

**SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND MORAL VALUES**

**IN JANE AUSTEN'S**

***PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

**A THESIS**



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## **MOTTO**

**WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS A WAY**



## **DEDICATION**

**This thesis is dedicated to:**

My father and mother,  
H. Rahmat Supriyanto and Hj. Isti Sunifah

My Brother,  
Dian Nur Arifin S.T

My Beloved Husband,  
Candra Wildanul Qoyyum S.Hum

My Sweetest daughter,  
Mutiara Naziha Huurun'iin

Thanks for your endless love,  
Sincere pray and support given to me

**YOU ARE ALL THE BEST THAT I HAVE**

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**SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND MORAL VALUES**  
**IN JANE AUSTEN'S**  
***PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

By Ninik Ispriyani

**ABSTRACT**

The objectives of this study are to find out the social problems presented in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and to reveal the moral values in this novel.

The data of this study were from the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, and the structural approach was used in this research.

Two major subjects are found: social Problems and moral values. The first concerns women's position, a gap between the upper and lower classes, and matchmaking. In *Pride and Prejudice*, women are portrayed as being weak. They have no economic independence. In marriage, they tend to marry for property and security. For this, they will marry a man who is very rich and marry for a comfortable home. Women are also expected to be always beautiful and accomplished. A gap of the upper and the lower classes can be seen through the social manner of the upper class toward the lower. Forbidden marriage among people of the upper and the lower class is another case in this. Meanwhile, matchmaking among the members of the upper and among the persons from different classes can be seen another social problem. The second concern the facts that one should not judge a person by appearance; one cannot force another; pride of someone can cause prejudice of someone else; and it is not easy to understand one's character. The following moral values are found: one can make friends with anybody though different in characters; experience is a good teacher; regrets always come late; parent's teaching to children can influence personality in adults; reading books can make people wise; and wealth and rank can cause people to be haughty and selfish. The next moral values concern the facts that one should love and give affection to one's siblings and that marriage by sex, beauty, and youth instead of morality, love and intelligence results in unhappiness.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Living in a society is never without problems. Life will become more complicated as more problems appear. Social, political, and economical problems cannot be avoided. Neither can the problems exist in society. Social problems may appear and become a burden which creates and reveals many other problems. It is even not impossible that the problems can cause a decrease in the morality of the people in society.

All these problems need solutions; they need at least to be minimized. For this, some appropriate tools are needed. The tools are to make a just and peaceful society and make people live in morally-better life or, in short, to enlighten the “sick society”. The tools can be religious improvement, educational development, moral teaching, message and wisdom conveyance, etc.

Literature may be one of the tools which can be used to make the society live in a better condition. Basically, it does not only offer pleasure to enjoy but it is also often made or written with an objective. A literary work, very often, contains many messages, moral values, or even a philosophy of life which has great values to be taken. Intelligent readers who want to get such content must read understand the work firstly. They may get benefit from reading a literary work by using these messages to improve their way of life.

According to Koesnosoebotro (1998:4) literature is not only written to be read for pleasure but also to broaden, deepen, and sharpen the readers awareness

of life. It enables them to understand their troubles. The purpose of literature is not only for furnishing entertainment but also for seeing, feeling, and understanding life, human being and nature better. It is not impossible, for example, that after reading a novel, readers can get many advantages such as a message, wisdom, or a good philosophy of life which can bring them a better life. As the objective is pleasure and understanding, therefore, literature makes the readers understand the reality of life better.

People may prefer novels to poems or plays. One reason may be that to read and understand novels is easier, than poems or plays. The way the writer expresses the ideas, issues, and the languages used is also easier and, therefore, novels are more understandable. Besides, a novel often describes the life of certain people at certain time which makes it challenging and interesting to know. It gives not only amusement to enjoy but also reflection of life to understand. As Gray (1996: 317) states, “it necessarily follows that novel, which makes good its pretension of giving a perfectly correct picture of common life, becomes a far more instructive work than one of equal or superior merit of the other class. It guides the judgment and supplies a kind of artificial experience.”

Then novel is more interesting and useful as one of the tools to make people live in a better condition based on the novel’s descriptions of life or novel’s influence and the experience which was given by the author in the novel.

Jane Austen is one of the well-known novelists whose novels have a distinct modern character through the treatment of ordinary people in every day life (Gwinn, Norton, and Goetz, 1989: 709). From artistic view, her novels are

interesting because Jane Austen is very good at using her language to describe reality, expressing her ideas. Besides, her being an ironist in using language and a realist in depicting life adds their being artistic.

Her novels include *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, and *Persuasion*. Her novels that belong to the Victorian Age are important because they demonstrate many social problems in her society at her time around 1800s. Her novels are suitable to improve the morality of society. They are didactic novels which can educate people in how to be better.

The writer is interested in analyzing social problems and moral values for some reasons. Firstly, in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, there are many problems presented. The social problems are some of the problems most often discussed. The social problems which are found in the novel are related to women's position, racism, class distinctions in society, etc. They are the social problems faced by the society in the eighteenth century or at the time when the novel was written.

