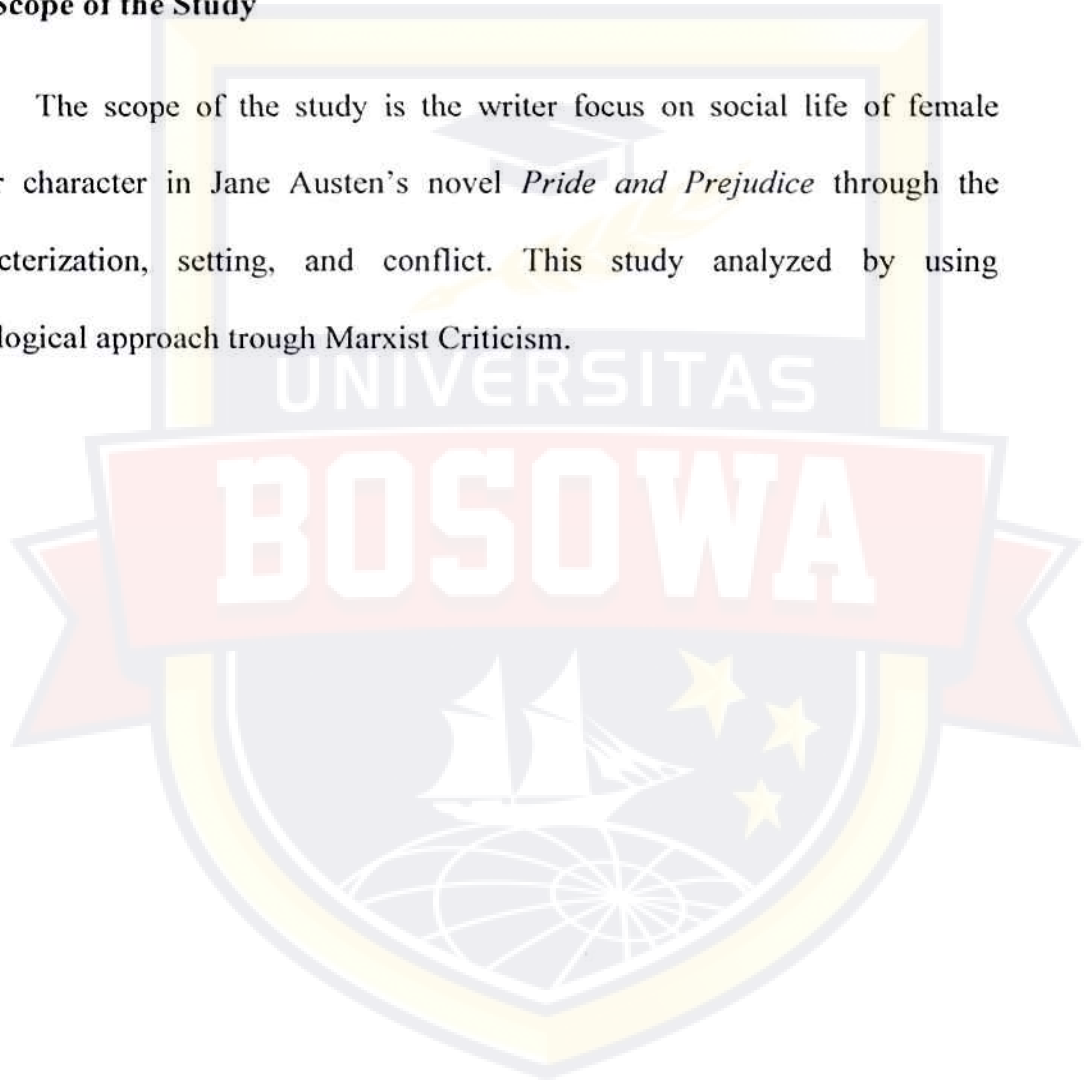
1. To help the reader to get more information about *Pride and Prejudice* novel, so that the reader could improve their knowledge about literary elements.
2. To motivate students to read literary works that can improve their skill such as reading, writing, and speaking.
3. To help the teacher and student to interpret novel by using sociological criticism



4. To add information about social life in Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

### 1.5. Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is the writer focus on social life of female major character in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* through the characterization, setting, and conflict. This study analyzed by using sociological approach trough Marxist Criticism.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the literature review provides some theories in order to support this study. To establish the research question of this study, the following literature review examines the issues involving; sociology of literature, sociological criticism, character and characterization, conflict, setting, Marxist criticism, event in history at the time of novel, and the last is previous study.

#### 2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology of literature comes from the sociology and literature. Both have the same object that is man and society. However, the nature of sociology and literature are very different and even diametrically opposed. But, sometimes they can affect each other. Leo Lowenthal (1984: 45) state "it is sociologically interesting that the task like the study of the effect of literary works, which is so important and central for research, has been almost entirely ignored, even though there exists in journals and newspapers, in letters and memoirs, and infinite amount of material that would teach as about the reception of literature in specific social groups and by individual". So by this

quotation, it can be concluding that both of literature and sociology are different but they can affect each other. Sometimes literary work is as the reflection of social fact.

Wellek and Warren (1956:94) added literature has usually arisen in close connection with particular social institution; and in primitive society we may even be unable to distinguish poetry from ritual, magic, work, or play. Furthermore Wellek and Warren also states "literature has also an asocial function, or 'use', which cannot be purely individual. Thus a large majority of question raised by literary study are, at least ultimately or by implications, social question".

The relation between literatures of society can be classified into the sociology of authors, sociology of literary work and sociology of literary work. Sociology of the authors related with the social background of the literary work, the authors' position in society, the ideology of the author, which reflect in the literary work. In this case, the sociology of author concern with the activities of the author that relate with literary work. Sociology of literary work deals with the content, purpose, and other implicit factors of the literary work, which relate with the social problem in the society. Thus, sociology of literary works concern with the work itself. And the last, sociology of literature deals

with the social impact of the literary work toward the readers and of course toward the society itself (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 95)

Discussion of the sociology of literature can be 1) the effects of the social aspects of the authors of literary works which he created, 2) the patterns of production and distribution of literary works in a society, 3) literary forms owned by a society, 4) the relationship between text in a literary work with the social reality in a society where literature was made, 5) mutual understanding of literature through the community or society through literature. These items include in Austen's work *Pride and Prejudice*, because this novel wrote as the effect of her social life where at the time marriage is one of the way of women to get a high social status. Austen characterized Elisabeth in her work as the women who need a marriage. Also, Austen use English language in her work to make the text easily to understand by the reader.

## **2.2 Sociological Criticism**

Sociology is the study of human societies, and the word social sort of helps you figure out what is being studied when you are talking about sociology. Basically the study is trying to figure out how people act, but more importantly scientists are more worried about how people act within the basis of a society. People might think one way when alone, but how do they think and act when they are with people? That is what sociology wants to study.

Sociological criticism focus on the relationship between literature and society. Literature is always produced in a social context. Writers may affirm or criticize the values of the society in which they live, but they write for an audience and that audience is society. The social function of literature is the domain of the sosiological critic.

Wellek and Warren (1956: 94) state that, "Marxist critics not only study these relations between literature and society but also have their clearly defined conception of what these relations". Sosiological criticism is an approach to literature that examines social groups, relationships, and values as they are manifested in literature. Sosiological approaches emphasize the nature and effect of the social forces that shape power relationships between groups or classes of people. The former view brings into focus the social milieu; the latter emphasizes the work. Sosiological critics show us how literature can function as a mirror to reflect social realities and as a lamp to inspire social ideals.

From the above quotation we knows that analyzing social critique in a literary work in this case *Pride and Prejudice* can tell us about the Austen's feeling, her way to thinking considering a critics to her social reality is shows in that novel, she tries to perform London reality especially women life by her works.

### 2.3 Character and Characterization

Character and characterization, that for characteristic and attitude the figures like an interpretation by the reader, more of qualities individual to the figures also the characterization certain in a story. So, character and characterization is a certain sense which almost the same, but sometimes to use of in different of the meaning. Character and characterization often compare with the meaning of character which that placement of the figures certain which character in a story. Kennedy in Koesnosoebroto (1988: 65) defines “character as an imagined person who in habits a story”. Clear that a character in a story is just like a living creature in real life, they are imagining person in a fiction story. Robert DiYanni (1994: 31) makes it more clear with his state “character is the imagery people that writers created, sometimes identifying with them, sometimes judging them”. A character is the one who is responsible for the thoughts and actions within a story. Characters are extremely important because they are the medium through which a reader interacts with a piece of literature or we can say that the character is one most important tool available to the author.

Characterization is the illustration of character through behavior and utterance. Robert DiYanni (1994: 32) state “characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character” characterization is used to

convince the readers about the character. Thus the character must be believable and consistent.

As conclusion, the character and characterization is important for the development of the story and also as a way for readers to understand the story. In addition, social character usually develops the conflicts based on the class of the character in community. Therefore, by knowing the character of Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice*, it can help the researcher to describe her social life. Where, in this story the character of Elizabeth influenced by her social status that impact in her relations with others included her conflict with Darcy and Lady Catherine.

#### **2.4 Conflict**

Conflict or struggle in both external and internal is a universal thing. It always appears in every human being in the world. Therefore, everyone always has a conflict. It has a big role in constructing a story in a novel. Without conflict, story of a novel is monotonous and it's not interesting to be read. Conflict in a story is also important tools for the author to deliver a meaning in his writing.

Roberts and Jacobs (1989:99) states that "the most significant element, the essence of plot is conflict . In conflict, human responses are brought out to

their highest degree". From that statement, we can say that conflict is the major ingredient of a plot and is what interest us, and every good literary work develops, in one way another, one or more conflict, not just between characters. According to Perine *at.al* (1993: 42) conflict is a class of actions, ideas and wills. Furthermore, Wellek and Warren (1956: 217) distinguish conflict into two types. First, man against others man. It refers to character struggle against others characters. In relation with *Pride and Prejudice*, this conflict happened between Elizabeth and Darcy in case Elizabeth pride against Darcy prejudice. Second, man against nature. This conflict happened in *Pride and Prejudice* when Elizabeth against bad weather and she has to walk alone to see Jane who has taken ill at the neighbor estate of Netherfield Park. Third, man against him/her self. It refers to character struggles with him/her self. As shown by Elizabeth's choice to refuse Darcy's proposal marriage even though she loves him. Therefore, conflict is one important aspect to know deeply the story.