Secondly, in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, some moral values can be found. The moral values may be useful for people to improve their morality. As a moralist, Jane Austen implicitly conveys moral values to readers. With this reason as a basis, the writer intends to reveal the moral values in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

Thirdly, it is because the problems presented in the novel, including the social problems. It may be the same as the ones faced by people in the real society now in this era. The moral values conveyed to the readers through the characters in the novel will be useful to be realized in real life at the present time.

It is based on the above considerations that the writer of this study is taking the topics. She intends to analyze *Pride and prejudice* focusing on social problems presented in the novel and the moral values conveyed by its author.

There are many problems that can be taken up, analyzed, or discussed from *Pride and Prejudice*. There are also many ways in which these problems can be handled. Limitation can be made so that the discussion can be more focused.

In writing a novel, an author may have aims or intentions to convey to the readers. The intentions may be various and expressed in many ways based on the background and the experience of the author (Koesnosoebroto, 1998: 5). In writing the novel, he/she may intend to give knowledge about something or to instruct people how to be better in life. Didactic novels fulfill the need of people, that is, to get some instructions or lessons from the work. The aims of this novel are usually in the form of giving advice, suggestion, alternative way of life, etc. They are conveyed implicitly through the characters in the story. A novel sometimes also persuades someone to do something. After reading the novel, the readers are influenced and persuaded to do something which is done by the characters in the novel. Explaining something about a new discovery in science and technology, for instance, can be also the aim of an author in writing a novel. As an effect of it, readers get more knowledge, information, or experience. Another aim may be that the author wants to describe a situation or condition in a certain society at a certain time. Very often, however, in writing a novel an author gives no teaching, description, explanation, or persuasion. He/she does not have other intention to do than merely to give pleasure or entertainment to enjoy.

Besides having an aim in writing a novel, an author also has a theme to be developed as the issue or the problem in the story, it is the problem that is discussed from the beginning to the end of the story. It is the problem in the novel that makes the story as if it really happens in real life. The problem as the focus in the novel may come from real life or it can be only fictitious and created by the writer on the basis of his/her own imagination. It may be a problem faced by the society at the time when the novel was written. The problem may be related to injustice, women's emancipation, racism, morality decadence, class distinction in society, etc. about the novel which contains many moral values (morality of friends, family, husband and wife, leader, or member of society). There are also imaginative problems like those about new discoveries in science, new civilizations, and so on. And it is possible

It is already stated above that, as a form of fiction, a novel sometimes tells a life that is written on the basis of the experiences of a member of society or as a society observer. With this assumption as a basis, it is possible that in the novel some moral values or moral teaching in life can be found. The moral values can be those which exist in real life and are still believed to be true and become something "noble" to be realized in real life. The moral values are presented by the author through the characters may be related to the morality of friends, family, husband and wife, leader, or member of society.

Novels are written by the authors who live in certain societies. In writing a novel, a writer is often influenced by the lives around her/him. It is possible for the writer to describe or portray the life in the society where he/she lives. With

his/her capability in telling a story, he/she is able to describe the real situation just like what it is. So, when the readers of the novel compare the content of the novel and the reality, they find a similarity between the content of the novel and the reality.

There are some researchers who conducted study about moral values. Some of them are **Moh. Zamroni** (2003) a student of UIN Malang in his thesis entitled *A Study on Moral Values in Soeharto Dalam Cerpen Indonesia* by M. Shoim Anwar. He finds out that there are many moral values in the figures character of *Soeharto Dalam Cerpen Indonesia*. This previous study has similar discussion with the writer's thesis. In her thesis the writer also discusses about moral values in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. She describes about the moral values convey in the novel. But this thesis has differences with the previous study. The differences is in her thesis the writer also discusses social problems which found in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen.

Other researcher **Muhammad Mualif** (2005) a student of UIN Malang in his thesis entitled *Moral Values on Imam Ali's Short Sayings*. He finds out the moral values in *Imam Ali's Short Sayings* documented by Sayyid Radhi in his book *Nahjul Balaghah*. This previous study has similar discussion with the writer's thesis. In her thesis the writer discusses about the moral message in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Whereas, in this previous study the research is focus on Short Saying (not a form of novel). And it is different.



## **H. Statements of the Problems**

From the discussion above, the writer formulates the problems as follow:

1. What are the social problems presented in *Pride and Prejudice*?
2. What are the moral values conveyed in *Pride and Prejudice*?

## **C. Objectives of the Study**

In writing this paper, the writer has two objectives in mind. The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the social problems presented in *Pride and Prejudice*
2. To reveal the moral values in *Pride and Prejudice*

## **D. Limitation of the Problems**

In analyzing *Pride and Prejudice*, the writer basically focuses only on two of the problems identified above. They are related to the content of the novel itself. They concern with the social problems presented in the novel and the moral value revealed in the novel. The social problems which are found in the novel are related to the women's position, matchmaking, and class gap in society, which contains many moral values such as, morality of friend, family, husband and wife, leader or member of society.

## **E. Significance of the Study**

Generally, the writer hopes this study will be benefit for readers and particularly literary teachers and students. The writer hopes that it increases their

knowledge and experience and widens their views about life and literature. From an instructional point of view, it is hoped that this novel can be used as teaching material in English Literature classes. It can be English literature teachers become more experienced about the content of the novel and how to analyze it. Finally, it is hoped that this study can encourage the English literature students to read novels, especially *Pride and Prejudice*. The writer also hopes that the social problems in the novel can be experience for the reader. Then, when it happens in the real life, the readers can solve it, or at least can be minimized. And the moral values in the novel can be the example for the readers; good morality and bad morality. Hopefully the readers can live in morally better.

## **F. Research Method**

The research method consists of some sections involved, research design, data resources, data collection and data analysis

### **1. Research Design**

This study is a literary criticism, which uses structural approach. Structural approach is an approach by interpreting and focusing on the text. The interpretation of literary work is based on the text. It emphasizes on the autonomy of literary research. In literary work (novel), structure is not only present from word or language but also from the elements of the novel, such as theme, plot, setting, characters, and point of view.

## **2. Data Source.**

The data source of this research is *Pride and Prejudice* which consists of 351 pages written by Jane Austen 1992. Hertfordshire: Wordsworth Classics. The data are in the form written dialogue, monologue, and expression which describe the social problems and moral values.

## **3. Data Collection**

In collecting the research data, the researcher read the novel carefully and frequently. It means that while reading the novel, she gave serious attentions and thoughts. She did it with care. She could not read when there was other attention or thought that came inside her mind. In other words, while reading she had no other object of her attention or thought in mind. This way of reading was repeated again and again until she got the data that contained the information related to the research problems. The data then were categorized into two groups. One was of those related to social problems in the text and the other was of those related to moral values that are also in the text. Those two categories were divided again into subcategories based on the kinds of social problems and moral values.

## **4. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is simplification of data, so they can be easily analyzed. The process of data reduction can be done during the process of data analysis. It can be done statistically or may be done only through the separation of relevant data from irrelevant data, (Zuhdi: 1993:35). In this, research the researcher reviewed again the paragraphs relevant to the research problems. The researcher

observed all relevant paragraphs. Any irrelevant data found in the paragraph were left out

## **5. Data Analysis**

There are two types of data analysis; the quantitative and qualitative one (Zuhdi: 1993:30). Descriptive qualitative was used in the present study. In this process, the data were analyzed and categorized according to the categories that were already determined.

In this study, two categories of the problems are made. One is the category of social problems. The other is the category of moral values. The category of social problems is divided into three subcategories. They are women's position, class gap, and matchmaking. Meanwhile, the category of moral values is divided into five subcategories. They are social relationship, friendship, personality, sisterhood, and marriage.