## 2.5 Setting

Setting is the physical and social context in which the action of a story occurs. The major elements of setting are the time, the place, and the social environment that frames the characters. Setting can be used to evoke a mood or



atmosphere that will prepare the reader for what is to come. Sometimes, writers choose a particular setting because of traditional associations with that setting that are closely related to the action of story. For example, stories filled with adventure of romance often take place in exotic locales ([www.bcs.bedfordstmartins.com](http://www.bcs.bedfordstmartins.com))

Moreover, Connolly in Koesnosoebroto (1988: 79) states that the setting is in a sense of the time, place and concrete situation of the narrative, the web of environment in which characters spin out their destinies. So we say that the setting in a story includes time period (such as the 1800's), the place (such as the village in Columbia), the historical context (such as during the Civil War), as well as the social political and perhaps even spiritual realities. Another theory states that the natural and artificial environment in which characters in literature live their lives (Roberts and Jacobs, 1989: 229). Most of plays make with the single setting and with action that is relatively short that is limited to a single time and place. Physically, in the dramatist writing for theater it is limited to what can be put on a stage. Normally, playwright describes the action in manufactured setting that reflected the characters.

From some definition above, the writer conclude that the setting is something indicates place, time, condition, and atmosphere. Atmosphere has more than one meaning. Sometimes referring to subject matter, technique,

weather and time of day. Another similar ideas states that “setting in a story or drama is place of action occurred, and time of action happened. Setting in a story is the environment of place, the close world of action occurred. Its part is the background that could be seen, but it can be factor of time, season, or period of history

The explanation about setting above show that knowing the setting is extremely important that one of aspects studied in sociology of literature is to see how far the literature can be considered as the reflection of the social condition for a certain period with all its aspects of life as a significant contribution to be able to interpreted the story as precisely as possible. Not except with *Pride and Prejudice* which was wrote in Victorian era, automatically it influence Austen works in term when she created the setting of this novel

## **2.6 Events in History at the Time of the Novel**

### **2.6.1 England's landed gentry and social ladder.**

During the late 1700s, the English population showed high regard for land ownership. Owning property brought not only the promise of an income but a social position as well. The landed gentry dominated the political life of

the nation, occupying seats in Parliament and positions in the church, and serving as officers in the army.

### **2.6.2 The landed gentry observed strict social rules.**

In order to maintain its standing in society, this class took a guarded approach to marriage matches. Marriage linked the inheritance of the groom to the dowry of the bride, and it was felt that the two partners needed to be of a similar economic stature to ensure the continued prominence of both families. In *Pride and Prejudice*, for instance, the character of Lady Catherine, herself a member of the landed gentry, mentions Darcy's betrothal to an economic and social equal. Climbing the social ladder was not an easy feat to accomplish in such an environment. Still, a new class of gentry-made up of successful merchants, bankers, and manufacturers-began to emerge at the start of the 1800s. They did not draw their income from their property or inheritance but rather from the increasing trade and manufacturing that England had begun to participate in with the onset of the Industrial Revolution. Members of this class came from a variety of backgrounds and crossed social boundaries more easily than the old aristocrats. As the new gentry's wealth and power expanded, its membership demanded increased political clout. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Mr. Bingley represents a member of these new gentry. While he does not himself hold a job, his family acquired its wealth and status through trade, not

birthright. As a result, while Bingley's sisters do not necessarily approve of his marriage to a woman of an inferior class, they do not object as strongly as Lady Catherine does to such a match.

### **2.6.3 London versus the country.**

Throughout Austen's novel, the disparity between the classes is underscored by the debate between city and country living. Upon his first introduction to the country town of Longbourn, Darcy remarks, "the country ... can in general supply but few subjects for such a study [of amusement]. In a country neighborhood you move in a very confined and unvarying society.

In England during the late 1700s, country towns existed as virtually isolated and independent islands. The social centers of such towns were usually the local churches. Here members congregated weekly for both spiritual worship and social exchange. Other country amusements included dances, fairs, and such sporting events as cricket matches. Along with all of its apparent simplicity, the English country provided the scenery that increasingly enthralled artists of the late 1700s. Painters such as J. M. W. Turner popularized the beauty of this land.

#### 2.6.4 Women's education and conduct.

The beginning of the nineteenth century saw a surge in the popularity of etiquette books. With a new middle class emerging, old upper-class social manners needed to be taught to the inexperienced. In Austen's novel, Mrs. Bennet always calls her husband "My dear Mr. Bennet." At one point, their neighbor Miss Bingley addresses Elizabeth Bennet as "Miss Eliza," which would have been considered a shocking and rude breach of etiquette.

Acceptable standards of behavior differed between the sexes. While "gaming," or gambling, was discouraged but permitted for men, it was generally frowned upon for females. The reading of fiction also met with disapproval, for society thought it to be fraught with vice.

Similarly, a woman's education differed greatly from that of a man. While boys were schooled away from home in such subjects as Latin, mathematics, and science, until the 1870s girls were generally taught at home by governesses. Their subjects consisted of "accomplishments" that would lead to the maintenance of good homes and social contacts. Young girls learned music, singing, drawing, and sewing, along with reading and writing. Oftentimes the arts were taught by masters, whom young women would visit, an arrangement that Austen alludes to in her novel. (<http://www.answers.com>).

In brief, all of the even that describe above are influence the Austen's work in this case *Pride and Prejudice*. It is proven that her works can be as the mirror of the social condition in London at the time. It becomes one of reason why her works become very popular in her country.

## 2.7 Previous Study

Sociological criticism applying social life in literary work has been conducted by the previous researchers, the students of Haluoleo University. First, Syahriani who conducted the research of "The Social Life of Indian Society under the British Colonization in E.M. Forster's *A Passage to India*". Through her research she found that the discrimination could be seen in Indian's daily life, at the job area and in law and justice. The British colonization has influenced the social life of Indian society since the Indian are live under pressure. Second, Nikmawati who conducted the research of "Social Life of Major Character in Jane Austen's novel *EMMA*". Through her research she found that in her life Emma categorized as a high class is society, the most respectable women in her society. Because of her wealth, she seems in control socially, and tends to think too highly of herself. The other characteristics of the life she had were her leisure in drawing, invitation for balls, evening parties in the country, and also involved in activity of gossiping. Third, Mayanting

with her title "Conflict of Elinor and Marianne Life Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility. Through this researcher found that the conflict of the major characters of this novel where Elinor had external conflict with a boy, Edward Ferrars who she admired and loved him very much, but Edward's mother Mrs. Ferrars wished her son to marry with a rich woman or a high rank. Then, the internal conflict felt by Elinor she depressed and worry because she will marry with a boy under pressure her mother, and the last researcher is Penina Lada who conducted the research about "An Analysis of the Main Characters in Jane Austen's Novel Sense and Sensibility". The results of this analysis are the author presented the main characters by expressing of direct and indirect presentation. The main characters show round characters and their function as protagonist. The main characters behaviors are consistent with their characterization.

Even though those researches above had a close relation to this research, but actually they are different. The first is focused on the social life of Indian society under the British colonization described in the novel. And the second is focused in social life of main character in Jane Austen's *Emma*. Then, the third and fourth focused on the conflict and main character in Jane Austen "Sense and Sensibility". Although it used the same focused namely social life, but it had different place and case or background problem. While

this study is trying to see the social life of female major character namely Elizabeth under opposes her mother in novel *Pride and Prejudice* since the novel is very concern about it, it means different case with the previous studies.





## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the study provides the methodology of the study that is classified into some sections, such as method of the study, source of the data, method of collecting data, and the technique and procedure of data analysis.

#### 3.1. Method of the Study

This study used qualitative method. Qualitative means a non numerical data collection or explanation based on the attributes of the graph or source of the data. Qualitative method itself is a specific tradition in social science which fundamentally depend on the research to the human being in their own society related to that people in their own language and term.

According to Seidel (1981: 1) that qualitative research is essentially a simple process. It consist of there parts: noticing, collecting, and thinking about interesting things. Qualitative research as the research procedure in which the value is descriptive data like written words or verbal from the people and the behavior which can be able to investigate. Thus, it is used to explain characterization, conflict, setting and social life of major character in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

### 3.2. Source of the Data

The primary data of this study was novel script of *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. It was published in 1984 by Charnwood Ltd. Then, reprinted in 1989. It consists of 61 chapter and 527 pages. The secondary data is the bibliography of the author and the event in history at the time of novel.

### 3.3. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the techniques that are used as follows:

1. Close reading: this is done by reading the novel closely and carefully in this case the researcher reads the whole story of novel with focusing on social aspects and until get what the content of the story generally.
2. Noting and quoting: this is done by taking notes and quoting required expression from the story that support the analysis. The notes were taken by highlighting, underlining, and quoting important words, expression or actions from Elizabeth Bannet as the female major character. Particularly, this study is focused on sociological aspect by extracting character and characterization, conflict and setting in order to find the objective of the study.

3. Classifying the data: after noting and quoting, the next technique was classifying the data related to the objective of this study in order to investigate the social life of female major character.

#### **3.4. Tecnique and Procedure of Analyzing the Data**

The data of this novel was analyzed by apply descriptive and content analysis. The descriptive analysis used toward the structural element like, character and characterization, and conflict, while content analysis is used to analyze the social life of major characters which is viewed from sociological aspect proposed by Marxist criticism.