## **H. Definition of the Key Terms**

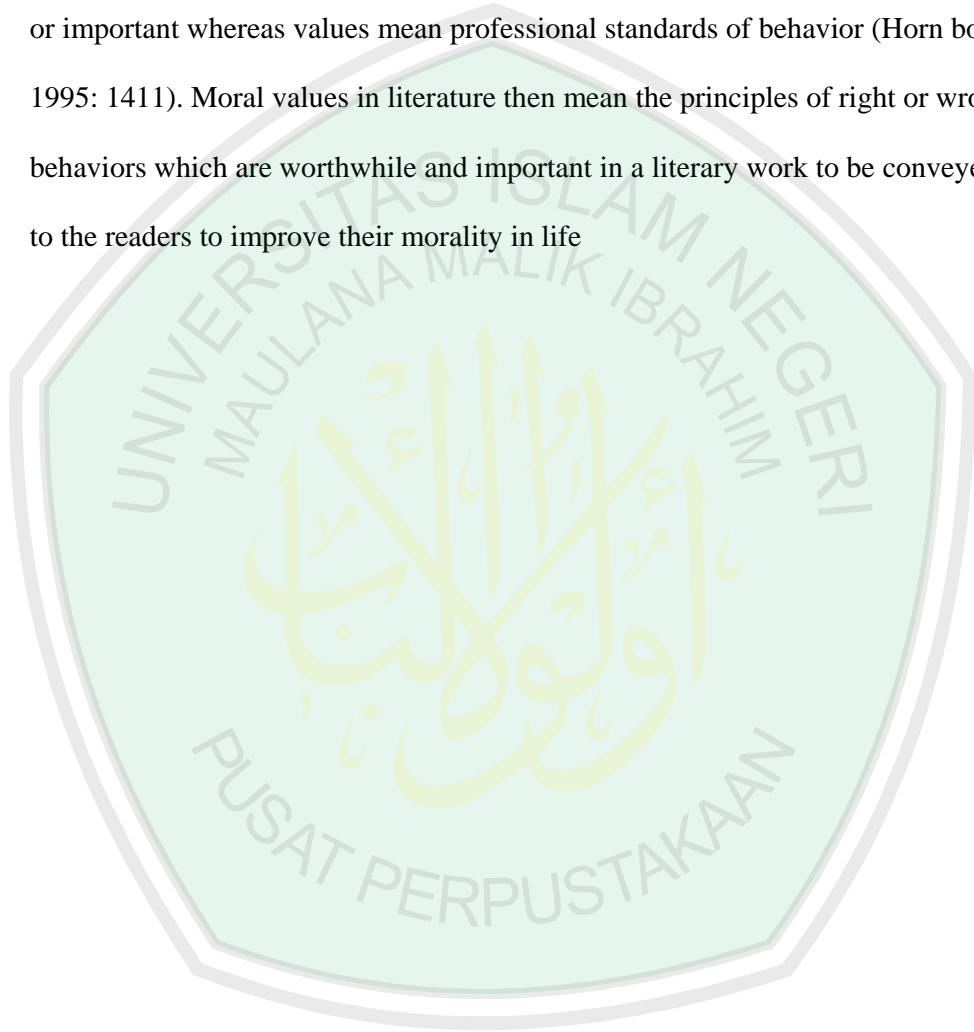
### **1. Social problems**

A social problem means a question that needs to be solved or decided in relation to human being who lives in a certain community. The problems may include all facets of life like injustice, racism, discrimination, etc. In other word, social problem is every problem or difficulties which happen in the social life or certain community as the relations around peoples. It needs to be solved or at least be minimized.

Social problem in the novel happens around the characters in the story as being the member of society.

## **2. Moral Values**

The word 'moral' has a meaning which concerns principles of right or wrong behaviors. A value generally means a quality of being useful or worthwhile or important whereas values mean professional standards of behavior (Horn boy, 1995: 1411). Moral values in literature then mean the principles of right or wrong behaviors which are worthwhile and important in a literary work to be conveyed to the readers to improve their morality in life



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This study is focused on the analysis of a novel as one of the genres of literary work in fiction.

#### A. The Novel

The word “novel”, according to Hartoko and Rahmanto (1986:163), comes from the Latin *novella* which means “new”. And indeed, the novel is relatively new because, compared to any other literary works like poetry or drama, the novel comes after. Unlike the major literary forms--drama, lyric, ballad, and epic--the novel is a relative newcomer. Kenedy (1979: 231) states that the English novel came to maturity in literature times in the eighteenth century, and by its nature was something different: a story to be communicated silently, at any moment and any place (whether quickly or slowly and meditatively) that the reader desired.

The novel is one of the largest of literary forms. Little (1966: 101) states that an obvious feature of the novel is its length. The average novel runs to some 300 pages. Other literary works are briefer. In this relation, Koesnosubroto (1988: 19) states that the full length of a novel may consist of over 100,000 words, and it contains a number of characters. Some of them are more fully developed, have more incidents, scenes, or episodes, have a number of settings and may take place in a long span of time.

The content of the novel may be different according to its writer. It can contain a long span of life or a reflection of life according to the author's background and experience. Reave in Kennedy (1979: 233) states that “the novel

is a picture of life and manners of the time in which it was written”. In a similar manner, Kennedy (1979: 231) states, “a novel, broadly speaking, is a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense, that, while people read, they experience actual life”. A novel can also be a tool of instruction to the people for it also suggests wise solutions in solving problems in life. In relation to this, Wolf, as quoted by Lubis in Hartoko and Rahmanto (1960: 30), states that a romance or a novel is very particularly an “exploitation or a chronicle of life, reflected and depicted in the form of a text, the influence of unified result, destruction or achievement of human behavior.”

## **B. Theme**

Theme is the main idea of the story. Theme means something that can be derived from a story. About the theme, there is a total meaning discovered by the writer in writing process and by the reader in reading process. Kenney (1966:89) states “Theme is not the moral of the story, it is not a subject. Although I have defined it as the meaning of the story, it is not what most people have in mind when they speak what the story really means”. In other word, searching the meaning of the story is searching the theme implicitly in the story.

Theme is idea, opinion and the author’s view of life that becomes the background of literary work. It is the meaning of the story (Kenney, 1966:88). By theme, the necessary implications of the whole story can be interpreted, not a separable part of a story. Fananie (2000:84) also states that theme is idea, opinion and the author’s view of life that becomes the background of literary work. The

theme of literary work was always related to the meaning (experience) of life. It means that, the author lets the readers to see and feel certain meaning of life by viewing it as he/she views through the work (Nurgiantoro, (1995:71).

From many opinions about the theme above, we can say that the theme in literary work is an opinion, the basic idea or the main problem, which is expressed by the author in his work.

### **C. Structural Approach**

They are many literary theories, which used to analyze literary works. One of them is structural approach. Structural approach is an approach that is used to analyze a literary work by interpreting and focusing on the text alone, apart from the author and reader (Semi, 2001:44). Actually this approach had introduced by Aristotle since Greek period with the concept of *wholeness, unity, complexity, and coherence*, but it had just developed quickly in twentieth century (Fananie, 2002:114-115).

This approach has some weakness; they are (1) releasing a literary work from the history background and (2) isolating a literary work from the relevance of social culture (Suwardi Endraswara, 2003:52). Although it has some weakness, it is necessary to agree this opinion. Teeuw in (Suwardi Endraswara, 2003:56) says that however structural approach is priority duty for a researcher of a literary work before he or she step to other things. So, to understand the meaning of literary work optimally, understanding the structure is step that is difficult to avoid and it must be done.



#### **D. Social Problems**

A problem, Hornby (1989: 676) defines, is a question to be solved, to be decided on, especially when it is a difficult one. A problem is something which appears in a certain place at a certain time. It is something which is faced by a person or groups of persons who live in a certain community and needs to be solved as soon as possible especially when it is difficult. The problem may be related to economy, politics, and society.