The procedure for data analyzing in this follows: firstly, the writer described the female major characters and her characterization. Then, analyzed the conflict that cover the social life, and setting in terms of place, time and particularly the social condition to be related to context of social reality in England retold in the story that support the writer's interpretation of the social life as the objective of the study.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

This study provides the result of the study and discussion of the data that related with the research question and based on the objective of the study. It consists of four sections. Before the main topic, it necessary to describes a lot of sections. The first section provides the description of Elizabeth's characterization. The second section describes the conflict, which is occurring in the novel. The third provides the description of the analysis of the setting and the last provides the description of the social life analysis

#### **4.1 Elizabeth's Characterization**

This part focuses on the description the female major character's characterization, Elizabeth Bennet who pays the most important role in the story. So, the analysis viewed it in three aspects namely physical appearance, psychological, and social background.

##### **4.1.1 Physical Appearance**

The physical appearance of Elizabeth is based on the person who sees her. In the novel, there are some characters who comment her physical

appearance in different opinion. The first comment came from her parents. As Mr. Bennet says "Lizzy is not a bit better; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane" (Austen, 1989: 3). From that sentence, seems that when Elizabeth is compared with her elder sister, she is not more handsome than Jane. The other voices who told about Elizabeth's outlook are Darcy and Mr. Bingley, when Mr. Bingley wanted introduce Elizabeth to become Darcy's dance partner. As the conversation bellow:

"... But there is one of her sisters sitting down just behind you, who is very pretty, and I dare say very agreeable. Do let me ask my partner to introduce you."

"Which do you mean?" and turning round he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till catching her eye, he withdrew his own and coldly said: "She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me" (Austen, 1989: 13)

By the quotation above, clearly that Mr. Bingley has admits that Elizabeth is very **pretty**, as above "who is very pretty". But it different with Darcy who says that she is not appropriate to attempt him because she is **not handsome** enough as the clause above " but not handsome enough to attempt me". So, Darcy decides to refuse his friend idea to dance with Elizabeth. The bad judgment about Elizabeth also came from Caroline Bingley. She explained the Elizabeth's outlook to Darcy in more detail. As her statement:

"For my own part," she rejoined, "I must confess that I never could see any beauty in her. Her face is too thin; her complexion has no brilliancy; and her features are not at all handsome. Her nose wants character--there is nothing

marked in its lines. Her teeth are tolerable, but not out of the common way; and as for her eyes, which have sometimes been called so fine, I could never see anything extraordinary in them. They have a sharp, shrewish look, which I do not like at all; and in her air altogether there is a self-sufficiency without fashion, which is intolerable." (Austen, 1989: 365-366)

The quotation above shows that, in Caroline's eyes Elizabeth's face is too thin, her teeth are tolerable, and complexion has no brilliancy. So, Caroline tends personally that she does not get any beauty in Elizabeth face. Also, Caroline statement "and in her air altogether there is a self-sufficiency without fashion, which is intolerable." is describe that Elizabeth performance without touch of fashion. This is means if Elizabeth is does not more undestand of fashion so we can conclude that she is a **simple women** because she has a "self-sufficiency without fashion" as above statement from Caroline.

Moreover, Elizabeth seems also as an **intelligent** women based on her other physical appearance. As the statement "it was rendered uncommonly intelligent by the beautiful expression of her dark eyes" (Austen, 1989: 33). Thus, she has good looking face and specially distinguished by her fine and dark eyes. Her intelligence is also reflected quickness of her mind in taking decision. She decides quickly to go in Netherland Park to see her sister, although she needs to walk in a bad weather. Coincidentally, Darcy also there and this is the first time for him to see Elizabeth from positive side and finally

he changes his view on her. As his statement “ ...”but that was only when I first saw her, for it is many months since I have considered her as one of the handsomest women of my acquaintance.” (Austen, 1989: 366). This quotation indicates that Elizabeth, whom Darcy admires is a **beautiful women**, this words refers to Darcy states as “handsomest women”. Although in the beginning of their meeting, he can not sees the beauty of Elizabeth, but after months Darcy gives his praise to elizabeth inner beauty.

#### 4.1.2 Psychological

Besides her characteristic physically, we can understand more her characters by see her psychological thrait. Elizabeth seems as a **brave** woman.

As we can see in the quotation bellow:

”...Elizabeth continued her walk alone, crossing field after field at a quick pace, jumping over stiles and springing over puddles with impatient activity, and finding herself at last within view of the house, with weary ankles, dirty stockings, and a face glowing with the warmth of exercise”. (Austen, 1989: 42)

When her oldest sister sick, she is not content to stay at home until she was assured of Jane’s recovery. So, she decided to invite her although in far journey. It is becaused her love to her family. She is brave enough to fight a rainstorm and lengthy journey on foot alone without someone to accompany

her, who is just want to see her sister's condition. Therefore, because she is a women, we can conclude that her act to "walk alone" proves her brave.

She is not only brave but she had a **high self confidence** to express her opinion. It can be seen when she is sitting at Rosing Park, where Sir William Lucas, Maria and Collins were very submissive and frightened by the hostess. They are just sitting there and listened to her boasting on her wealth and give unasked advices without any resistance. It is different from Elizabeth who shows confident manner and no feelings of being frightened or nervous. Lady Catherine asks many questions to Elizabeth and she responded it with simple words. As the dialogue bellow:

"Upon my word."said her ladyship, "you give your opinion very decidedly for so young a person. Pray, what is your age? "

"with three younger sister grown up, "replied Elizabeth smiling, "your Ladyship can hardly expect me to own it." (Austen, 1989: 225)

The quotation above shows that Elizabeth is cool and frank in expressing her own ideas. Her replies to the impolite and rude questions of Lady Catherine are quite "decidedly for so young a person" She proved her confident by answers the question from other even the old women and the upper class by shows her maturity as a young person.



Elizabeth's personality in the novel also shows her **independence** in case of taking decision. Elizabeth refused the marriage proposal from Mr. Collins without request ones opinion from the others, even her parents. Elizabeth's refusal words were shown in her statement, "I am very sensible of the honor of your proposals, but it is impossible to do otherwise then decline them'...I am perfectly serious in my refusal. (Austen, 1989: 146). In here, Elizabeth did not ask others to decide anything for her future. Her independent in taking decision made man hard to closer with her. She wanted to marry for love not only for a wealth. Besides that, she was also had a **good attention** for her family. As her expresseed when her family is in big problem.

"She was wild to be at home--to hear, to see, to be upon the spot to share with Jane in the cares that must now fall wholly upon her, in a family so deranged, a father absent, a mother incapable of exertion, and requiring constant attendance; and though almost persuaded that nothing could be done for Lydia..." (Austen, 1989: 378).

When her family got a big problem, Lydia would marry with Winckam without family permission, she decides to back at home and helped her family to find out her young sister. It prove that she loves her family.

### 4.1.3 Social Background

#### 4.1.3.1 Elizabeth's Family

Elizabeth Family is not so different with others family who lives in the village at the time. Her father and mother has many property but it can not get by her or her sisters. As shows in narative bellow:

“Mr. Bennet's property consisted almost entirely in an estate of two thousand a year, which, unfortunately for his daughters, was entailed, in default of heirs male, on a distant relation; and their mother's fortune, though ample for her situation in life, could but ill supply the deficiency of his.”

Based on the quotation above, actually Elizabeth can life more good if she can own of her parents wealth. Because the tradition manage it as the part of man. While Elizabeth has four sister. They can not inhererit the property.

Elizabeth's family have same habitually with others in case take eat together and after that they playing card while drinking tea at home. It also done toward the guest who came to them.

Actually, their relation with environment is runs well but her family has low connection. So, when her daughtner leave them, they could not found her. It because they have little connection to help them in any problem.

#### 4.1.3.2 Elizabeth's Education

The educational life of Elizabeth can also be drawn from the following dialogue between Lady Catherine and Elizabeth.

"Has your governess left you?"

"We never had any governess."

"No governess! How was that possible? Five daughters brought up at home without a governess! I never heard of such a thing. Your mother must have been quite a slave to your education."

Elizabeth could hardly help smiling as she assured her that had not been the case. Then, who taught you? who attended to you? Without a governess, you must have been neglected

Compared with some families, I believe we were; but such of us as wished to learn never wanted the means.

We were always encouraged to read, and had all the masters that were necessary. Those who chose to be idle, certainly might." (Austen: 1989: 223-224)

The dialogue above shows as clearly that Mr. Bennet, along with his wife had never given their children formal education. Fortunately, Elizabeth has initiative to learn. She learns by herself in order she can read and master what she needed to learn.

#### 4.1.3.3 Elizabeth's Economic Condition

Based on the explanation previously which explain about Elizabeth is unmarried, it means that her economic condition just depend on her family condition. Bennet family came from middle class so they could not gave enough money to fulfil their daughter needs. Elizabeth only went by her uncle or aunt invated. It was proven her mother statement, "...If I had been able,"

said she, "to carry my point in going to Brighton, with all my family, this would not have happened..." (Austen, 1989: 387). By this statement, clearly that Elizabeth's parents did not have much money to bring their daughter refreshing as she said. Her family could not prepare some carriage to go somewhere, so Elizabeth just walk by foot to see her sister in Netherfield.

#### 4.1.3.4 Elizabeth's Social Class

From the beginning of the novel, it describes that Elizabeth include in middle social class. It showed from her father expression when Mr. Bingley came at Longbourn.

"Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.

"What is his name?"

"Bingley."

"Is he married or single?"

"Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!" (Austen, 1989: 2)

By the dialog between Elizabeth parents above, clearly that Elizabeth family very surprised of the single man of fortune, Mr. Bingley. So, in this

case described that Mr. Bingley from north England was from upscale class while Elizabeth's family was from the middle class.

Another quotation that describes Elizabeth's class is from the conversation between Mrs. Hurst and Darcy "...But with such a father and mother, and such low connections, I am afraid there is no chance of it." (Austen, 1989: 47) From the statement, mention clearly that Elizabeth's parents were having low connection in their social life because they are from the middle class. Therefore it influences their children's effort to be passing a problem. Also, it became a problem when Elizabeth looks for a man to marry. As Darcy said, "...But it must very materially lessen their chance of marrying men of any consideration in the world," replied Darcy. "(Austen, 1989: 47-48). Elizabeth's social class really influenced her social life, because people always saw her based on her family condition. She could not choice a man freely even from the high class as Darcy' think. "...He really believed, that were it not for the inferiority of her connections, he should be in some danger. (Austen, 1989: 69). Darcy's statement clearly described that Elizabeth came from **low class** than him. So, it became the threat if he feels fall in love with Elizabeth. Elizabeth class also described from Lady Catherine.

"...to be prevented by a young woman of inferior birth, of no importance in the world, and wholly unallied to the family! Do you pay no

regard to the wishes of his friends? To his tacit engagement with Miss de Bourgh? Are you lost to every feeling of propriety and delicacy? Have you not heard me say that from his earliest hours he was destined for his cousin?" (Austen, 1989: 482)

Elizabeth came from lower class than Lady Chaterine's status. So, it was very impolite if she received Darcy proposal to marry her. In this case, Lady Chaterine was saw that upper class just could marry with the same class to save their honourary. As Marx said that classes are defined and structured by who ownor posseses property and means of production of who perform the work in the production proces. It means that Lady Chaterine who owned property who work as the priest in the church made her stay at the upper class. While Elizabeth did not have it. So, it influence their social relationship because their different social status. Marx added that as long as a society is still divided of classes, than all power and wealthy will always be the property of the authorized/ powerful class and included in capitalism society.

Based on the explanation above, it can conclude that the character of Elizabeth in this novel. Elizabeth's physical appereance, she can conclude as the **pretty** women and has a **beautiful eyes**. Psychologically, she included **bravery** women when she walks alone to invite her oldest sister, it becaused her **good attention** for her family. She also had **high self confident** in express her opinion. Then her **independence** in taking decision makes her different

with her sisters. She had a little skill in playing piano and singing, and she did not know drawing, because she had **low sense of art** and she is from **middle class society**. Those characterization influenced by her social life as the middle class, in this case she always get bad judgement from upper class, included her physical appearance and her self confident and independence became the unpollite attitude for the upper class. This is related with Marx theory that divides society into three social class, and their status will influence the characterization of society.

#### 4.2 Conflict

The main conflict in this story, especially which happened in female major character, the prejudice of Elizabeth against Mr. Darcy's pride. First impressions powerfully influence Elizabeth's perception toward Darcy's behavior. So, the most dominant conflict in Elizabeth's life is considered to be a **social conflict** which included internal and external conflict.

The conflict began when Darcy refused to dance with Elizabeth at the ball that Bingley holds at Meryton. She heard Darcy's voice "she is tolerable but she is not handsome enough tempt me" (Austen, 1989: 13). The meaning of this statement not so good for her, it can conclude that Elizabeth with her simple performance is not pretty enough to dance with a rich and handsome

man like Darcy. Because of that, she sees Darcy as her **enemy**. It shows by short conversation bellow:

“another time Lizzy,” said her mother, “I would not dance with him, if I were you”

I believe Ma’am, I may safely promise you never to dance with him”.

“His pride,” said Miss Lucas, “does not offend me so much as pride often does, because there is an excuse for it. One cannot wonder that so very fine a young man, with family, fortune, everything in his favor, should think highly of himself. If I may so express it, he has a right to be proud.”

“That is very true, replied Elizabeth, “and I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine,” (Austen 1989: 23-24)

Elizabeth feels **uncomfortable** with Darcy’s pride as her statement “I could easily forgive his pride”. It is remark her emotion to him. She had been promised to herself to avoid Darcy invitation to dance later; then, she proves it in the second ball that was hold by Sir William Lucas. She **refuses** Darcy invitation to dance together. Their hostility more complicated when Elizabeth found that Darcy wanted to emphasize his superiority toward women which according to him must possess good skill such as knowledge in music, singing, dancing, and modern languages. So, she has concluded that Darcy wants to tell her there is no woman including Elizabeth who is suitable for him to be his wife. She thought that Darcy was trying to show off his capability upon her. This could be seen on Elizabeth’s statement in responding Darcy’s opinion.

“I am not longer surprised at your knowing only six accomplish women. I rather wonder now at your knowing any...”

“I never saw such a woman. I never saw such capacity and taste and application and elegance as you describe, united” (Austen, 1989: 51-52)



his family “his sense of inferiority- of its being degradation-of the family”(Austen 1989: 258). Thus, Elizabeth first reaction is surprised then followed by hate at his extreme frankness and honesty. Elizabeth told Darcy “your manners impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feeling of others” (Austen, 1989:263). This sentence becomed the mark of Elizabeth’s refusal toward Darcy’s marriage proposal.

Elizabeth also ever had a conflict with her mother. When she refused Mr. Collins to marry her, because she did not like her cousin. So, her mother respons it angrily. Bause her mother wished that they could become a couple. It shown in statement “...I should never speak to you again, and you will find me as good as my word. I have no pleasure in talking to undutiful children...” (Austen, 1989: 155). Elizabeth’s mother was very **angry** when she tried to force her daughter to marry with her cousin to save their wealth. So, Elizabeth got a threat from her mother that her mother **does not want to speak with her again**, till she received Collins proposal.

The other conflict that happened in female major character’s life is a conflict with Lady Catherine. Their conflict happened when Lady Catherine had an ambition to marry her daughter with Darcy while the rumor had spread that Darcy choosed Elizabeth to be proposed. Knowing this, Lady Catherine

was **angry** and she comes to Bannet's house. Particularly, she needs to talk with Elizabeth about this issue and to make sure if she is engaged by Darcy.

"Tell me one once for all, are you engaged to him?"

Though Elizabeth would not, for the mere purpose of obliging Lady Catherine, have answered this question she could not but say, after a moment's deliberation

"I am not."

Lady Catherine seemed pleased.

"And will you promise me, never to enter into such engagement?"

"I will never make no promise of the kind."

"Miss Bennet I am shocked and astonished. I expected to find a more reasonable young woman. But do not deceive yourself into a belief that I will ever recede. I shall not go away till you have given me the assurance I require." (Austen, 1989: 484-485)

The above conversation is evidence that there was a conflict between Elizabeth and Lady Catherine, because Lady Catherine forced Elizabeth to make promise for avoiding Darcy. But, Elizabeth still independent to stay with her decision.

Besides the all external conflict that happened in Elizabeth's life, she also felt the internal conflict that made her very confused to face some people in her social life. This happened when she realized that her first impression to Darcy was very different with the right fact. As she express:

"When she remembered the style of his address, she was still full of indignation; but when she considered how unjustly she had condemned and upbraided him, her anger was turned against herself; and his disappointed feelings became the object of compassion. His attachment excited gratitude, his general character respect; but she could not approve him; nor could she for a moment repent her refusal, or feel the slightest inclination ever to see him again". (Austen, 1989: 290)

The quotation above clearly express that in Elizabeth heart was making a conflict. She could not able to think her fault of her judgement to Darcy. Her **confusing heart** more complicated when she met with Darcy in Longbourn with different attitude.

"He could be still amiable, still pleasing, to my uncle and aunt, when he was in town; and why not to me? If he fears me, why come hither? If he no longer cares for me, why silent? Teasing, teasing, man! I will think no more about him."(Austen, 1989: 460)

Elizabeth was confusing, and could not find out the answer why Darcy came at her home, then he showed the different attitude to Elizabeth. It made an **internal conflict** in elizabeth's mind.

Based on the explanation above, seems that Elizabeth class became the source of her problem. She got bad judgement from Darcy because she came in dance party with simple performance and it shows her social class. Even her conflict with Lady Catherine which clearly humiliate the social status of elizabeth. It was proven that her social status very influenced her social life who complicated to build a good relationship with upper classes. In short, the conflict is caused of different social status from some chatacters. But in the last of the story created the big social change in their society because Elizabeth and Darcy can build up their relationship which support by their social conflict.

### 4.3 Setting

In the previous chapter (chapter 2) setting was contained of three kinds, namely setting of time, setting of place, and setting of atmosphere. *Pride and Prejudice* also consist of the three kinds of it, and the social condition of that time also explain in this part.

#### 4.3.1 Setting of Time

The setting of time is span unclear at time. Austen does not provided the time especially in term of year. But the researcher concludes that *Pride and Prejudice*'s story runs in a year. As narrator says in last of the novel:

"Elizabeth's misery increased, at such unnecessary, such officious attention! Were the same fair prospect to arise at present as had flattered them a year ago, everything, she was persuaded, would be hastening to the same vexatious conclusion." (Austen, 1989: 458)

Based on quotation above clearly that Elizabeth feels anxious with that condition, she afraid her mother still take a wish like **a year ago**, where her family wish so that Mr. Bingley and Darcy want to stand by at Netherfield. This is more clearly with other narative says:

"He found her as handsome as she had been last year; as good natured, and as unaffected, though not quite so chatty. Jane was anxious that no difference should be perceived in her at all, and was really persuaded that she talked as much as ever" (Austen, 1989: 458)

In the quotation above, Austen has explain that Mr. Bingley is still amazed toward Jane's handsome. He quite sees that she is as handsome as she

had been **last year**. So, both of quotation above clearly mentioned that this story is runs in a year. It started from the meeting of Bannet's daughter with two rich man, then a year later, the marriage between Mr. Bingley and Jane also Darcy with Elizabeth is explain as the ending of the story.

#### 4.3.2 Setting of Place

Some place that became the setting of this novel is includes Longbourn, one of the village which is located a few miles from London town. **Longbourn** became the place where Elizabeth Bannet lived with her family. As the quotation, "They returned, therefore, in good spirits to Longbourn, the village where they lived, and of which they were the principal inhabitants". (Austen, 1989; 14). Based on this quotation clearly that Elizabeth Bannet lived in Longbourn, the small village which far from London.