About the problem in literary work Shaw (1972: 301) states, "In all narrative literary work, a problem deals with the choices of actions open to the character involved or to the society at large".

Social problems are aspects of social life seen to warrant concern and intervention, also the outcome of social process including a moral evaluation of people's behavior (Jary, D and Jary, J, 1991: 458).

Social is pertaining to human society and/or to human interaction in organizations or groups (Jary, D and Jary, J, 1991: 444). As used in literature, society means human beings generally or, less often, an organized group of persons living as members of a community (Webster, 1989: 349). Anything social is anything related to the society, of people in community.

From these definitions, it can be concluded that a social problem means a question that needs to be solved or decided in relation to human beings who live in a certain community. The problems may include all facts of life like injustice, racism, discrimination, etc.

An example of social problems found in a society can be taken from what is stated by Marx about society in capitalism. It is related to the existence of classes in society. The existence of classes in the society makes problems; Marx claimed to have discovered the existence of classes and class struggle in modern society (Gwinn, Norton, and Goetz, 1968: 577). However he had claimed that in every society, there are classes, in which one class becomes dictator another class. There are higher and lower classes. In the society, it is classes that become the main actors. Isolation of men is a result of the exploitation or domination of one class to another. The emancipation of the exploitation can only be achieved through class struggle (Suseno, 1999: 112-115).

The two classes that are the higher and lower classes or the bourgeois and the working classes exist in capitalistic society. In this the working class people's position is weak whereas the bourgeois class people's position is strong. The cause of this different position is not because of the aptitude or the morality of the people, neither of the jealousy the working class people or the selfishness of the bourgeois class people. But rather, it is because of an objectively contrastive importance of the two classes. The working class people do work. They have no place and tool to work. And so they are forced to sell their power to the bourgeois. This relation causes the existence of exploitation or domination of the bourgeois people to the working people. Revolution is the only way to put an end classes in capitalistic society to become a classless society (Suseno, 1999: 116-117).

Literature and society cannot be separated because literature is basically a part of society. Wellek and Warren (1956:94) state:

Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and matter are social in their very nature. They are conventions and norms, which could have arisen only in society. Furthermore, 'literature' 'represents' 'life'; and 'life' is in large measure, a society reality, even though their natural world and the inner of subjective of world of individual have also been object of literary imitation.

The writer herself is a member of the society. As a member of the society, then, the writer is able to display the reality, the problem faced by the people in the society, how they deal with the problem. It can follow that in a literary work, social problems are possibly represented on the basis of the author's background and experience. The classes as an example of the social problems above can be reflected in a novel. Either can racism and discrimination of woman. *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen is a good example of a novel that portrays many social problems in eighteen's century.

"Another example, the novelist Honore de Balzac, who was the chief precursor of realism, gave his attempt to create a detailed, encyclopedic portrait of the whole range of the French society in his *La Comedie Humaine*" (Gwinn, Norton, and Goetz, 1968: 974). *Madame Bovary* by Gustave Flaubert is also a novel which was published in 1857. It portrays the European society, describing an objective portrait of the bourgeois mentality, with its examination of every nuance of an unhappy and adulterous middle-class wife. The brother Jules and Edmond Goncourt were also important realist writers. Social problems can be seen through their masterpiece, *Germinie Lacerteux* that covers a variety of social and occupational milieus. It also describes social relationship among the upper and lower classes (Gwinn, Norton, Goetz, 1968: 974).

## **E. Moral Values**

The word “moral” has a meaning which concerns principles of right or wrong behaviors. It can also mean practical lessons that a story, an event, or an experience teaches. The moral of that story, for example, is ‘better late than never’. A person’s behavior is called moral if it follows standards of right behavior, good behavior or virtue (Hornby, 1995: 804). In a literary work, anything moral means that it expresses or conveys truth or counsel to right conducts. Webster (1979: 589) states that ‘moral’ is concerned with the principles of right or wrong conducts. Morality, according to Shaw (1972: 245), is acceptance of, and conformity to, rules of right conducts and moral, or virtuous behaviors. More clearly, he states,

Except for works of decadence and pornography, all literature is involved with morality although this quality may be only implied. For instance, despite the treachery, deceit, cunning, and murders involved in worthwhile tragedies, they are plays of morality because their essential message is that ‘the wage of sin is death’.

The term “value” may refer to interests, pleasures, likes, preferences, duties, moral obligations, desires, wants, needs, aversions and attractions, and many other modalities of selective orientation (Pepper, 1958: 7)

A value generally means a quality of being useful or worthwhile or important whereas values mean moral or professional standards of behavior (Hornby, 1995: 1411). These definitions look different but they are related to the same meaning. An important understanding of the term “value” is that it is a standard behavior that is useful or worthwhile. Moral values in literature then mean the principles of right or wrong behaviors which are worthwhile and

important in literary work to be conveyed to the readers to improve their morality in life.

In a novel, moral values can be seen through an implication. It is because moral values usually can only convey implicitly. The moral values are implied through the characters in the novel. Good moral values are usually conveyed through the protagonist characters. In converse, bad moral values are conveyed through the antagonist characters.