The **Rossing Park** also became the setting of place that influence of Elizabeth social life, in here she spend her time with all the people who living around the church. At Rosing specially at Mr. Collins's house where Darcy has declares his love for Elizabeth as the narrative bellow:

"He sat down for a few moments, and then getting up, walked about the room. Elizabeth was surprised, but said not a word. After a silence of several minutes, he came towards her in an agitated manner, and thus began: "In vain I have struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you"." (Austen, 1989: 257)

Based on the quotation above clearly that Rosings Park is became the place where the event of the story is happened. In here, Elizabeth feels confused that how can the rich man from upper class with fully pride able to falling in love to her. Her confusing is still continue at **Derbyshire**, Darcy's place where Elizabeth meets again with Darcy and know deeply about him. As the narrative says below:

“As they walked across the hall towards the river, Elizabeth turned back to look again; her uncle and aunt stopped also, and while the former was conjecturing as to the date of the building, the owner of it himself suddenly came forward from the road, which led behind it to the stables.” (Austen, 1819: 338)

The quotation above is explain about Pemberley at Derbyshire, the living place of Darcy. Here, they meets without plan it before. The statement “Elizabeth turned back to look again the building” is refer to the Pemberley. This place is very surprised for Elizabeth.

#### **4.3.3 Setting of Atmosphere**

Because Elizabeth lived in the village, we can conclude her social life as a simple woman who seldom to see the big place like in the city. It more clearly when Elizabeth sees the Pemberley. How admire of her. As she express:

“It was a large, handsome stone building, standing well on rising ground, and backed by a ridge of high woody hills; and in front, a stream of some natural importance was swelled into greater, but without any artificial appearance. Its banks were neither formal nor falsely adorned. Elizabeth was delighted. She had never seen a place for which nature had done more, or where natural beauty had been so little counteracted by an awkward taste. They were all of them warm in their admiration; and at that moment she felt that to be mistress of Pemberley might be something!” (Austen, 1989: 330)

The first time Elizabeth sees the Pemberley, she said some praises for this place and she admitted that she never saw a nature place, where **nature beauty** had been so **little counteracted by an awkward taste**. So, this **atmosphere** made her dreaming if sometime she could be a mistress of Pemberley. And it will be change her social status. She also add:

“And of this place,” thought she, “I might have been mistress! With these rooms I might now have been familiarly acquainted! Instead of viewing them as a stranger,...”(Austen, 1989: 332)

Elizabeth really felt swing with the **atmosphere** in Pemberley, she forgeted of her social status which became the big stone to be the mistrees in that palace. Thus, Elizabeth still thought that she would get it but not because of wealth.

The other condition which influence Elizabeth’s feeling related with her social life is the coming of Lady Catherine at her home as the naration:

“They were of course all intending to be surprised; but their astonishment was beyond their expectation; and on the part of Mrs. Bennet and Kitty, though she was perfectly unknown to them, even inferior to what Elizabeth

felt. She entered the room with an air more than usually ungracious, made no other reply to Elizabeth's salutation than a slight inclination of the head, and sat down without saying a word. Elizabeth had mentioned her name to her mother on her ladyship's entrance, though no request of introduction had been made."(Austen, 1989: 477-478)

By the quotation above shows that the **atmosphere** at Elizabeth's home change because of Lady Catherine. Elizabeth feels inferior with that women's invitation because she comes with an air more than usually ungracious. This condition also became the mark that Elizabeth family is from the middle class society. It shows by their amazement of Lady Catherine who comes with some different facility with them.

#### 4.3.4 Setting of Social Condition

Almost all of the characters in this story are members of England's middle to upper class. The difference of social class among them affects how they think and take a decision. Mr. Bannet, inherited his rather modest estate but could not pass it on to his wife daughters, except male relatives. Austen describe that Mr. Bannet have heritage "Mr. Bannet's property consisted almost entirely in a estate of two thousand a year" (Austen, 1989: 36), but unfortunately as women, Elizabeth and her sisters could not inherit their father wealth. So, Mr. Bannet planet to give it to his cousin namely Mr. Collins, as express in statement bellow:



"...my cousin, Mr. Collins, who, when I dead, may turn you all out of this house as soon as he pleases."

"Oh! my dear," cried his wife, "I cannot bear to hear that mentioned. Pray do not talk of that odious man. I do think it is the hardest thing in the world, that your estate should be entailed away from your own children; and I am sure, if I had been you, I should have tried long ago to do something or other about it." (Austen, 1989: 83)

By the quotation above clearly shows that Mr. Bannet had a willing to marry his daughter before hi dead, because according to **tradition of Victorian** in that time, property and money passed down through the male side of the family. This is the **phenomen** that happned at the time. Thus, for women, marriage was the only way to support their financial security. But, it was contradiction with Elizabeth's she resented as a woman who tried hard to avoid this Victorian culture. So, she rejected Collins's proposal. She did not want to marry because of money or social status but she would marry because of love. However, in the end she married with a man who is rich and came from upper class society, those are only the bonuses, because the main reason she received to marry was because she loves Darcy.

In conclusion, the settings of this story influenced the social life of Elizabeth. In Marxist ideology, what we often classify a world view (such as the Victorian era) is actually the articulations of the dominant class. In this case, Elizabeth social life also very influenced by her social class, because the

setting time in the story made her and her sisters could not handle her parents wealth. It caused by the tradition of **Victorian era**.

#### **4.4 Social Life of Elizabeth**

Based on the explanation in the previous item which is briefly explains about Elizabeth's characterization. It is show that the influenced of Elizabeth's developing character and also influenced her daily life. Just like the description about conflict and setting which was finally revealed that there was social stratification which is showed in this story.

Pride and Prejudice concerns a story about the characters of Elizabeth which is her social life were reflecting the characteristic of life around Victorian era. The social class problems still became one of the primary subject in their life concern to the problem of family's background, wealthy and position in the society. It concern with theory that the entire Marxist's though was always according to the pre-opinion that the main actor in the society is the social classes. The social life of Elizabeth had a strong relationship with some characters around her. Elizabeth's character that builds up the story of the novel deal with ordinary activities of life, through them it shows the important of human relations in society.

#### 4.4.1 Elizabeth's World

Elizabeth Bennet was grown up in a small village, Longbourn. She is a gentleman's second child of five daughters, as Lady Catherine pronounces "true, you are a gentleman's daughter (Austen, 1989: 484). She is just **under twenty**. As the conversation below expresses:

"You cannot be more than twenty, I am sure, therefore you need not conceal your age."

"I am not one-and-twenty." (Austen, 1989: 225)

Based on the conversation between Lady Catherine and Elizabeth above, it clearly explains that Elizabeth admits that her age was under twenty.

Elizabeth is a **single woman** in means that she was unmarried. It is proved by planning of her parents to marry them. As showed Mrs. Bennet's utterance when shared with her husband. "My dear Mr. Bennet, replied his wife", how can you be so tiresome! You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them. (Austen, 1989: 2). It is probable that Elizabeth is one of Bennet's women that will be married. The other proof was when Mr. Bennet sent a letter to Collins. The content of the letter told that Elizabeth would marry with Darcy. "...Elizabeth will soon be the wife of Mr. Darcy..."(Austen 1989: 520). The sentence above explains that Elizabeth was still a single woman at the time and she will marry with Darcy.

As a single woman, Elizabeth was little different with many women around her. Concerning with tradition of victorian period, where at the a woman's education differed greatly from that of a man. The boys were schooled away from home in such subjects as Latin, mathematics, and science. While young girls learned music, singing, drawing, and sewing, along with reading and writing. Concerning with it, actually Elizabeth is a kind of person who had a low sense of art. It shows when she visited Mr. Collins and his wife. One day, Mr. Collins received a dinner in vitation from Lady Catherine. They all came, includes Elizabeth. After dinner, Lady Catherine addressed several questions to open conversation with Mrs. Collins and Elizabeth. Especially, for Elizabeth she asked about her social rule.

“...do you play and sing, Miss Bannet?”

“A little.”

“Do you draw?”

“No, not at all.”

“Not one.”

“That is very strange...” (Austen,1989: 223)

The conversation above highlights that Elizabeth knows nothing in drawing but she knows a little in playing and singing. Concerning to this, Lady Catherine have told Elizabeth several times that “...she will never play really well, unless she practices more...”(Austen, 1989: 236). So, if Elizabeth not

practice more, she will never play well of piano. Furthermore, Elizabeth also admit it by said:

"My fingers," said Elizabeth, "do not move over this instrument in the masterly manner which I see so many women's do. They have not the same force or rapidity, and do not produce the same expression. But then I have always supposed it to be my own fault--because I will not take the trouble of practising. It is not that I do not believe my fingers as capable as any other woman's of superior execution. (Austen, 1989: 239)

The Elizabeth's admit above describes that although she had a good fingering but she seldom practiced to play piano. She had a little taste of arts. She has a little skill in playing piano and singing, and she did not know drawing. In short, Elizabeth's **sense of art is low**.

#### 4.4.2 View about Marriage

Marriage was the most important problem for woman of English society in Victorian era. A handsome and a rich man became a dream for many women to be her husband at the time. But, it was not thinking by Elizabeth, she refused two marriage proposals from two men from high class namely Mr. Collins and Darcy.

Her independence in case of taking decision, Elizabeth refused the marriage proposal from Mr. Collins without heard any opinion from others even her parents. Elizabeth refusal words are shown in sentence. "I am very sensible of the honor of your proposals, but it is impossible to do otherwise

then decline them” (Austen, 1989: 146). This sentence showed that Elizabeth did not to ask others to decide anything for her future. Her independent in took decision made man hard to be closer with her. She wanted only to marry for love not only for a wealth.

Based on the conflict explanation previously, clearly that between Elizabeth and Darcy has bad relationship. Even when Darcy invite her to marry, her first reaction was tell:

"From the very beginning--from the first moment, I may almost say--of my acquaintance with you, your manners, impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others, were such as to form the groundwork of disapprobation on which succeeding events have built so immovable a dislike; and I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry." (Austen, 1989: 263)

The sentence above became the mark of Elizabeth's refusal toward Darcy's marriage proposal. The main reason for Elizabeth was because Darcy's attitude which never good in Elizabeth mind. But, Elizabeth realized that she loves Darcy, so she had to effort to overcome this problem by try to find out some facts about Darcy's attitude. It proved by her thank express when Darcy saving Wickham and her sister, Lidya who has eloped-marriage.