#### **F. Previous Study**

Before the researcher continuo this research, the researcher finds some thesis similar with this discussion. They are;

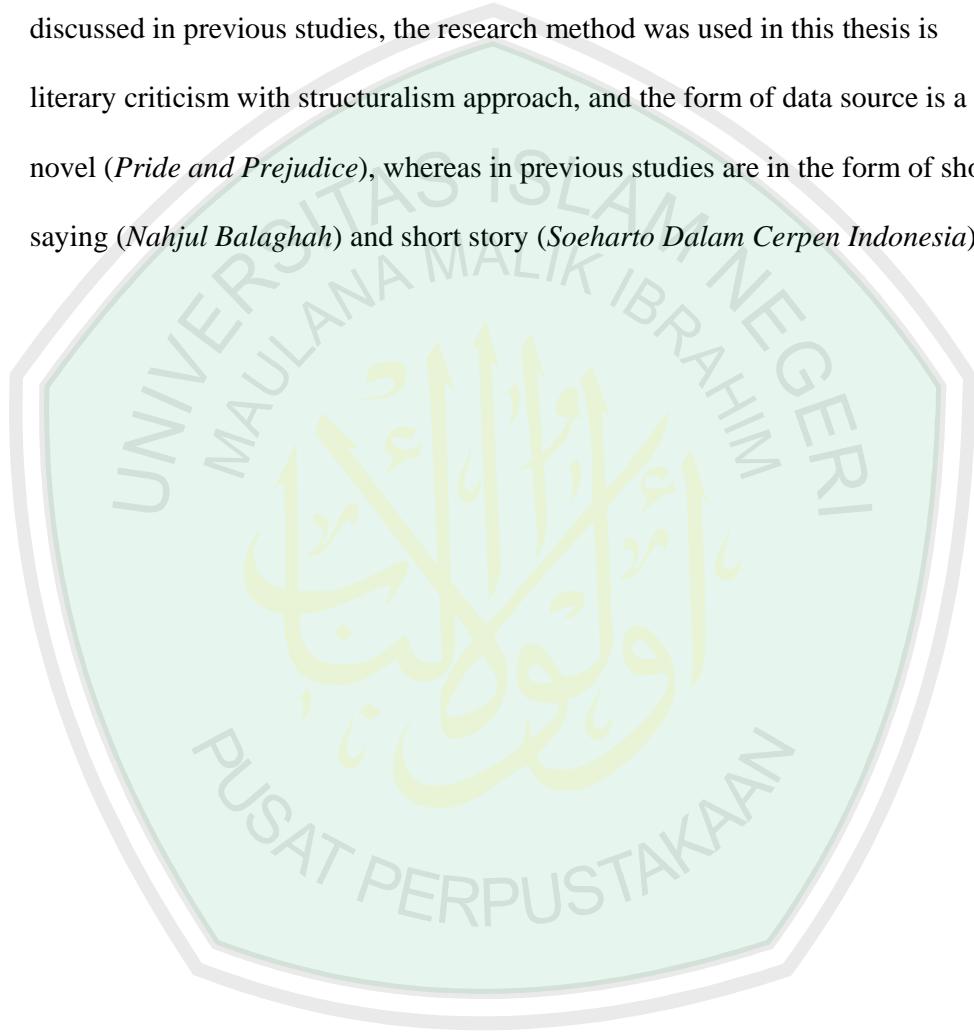
**Moh. Zamroni** (2003) a student of UIN Malang, in his thesis entitled *A Study on Moral Values in "Soeharto Dalam Cerpen Indonesia" by Shoim Anwar*. He explains about kind of moral values that are shown in *Soeharto Dalam Cerpen Indonesia*. He divided moral values into three kinds: Personal values, social values, and religious values. In his study he uses descriptive research because it is concerned with the description of the conditions or relationship that exists. And qualitative research design because that study deals with number but word in the short stories which research contain moral values. In that study the writer found moral values in the relationship between man and his individual life or personal value, moral value between man and society or social value, and moral value in the relationship between man and God or religious value. Moral value in the personal value on *Soeharto Dalam Cerpen Indonesia* consist of bravery of life,

realistic, simplicity of life, honesty, responsibility, dependability, and alertness of life. Social value are divided in to three kinds, there are politeness, togetherness, and justice. Religious value divided in to two kinds; Believe in God and the man existence in front of God.

**Muhammad Mualif** (2005) a student of UIN Malang, in his thesis entitled *Moral Value on Imam Ali's Short Sayings*. He finds out individual moral values and social moral values on *Imam Ali's Short Sayings* documented by Sayyid Radhi in his book *Nahjul Balaghah*. He also explains about the moral values of divinity found in *Imam Ali's Short Sayings* documented by Sayyid Radhi in his book *Nahjul Balaghah*. It is descriptive qualitative research too because the data are described descriptively based on the theory of moral value. Moral Values divinity found in *Imam Ali's Short Sayings* documented by Sayyid Radhi in his book *Nahjul Balaghah* are, (1) Belief in One God, (2) Faithful, (3) Resignation, (4) Obedience to Allah, (5) Thank God, (6) Belief in the Day of Judgment, (7) Belief in God Revealed Books. Individual Moral Values are affected by awareness and inspiration to do the human duties as an individual there are; Protecting, keeping, defending one's own self (Spiritually and bodily) as well as improving the potential and perfection of life. Social moral values are affected by awareness to associate and interact with other people and inspiration to be responsible toward the union, balance, harmony, peacefulness, progress, and happiness.