“Let me thank you again and again, in the name of all my family, for that generous compassion which induced you to take so much trouble, and bear so many mortifications, for the sake of discovering them”.(Austen, 1989: 497)

By the sentence above seems that Elizabeth admit that there was positive point lay behind his bad manner. So, she had to appreciating Darcy's generosity in saving her family problem.

In brief, in the last of the story she admitted that she loved Darcy and decides to marry him. So, the marriage between Darcy and Elizabeth reveals the characteristics that constitute as unnatural but successful marriage. One of these characteristics is that the feeling cannot be brought on by appearances, and must gradually develop between the two people as they get to know one another. In the beginning, Elizabeth and Darcy were distant from each other because of their prejudice. The series of events which they both experienced gave them the opportunity to understand one another and the time to reconcile their feelings for each other. Thus, their mutual understanding is the foundation of their relationship and will lead them to a peaceful and lasting marriage. This relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy reveals the importance of getting to know one's partner before marrying. This process is just determines by Elizabeth alone without the pressure by another. Her independence to decide her couple shows her way life is different with the other girl in the village.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis result on chapter IV, the writer then comes up with the conclusion as follows:

1. The female major character social life include this conclusion is drawn after analyzing the characters, conflict, and setting of the novel.
2. The female major character in the *Pride and Prejudice* is Elizabeth Bennet whose characterization is so interesting to analyze, because her characterization support the social life to find herself. since the beginning of the story her character describe as bravery women to against the natural conflict, an intelligent woman in take decision quickly, she is an independant also in term take decision for her future, include to marry with someone.
3. The conflict that happened in *Pride and Prejudice* in this case in Elizabeth life is happen because the pride of Darcy that influence



Elizabeth Prejudice to him. And this conflict developed in Lady Catherine character to Elizabeth.

4. The setting of this story includes setting of time particularly, Victorian period, where women should marry with suitable man to support their life because they will not inherit their parent wealthy. This story runs in a year. It takes place in England especially Longbourn, Rosings Park, and Derbyshire. While, the atmosphere of this is fully pride and prejudice from the major characters, it affects main conflict between them.

## 5.2 Recommendation

Related to an analysis on previous chapter about female major character social life in Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the researcher suggest a few points that can be concerned by the next researcher.

1. As she had concerned, the female major character social life related with her psychological appearance, it would be better if further researchers view *Pride and Prejudice* in psychological approach.
2. The novel also has a close relationship with history or tradition; it is possible for the next researchers to analysis the background of the

author, in this case how far the real life of the author can influence the content of the story.

### **5.3 Implication of Literature toward Teaching and Learning**

Reading literary work, discussing and writing about it, involve cognitive and affective process. Cognitive process can be happen because students are involve to analyze vocabulary, sentence structure, discourse pattern, the context of work and interpret. While affective process can be happening because students are involve their emotion and experiences in order to comprehend the text. Furthermore, literary text which is used in teaching and learning English process can help students to comprehend the using of English in real situation. It also helps the students to improve their English in linguistic, language, and culture skills, and finally they can interest and appreciate the art.

The research will definitely useful and can be applied in the process of teaching and learning which is significantly can determine the improvement in the curriculum today especially for literature studying. The study of literature can be applied in learning and teaching process in the classroom since the curriculum also includes it as one of the topic in English subject. The example of the studying is just like the students analyzing or paraphrasing one kind of

literature works like poem, short story and later for a kind of novel. The use of literary work just like a novel *Pride and Prejudice* is a way to makes the students to be more creative, interest and motivate during the subject taught.

The strategy in teaching and learning process of the subject must be a kind of strategy which later can make the students easier to understand the subject. The teacher that will be taught this subject at least must be familiar with some of literary work, the teacher has to guide them with some steps in order they can easier to work. The student started to read the text of the novel. They have to try to analyze what does the story tells about, and also mention all of the character in the story. They have to paraphrase the story by using their own words. The most important thing for this study is that the students will get more knowledge in analyzing a literary work in order to increase their capability in studying English and in the other hand, they also can get some important messages from the story. Furthermore, the study can develop the student's English language, reading, speaking and their writing skill in English.

Especially, in teaching and learning about novel, it would helps the students to be more realizes to social conflict that appear society because it also involves their imagination and emotion to the real human conflict. Considering those things, literary text has significant contribution in English teaching and learning. Particularly, this study social life in Jane Austen's *Pride*

*and Prejudice* contain interesting topic to discuss about the way of human's get interact with their society. Finally, it is hoped that this thesis can contribute to teaching and learning in class and encourage students to read and have critical thinking dealing with literary text.



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APPENDICES



## APPENDIX 1

### JANE AUSTEN'S LIFE BACKGROUND AND HER WORKS

English writer, who first gave the novel its modern character through the treatment of everyday life. Although Austen was widely read in her lifetime, she published her works anonymously. The most urgent preoccupation of her bright, young heroines is courtship and finally marriage. Austen herself never married. Her best-known books include *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) and *Emma* (1816). Virginia Woolf called Austen "the most perfect artist among women."

Jane Austen was born in Steventon, Hampshire, where her father, Rev. George Austen, was a rector. She was the second daughter and seventh child in a family of eight. The Austens did not lose a single one of their children. Cassandra Leigh, Jane's mother, fed her infants at the breast a few months, and then sent them to a wet nurse in a nearby village to be looked after for another year or longer.

The first 25 years of her life Jane spent in Hampshire. On her father's unexpected retirement, the family sold off everything, including Jane's piano, and moved to Bath. Jane, aged twenty-five, and Cassandra, her elder sister, aged twenty-eight, were considered by contemporary standards confirmed old



maid, and followed their parents. Torn from her friends and rural roots in Steventon, Austen abandoned her literary career for a decade.

Jane Austen was mostly tutored at home, and irregularly at school, but she received a broader education than many women of her time. She started to write for family amusement as a child. Her parents were avid readers; Austen's own favorite poet was Cowper. Her earliest-known writings date from about 1787. Very shy about her writing, she wrote on small pieces of paper that she slipped under the desk platter if anyone came into the room. In her letters she observed the daily life of her family and friends in an intimate and gossipy manner: "James danced with Alethea, and cut up the turkey last night with great perseverance. You say nothing of the silk stockings; I flatter myself, therefore, that Charles has not purchased any, as I cannot very well afford to pay for them; all my money is spent in buying white gloves and pink persian." (Austen in a letter to her sister Cassandra in 1796)

Rev. George Austen supported his daughter's writing aspirations, bought her paper and a writing desk, and tried to help her get a publisher. After his death in 1805, she lived with her sister and hypochondriac mother in Southampton. In July 1809 they moved to a large cottage in the village of Chawton. This was the place where Austen felt at home. She never married,

she never had a room of her own, but her social life was active and she had suitors and romantic dreams. With Tom Lefroy, whom she met a few times in 1796, she talked about Fielding's *Tom Jones*. They shared similar sense of ironic humour and Austen was undeniably attracted to him. James Edward Austen-Leigh, her nephew, wanted to create another kind of legend around her and claimed that "of events her life was singularly barren: few changes and no great crises ever broke the smooth current of its course... There was in her nothing eccentric or angular; no ruggedness of temper; no singularity of manner..." Austen's sister Cassandra also never married. One of her brothers became a clergyman, two served in the navy, one was mentally retarded. He was taken care of a local family.

Jane Austen was well connected with the middling-rich landed gentry that she portrayed in her novels. In Chawton she started to write her major works, among them *Sense and Sensibility*, the story of the impoverished Dashwood sisters, Marianne and Elinor, who try to find proper husbands to secure their social position. The novel was written in 1797 as the revision of a sketch called *Elinor and Marianne*, composed when the author was 20. According to some sources, an earlier version of the work was written in the form of a novel in letters, and read aloud to the family as early as 1795.

Austen's heroines are determined to marry wisely and well, but romantic Marianne of *Sense and Sensibility* is a character, who feels intensely about everything and loses her heart to an irresponsible seducer. "I could not be happy with a man whose taste did not in every point coincide with my own. He must enter into all my feelings; the same with books, the same music must charm us both." Reasonable Elinor falls in love with a gentleman already engaged. "I have frequently detected myself in such kind of mistakes," said Elinor, "in a total misapprehension of character in some point or another: fancying people so much more gay or grave, or ingenious or stupid than they really are, and I can hardly tell why or in what the deception originated. Sometimes one is guided by what they say of themselves, and very frequently by what other people say of them, without giving oneself time to deliberate and judge."

When Marianne likes to read and express her feelings, Elinor prefers to draw and design and be silent of his desires. They are the daughters of Henry Dashwood, whose son, John, from a former marriage. After his death, John inherits the Norland estate in Sussex, where the sisters live. John's wife, the greedy and selfish Fanny, insists that they move to Norland. The impoverished widow and her daughters move to Barton Cottage in

Devonshire. There Marianne is surrounded by a devious heartbreaker Willoughby, who has already loved another woman. Elinor becomes interested in Edward Ferrars, who is proud and ignorant. Colonel Brandon, an older gentleman, doesn't attract Marianne. She is finally rejected by Willoughby. "Marianne Dashwood was born to an extraordinary fate. She was born to discover the falsehood of her own opinions, and to counteract, by her conduct, her most favorite maxims."

In all of Austen's novels her heroines are ultimately married. *Pride and Prejudice* described the clash between Elizabeth Bennet, the independent and intelligent daughter of a country gentleman, and Fitzwilliam Darcy, a rich aristocratic landowner, who both are blinded by their assumptions and desires. Their relationship starts from dislike, but Darcy becomes intrigued by her mind and spirit, and the "beautiful expression of her dark eyes". She rejects his first marriage proposal but eventually barriers are swept aside and Elizabeth and Darcy are happily united. Austen had completed the early version of the story in 1797 under the title "First Impressions". The book went to three printings during Austen's lifetime. In 1998 appeared a sequel to the novel, entitled *Desire and Duty*, written by Teddy F. Bader, et al. It followed the ideas Jane Austen told her family.