All of these previous studies have some similar discussion with the writer's thesis in her thesis, the writer discusses about social problems and moral

values in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. She describes about the moral values that are convey in that novel. But this thesis has differences from the previous studies. The differences are about the social problems which not more discussed in previous studies, the research method was used in this thesis is literary criticism with structuralism approach, and the form of data source is a novel (*Pride and Prejudice*), whereas in previous studies are in the form of short saying (*Nahjul Balaghah*) and short story (*Soeharto Dalam Cerpen Indonesia*).



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the problems that are formulate in chapter I. The discussions are related to the social problems and moral values found in *Pride and Prejudice*. Then there are two sections of discussion in this chapter. The first section is discusses social problems and the second section discusses moral values. However, to begin with, an overview of the findings of the research in the form of two charts is present first. It is to make it easier for the readers to follow the discussions of the research problems. The charts consist of categories and subcategories of social problems and moral values in *Pride and Prejudice*.

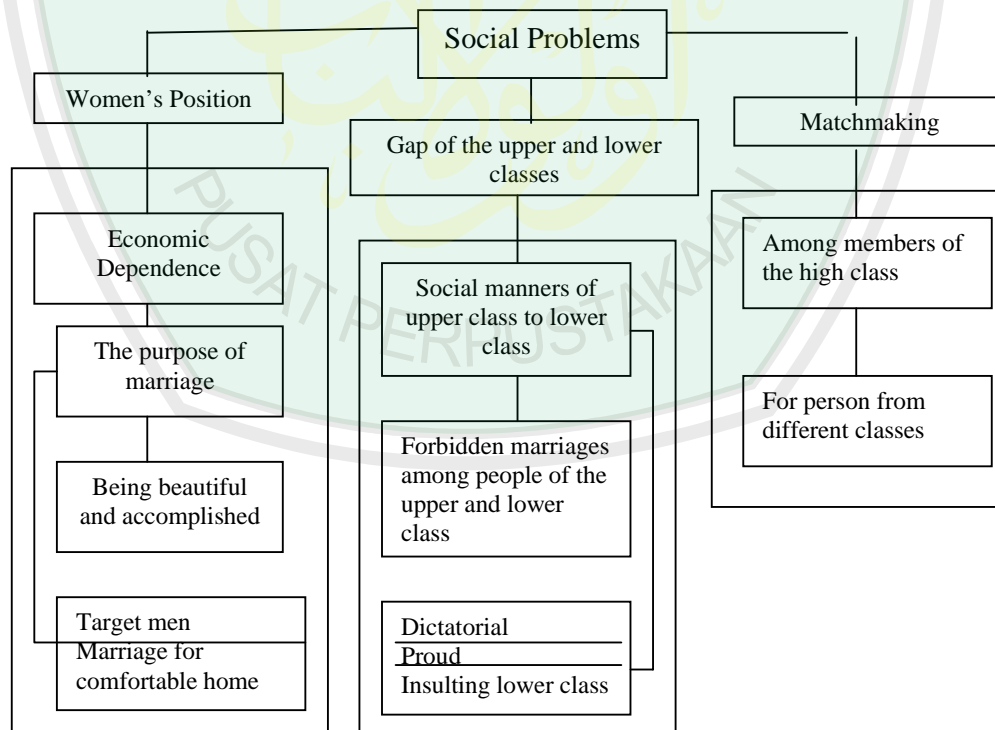


Chart 1. Categories and subcategories of social problems in *Pride and Prejudice*



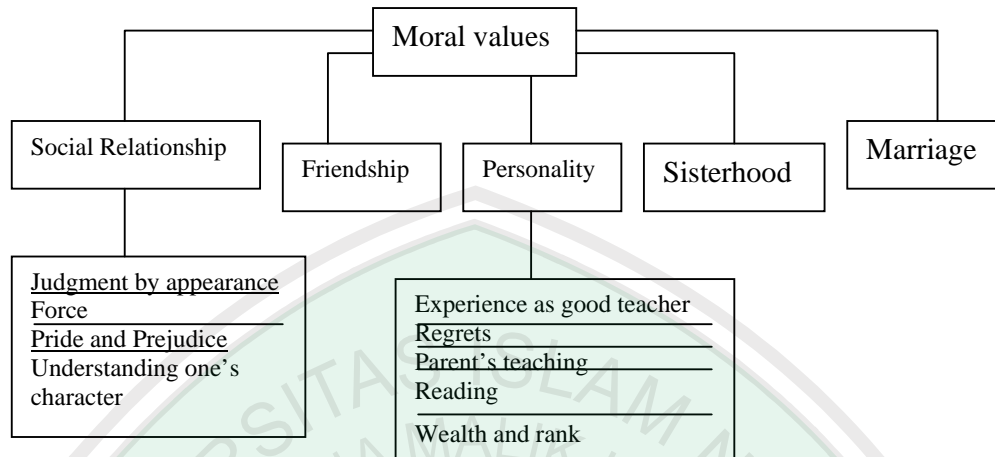


Chart 2. Categories and subcategories of moral values in *Pride and Prejudice*

### A. Social Problems in *Pride and Prejudice*

As can be seen in the overview charts, social problems found in *Pride and Prejudice* consist of three categories. They are women position, class's gap, and matchmaking. Each category is then divided into some subcategories. The discussion of each category is given below.