*Emma* was written in comic tone. Austen began the novel in January 1814 and completed it in March of the next year. The book was published in three volumes. It told the story of Emma Woodhouse, who finds her destiny in marriage. Emma is a wealthy, pretty, self-satisfied young woman. She is left alone with her hypochondriac father. Her governess, Miss Taylor, marries a neighbor, Mr. Weston. Emma has too much time and she spends it choosing proper partners for her friends and neighbors – blind to her own feelings. She makes a protégée of Harriet Smith, an illegitimate girl of no social status and tries to manipulate a marriage between Harriet and Mr. Elton, a young clergyman, who has set his sight on Emma. Emma has feelings about Mr. Weston's son. When Harriet becomes interested in George Knightley, a neighboring squire who has been her friend, Emma starts to understand her own limitations. He has been her moral adviser, and secretly loves her. Finally Emma finds her destiny in marriage with him. Harriet, who is left to decide for herself, marries Robert Martin, a young farmer.

Jane Austen focused on middle-class provincial life with humor and understanding. She depicted minor landed gentry, country clergymen and their families, in which marriage mainly determined women's social status. Most important for her were those little matters, as Emma says, "on which the daily

happiness of private life depends." Although Austen restricted to family matters, and she passed the historical events of the Napoleonic wars, her wit and observant narrative touch has been inexhaustible delight to readers. Of her six great novels, four were published anonymously during her lifetime. Austen also had troubles with her publisher, who wanted to make alterations to her love scenes in *Pride and Prejudice*. In 1811 he wrote to Thomas Egerton: "You say the book is indecent. You say I am immodest. But Sir in the depiction of love, modesty is the fullness of *truth*; and decency frankness; and so I must also be frank with you, and ask that you remove my name from the title page in all future printings; 'A lady' will do well enough." At her death on July 18, 1817 in Winchester, at the age of forty-one, Austen was writing the unfinished *Sandition*. She managed to write twelve chapters before stopping in March 18, due to her poor health. The cause of her death is not known. It has been claimed that Austen was a victim of Addison's disease. According to Claire Tomalin, she may have died of lymphoma. Katherine White has suggested in the British Medical Journal's Medical Humanities magazine, that she died of tuberculosis caught from cattle.

Jane Austen was buried in Winchester Cathedral, near the centre of the north aisle. "It is a satisfaction to me to think that [she is] to lie in a Building

she admired so much," Cassandra Austen wrote later. Cassandra destroyed many of her sister's letters; one hundred sixty survived but none written earlier than her twentieth birthday.

Jane Austen's brother Henry made her authorship public after her death. *Emma* had been reviewed favorably by Sir Walter Scott, who wrote in his journal of March 14, 1826: "[Miss Austen] had a talent for describing the involvements and feelings and characters of ordinary life which is to me the most wonderful I have ever met with. The Big Bow-Wow strain I can do myself like any now going; but the exquisite touch, which renders ordinary commonplace things and characters interesting, from the truth of the description and the sentiment, is denied to me." Charlotte Brontë and E.B. Browning found her limited, and Elizabeth Hardwick said: "I don't think her superb intelligence brought her happiness." It was not until the publication of J.E. Austen-Leigh's *Memoir* in 1870 that a Jane Austen cult began to develop. Austen's unfinished *Sanditon* was published in 1925.

<http://www.kirjasto.sci.fi/jausten.htm>

## APPENDIX 2

### SYNOPSIS OF PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

In *Pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen tackles a common reality in England in the early 19th century – women who lack a fortune need to marry well. And by "well," we mean wealthy. So any guy from a good family with large, steady income is fair game on the Marriage Hunt. Rich but unintelligent, unattractive, boring men? Mrs. Bennet says, "Bring it on!" To be fair, she does have five daughters who lack a fortune. When a certain (wealthy) Mr. Bingley moves into the neighborhood and is interested in her eldest daughter, Jane, Mrs. Bennet becomes deliriously happy and (to the extreme discomfort of her family and innocent spectators) tries to push them together in every way possible.

It's not all roses and champagne just yet, however. While Mr. Bingley is easygoing and pleasant, his sisters are catty snobs whose attitude is encouraged by a certain Mr. Darcy. Good-looking, rich, and close friends with Mr. Bingley, Darcy is also insufferably proud and haughty. The Bennets are beneath him in social stature, so Mr. Darcy is proportionately disagreeable, particularly to Jane's younger sister Elizabeth. When Mr. Bingley suggests that Mr. Darcy ask Elizabeth to dance, Mr. Darcy replies that she isn't pretty



enough. The two men accidentally carry on their conversation within earshot of Elizabeth. Ouch.

It's clear to everyone that Mr. Bingley is falling in love with Jane, but Jane's calm temperament hides her true feelings (she loves him too). Elizabeth gossips about the situation with her close friend Charlotte Lucas, who argues that Jane needs to show affection or risk losing Mr. Bingley. Meanwhile, Mr. Darcy has finished maligning Elizabeth, and starts becoming attracted to her. Something about her "fine eyes."

In any case, Mr. Bingley's sisters extend a dinner invitation to Jane, who (based on the recommendations of her mother) rides over to the Bingley mansion in the rain, gets soaking wet, falls ill, and has to remain in the Bingley household. Elizabeth arrives to nurse her sister and engage in some witty banter with Mr. Darcy. Astonished at his attraction, he keeps staring at Elizabeth, but she assumes he's being a jerk and trying to judge her.

Back at Longbourn (the Bennet home), Mr. Collins arrives for a visit. As Mr. Bennet's closest male relative, Mr. Collins will inherit the estate after Mr. Bennet's death. Mr. Collins has decided the nice thing to do is to marry one of the Bennet girls in order and preserve their home. It looks like he has his sights set on Elizabeth, but did we mention that he's a complete fool and

worships his boss (a certain Lady Catherine)? It's clear that Elizabeth finds him repulsive.

As for the two youngest Bennet sisters, the militia has arrived in town and they're ready to throw themselves at any officers who wander their way. They meet a charming young man named Mr. Wickham, who rapidly befriends Elizabeth. Wickham tells Elizabeth a sob story about how all of his life opportunities were destroyed by Mr. Darcy, convincing her that Darcy is Evil Personified. Elizabeth readily believes Wickham's story, and also learns that Lady Catherine (Mr. Collins's boss) is Mr. Darcy's aunt.

The next day, all the Bennet girls are invited to a ball at Netherfield (a.k.a. Mr. Bingley's mansion). Elizabeth is excited about possibly dancing with Wickham, and also excited to see Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham confront each other. At the ball, Wickham is absent but Darcy asks Elizabeth to dance. So does Mr. Collins, whose dancing style is grotesquely embarrassing to Elizabeth. The rest of Elizabeth's family is no better: Mrs. Bennet brags to everyone that Bingley will likely propose to Jane, Mary and shows off her non-existent musical talent, and Lydia and Kitty are embarrassingly flirty with the military officers.

The following morning, Mr. Collins proposes to Elizabeth, who practically has to beat him over the head before he believes her adamant

refusal. We don't feel too bad for Mr. Collins because Elizabeth's friend, Charlotte Lucas, pretends to play wingman but is really hunting for a proposal of her own. Mr. Collins does indeed step up, and Charlotte accepts. Elizabeth is shocked when she learns of their engagement. She has difficulty believing that Charlotte's good sense would allow her to marry such a ridiculous man. Charlotte explains, however, that she's a spinster with no prospects, and she'd rather have her own home than live with her parents forever. Basically, beggars can't be choosers.

A letter arrives for Jane. It's from Miss Bingley, informing her that the entire Bingley group has left for London. Miss Bingley also sneakily implies that Mr. Bingley is really in love with Darcy's sister. Jane is heartbroken, but goes to London with her aunt and uncle in the hopes of winning Bingley back.

Elizabeth also leaves home to visit the newly married Charlotte. Charlotte seems content. During her visit, Elizabeth receives a dinner invitation to Lady Catherine's estate, Rosings Park. While there, Lady Catherine subjects Elizabeth to the third degree but Elizabeth takes it well. She learns that a visit from Darcy is imminent. When Darcy arrives, he and Elizabeth engage in more witty banter over the dinner table at Rosings. He frequently comes to visit at Charlotte's house, which confuses everyone since

he doesn't say anything, doesn't look like he's having fun, and always stays less than ten minutes.

Meanwhile, Elizabeth learns that Bingley was going to propose to Jane but that Darcy intervened. Naturally her dislike for Darcy intensifies...which is exactly the moment Darcy chooses to propose. During the proposal, mixed in with Darcy's "I love you" are some "I am *so* superior to you" comments, which, not surprisingly, don't go over so well. Elizabeth rejects him and tells him off, saying that he isn't a gentleman. She cites both Wickham's story and Jane's broken heart as the two primary reasons for anger.

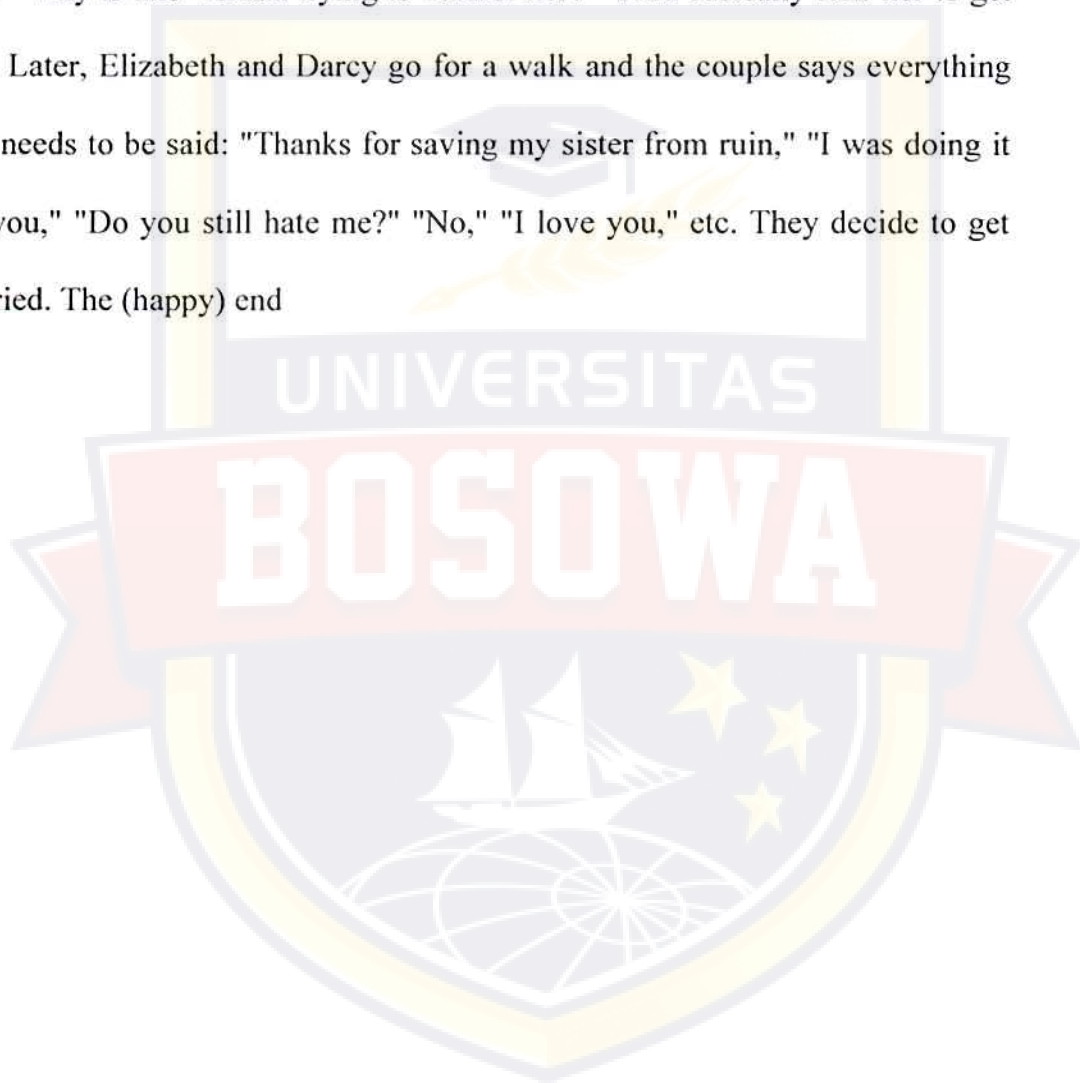
The next day, Darcy hands Elizabeth a letter, asking her to read it. It contains the full story regarding Wickham (he's a liar, a gambler, and tried to elope with Darcy's underage sister), and the full story regarding Jane (Darcy was convinced Jane didn't love Bingley and so tried to save his friend from a woman simply attracted to his wealth). Elizabeth undergoes a huge emotional transformation and regrets her hasty actions. Once back at home, Lydia, the youngest of the Bennet girls, is invited to follow the officers to their next station in Brighton. Elizabeth strongly disapproves of the plan, but Mr. Bennet overrules her and allows Lydia to go off.

Elizabeth's aunt and uncle ask her to accompany them on a trip to Derbyshire, which is, incidentally, where Mr. Darcy lives. They decide to visit

his estate called Pemberley. Elizabeth agrees to go only after she learns that Mr. Darcy is out of town. Once at the estate, Elizabeth is impressed by its excellent taste and upkeep. Darcy's housekeeper also has nothing but compliments for her master. To Elizabeth's surprise, they run into Darcy, and, to her further surprise, he's immensely polite to her aunt and uncle. Darcy asks Elizabeth to meet his sister, who proves to be quite nice but very shy.

Before we can finally tune up the violins and the wedding toasts, disaster strikes when Elizabeth learns that Lydia has run off with Wickham. This scandal could ruin the family, so Elizabeth's uncle and father try to track the renegade couple down. Elizabeth's uncle saves the day and brings the two young 'uns back as a properly married (and unapologetic) couple. When Lydia lets slip that Darcy was at her wedding, Elizabeth realizes that there's more to the story and writes to her aunt for more information. When her aunt replies, Elizabeth learns the full truth: Darcy was actually the one responsible for saving the Bennet family's honor. He tracked down the couple *and* paid off Wickham's massive debts in exchange for Wickham marrying Lydia. When Darcy arrives with Bingley for a visit at Longbourn, Elizabeth tries to talk to him but doesn't get a chance. It seems Darcy has talked to Bingley about Jane, however, so all is well in that quarter. Bingley eventually proposes and Jane accepts.

Shortly thereafter, Lady Catherine visits Longbourn and tries to strongarm Elizabeth into rejecting any proposal from Darcy. Elizabeth gets mad – why is this woman trying to control her? – And basically tells her to get lost. Later, Elizabeth and Darcy go for a walk and the couple says everything that needs to be said: "Thanks for saving my sister from ruin," "I was doing it for you," "Do you still hate me?" "No," "I love you," etc. They decide to get married. The (happy) end



### APPENDIX 3

#### Data Presentation Of Female Major Character

Elizabeth Characterization	Quotation
<b>Phisycal Appereance</b>	
1. Not handsome	<p>1. "I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane" (Mr. Bannet opinion)</p> <p>2. "She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me" ( Darcy's opinion)</p> <p>3. "For my own part," she rejoined, "I must confess that I never could see any beauty in her. Her face is too thin; her complexion has no brilliancy; and her features are not at all handsome. Her nose wants character--there is nothing marked in its lines. Her teeth are tolerable, but not out of the common way; and as for her eyes, which have sometimes been called so fine, I could never see anything extraordinary in them. They have a sharp, shrewish look, which I do not like at all; and in her air altogether there is a self-sufficiency without fashion, which is intolerable." ( Caroline opinion)</p>
2. Beautiful eyes	4. "it was rendered uncommonly intelligent by the beautiful expression of her dark eyes"
<b>Psychological Trait</b>	
3. Brave women	5. Elizabeth continued her walk alone, crossing field after field at a quick pace, jumping over stiles and springing over puddles with impatient

		activity, and finding herself at last within view of the house, with weary ankles, dirty stockings, and a face glowing with the warmth of exercise. (narative text)
4.	Independence	6. "Upon my word."said her ladyship, "you give your opinion very decidedly for so young a person. Pray, what is your age? " 7. "with three younger sister grown up, "replied Elizabeth smiling, "your Ladyship can hardly expect me to own it." 8. "I am very sensible of the honor of your proposals, but it is impossible to do otherwise then decline them" (Elizabeth statement)
5.	Good attention	9. "She was wild to be at home--to hear, to see, to be upon the spot to share with Jane in the cares that must now fall wholly upon her, in a family so deranged, a father absent, a mother incapable of exertion, and requiring constant attendance; and though almost persuaded that nothing could be done for Lydia..." (Narrative Text)
Social Background		
1.	Under Twenty	10. "You cannot be more than twenty, I am sure, therefore you need not conceal your age." "I am not one-and-twenty. ( Lady Catherine and elizabeth statemnt)
2.	Unmerry	11. "My dear Mr. Bannet, replied his wife", how can you be so tiresome! You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them (Mrs.



3. Low sense of art	Bannet statement) 12. "...she will never play really well, unless she practices more..." (Lady Catherine statement)
Elizabeth Conflict	Quotation
	<p>13. "That is very true, replied Elizabeth, "and I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine," (elizabeth statement)</p> <p>14. "I never saw such a woman. I never saw such capacity and taste and application and elegance as you describe, united" (elizabeth statement)</p> <p>15. "That he had been concerned in the measure taken to separate Mr. Bingley and Jane, she had never doubted. If his own vanity, however, did not mislead him, he was the cause, his pride and caprice where the cause of all that Jane had suffered and still continued to suffer " (Elizabeth's statement)</p> <p>16. "...I should never speak to you again, and you will find me as good as my word. I have no pleasure in talking to undutiful children..." (Mrs. Bannet's statement)</p> <p>17. "Miss Bennet I am shocked and astonished. I expected to find a more reasonable young woman. But do not deceive yourself into a belief that I will ever recede. I shall not go away till you have given me the assurance I require." (Lady Catherine's statement)</p>



Setting	Quotation
Victorian era	18. "...my cousin, Mr. Collins, who, when I dead, may turn you all out of this house as soon as he pleases."
Longbourn village	19. "They returned, therefore, in good spirits to Longbourn, the village where they lived, and of which they were the principal inhabitants".
Pemberley	<p>20. "It was a large, handsome stone building, standing well on rising ground, and backed by a ridge of high woody hills; and in front, a stream of some natural importance was swelled into greater, but without any artificial appearance. Its banks were neither formal nor falsely adorned. Elizabeth was delighted. She had never seen a place for which nature had done more, or where natural beauty had been so little counteracted by an awkward taste. They were all of them warm in their admiration; and at that moment she felt that to be mistress of Pemberley might be something!" (Elizabeth's Statement)</p> <p>21. "And of this place," thought she, "I might have been mistress! With these rooms I might now have been familiarly acquainted! Instead of viewing them as a stranger,..."(Elizabeth's statement)</p>
Social life of Elizabeth	Quotation

Middle Class Society	<p>22. "...But with such a father and mother, and such low connections, I am afraid there is no chance of it." (darcy's statement)</p> <p>23. "...But it must very materially lessen their chance of marrying men of any consideration in the world," (Darcy's statement)</p> <p>24. "...to be prevented by a young woman of inferior birth, of no importance in the world, and wholly unallied to the family! Do you pay no regard to the wishes of his friends? To his tacit engagement with Miss de Bourgh? Are you lost to every feeling of propriety and delicacy? Have you not heard me say that from his earliest hours he was destined for his cousin?" ( Lady Catherina)</p>
Elizabeth's World	
View About Marriage	<p>25. "We were always encouraged to read, and had all the masters that were necessary. Those who chose to be idle, certainly might." (elizabeth's statement)</p> <p>26. "I am very sensible of the honor of your proposals, but it is impossible to do otherwise then decline them" (elizabeth's statement)</p>



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