#### 1. Women's Position

##### a. Economic Dependence

Women in *Pride and Prejudice* are being weak in financial affairs. They have no economic independence. Meanwhile, men are being authoritative in the family. They are the leaders of the family. In relation to the financial affairs, they are powerful. Economic or financial matters in this novel are, therefore, matters for men.

Entailment is the practice of inheritance of property from some one to other ones. To entail is to leave property to a line of heirs in such a way that none

of them can give away or sell it. Entailment can be done from one person to another person with the legal right to receive property when the owner dies. It is a house, estate or let and that is usually entailed.

Entailment in *Pride and Prejudice* is a case that proves that women have no economic independence. In entailment, there is no chance from the female line. It is, conversely, always from the male line. It means that women do not get heritage from their own parents. When a family has an estate or a house, for example, daughters do not get the house or the estate after their parents die. The estate or the house, in other words, is not entailed by the daughters. Instead, it is entailed by a connection or member of the family who is male. It can be a son, a cousin, or a nephew of the family.

It can be seen that a family always hopes for a son to be born from the wife. The son is to continue the entailment. It is what the Bennets hope for too. It is narrated that after many years of marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bennet expect a son to be born into the world. However, when the son never comes into the world, the entailment cannot be entailed. About this, it is narrated as follows.

When first Mr. Bennet had married, economy was held to be perfectly useless; for of course, they were to have a son. This son was to join in cutting off the entail, as soon as he should be of age, and the widow and the younger children would be by that means be provided for. Five daughters successively entered the world, but yet the son was to come; and Mr. Bennet, for many years after Lydia's birth, had been certain that he would. This event had at last been despaired of, but it was then too late to be saved. Mrs. Bennet had no turn of economy and her husband's love of independence had alone prevented their exceeding their income (*Pride and Prejudice*, 296).

Women or daughters in the family are seen as getting no fortune from their parents. Mr. Bennet, who has an estate of two thousand a year in Longbourn,

cannot give the entailment to his own daughters. It is because they are female and it is considered a default to be female. It is narrate as follows.

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 heir 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. Her father had been an attorney in Meryton, and had left for thousand pounds (*Pride and Prejudice*, 25)

The entailment of Longbourn then, falls into a cousin of Mr. Bennet. He is the one from the male line for he is the only one who is a relative of Mr. Bennet. The cousin, Mr. Collins, is then, suppose to be the one who will entail Longbourn soon after Mr. Bennet die. It is said by Mr. Bennet to the family like this.

'About a month ago I received this letter, and about a fortnight ago I answered it, for I thought it a case of some delicacy, and requiring early attention. It is from my cousin, Mr. Collins who, when I am dead, may turn you all out of this house as soon as he pleases' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 52).

It is also stated by Lady Catherine to Elizabeth when the ladyship invites her at Rosings as follows.

'Your father's estate is entailed on Mr. Collins, I think. For your sake,' turning to Charlotte, 'I am glad of it; but otherwise I see no occasion for entailing estates from the female line' (*Pride and prejudice*, 159).

The effect of the practice of the entailment for the women is that the women suffer from it. They actually cannot accept the concept and the practice of the entailment of the male line. This can be prove from Mrs. Bennet's statement relate to this after she knows that Longbourn is no longer be entailed by Mr. Collins. It is express to her husband as follows.

‘Oh! My dear,’ cried his wife, ‘I cannot bear to hear that mentioned. Pray do not talk of that odious man. I do not think it is the hardest thing in the world that your estate should be entailed away for 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.’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 58)

‘I never can be thankful, Mr.Bennet, for anything about the entail. How any one could have conscience to entail away an estate from one’s own daughters I cannot understand; and all for the sake of Mr.Collins too! \_ Why should *he* have more than anybody else?’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 129)

The same expression is also said by Mrs. Bennet to Mr. Collins. The entailment of Longbourn, she say, is a grievous affair to her daughters.

‘You are very kind, sir, I am sure; and I wish with all my heart it may prove so; for else they will be destitute enough. Things are settled so oddly.’

‘You allude perhaps to the entail of this estate.’

‘Ah! Sir, I do indeed. It is a grievous affair to my poor girls, you must confess. Not that I mean to find fault with you, for such thing I know are all chance in this world. There is no knowing how estates will go when once they come to be entailed’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 61).

From the quotations above, it can be concluded that women have no economic individuality. They are dependent on men in financial aspects. Entailment is a proof of the conclusion. And the concept and the practice of the entailment have an affect on the women. They actually cannot accept the entailment. They suffer from it.

#### **b. Purpose of Marriage**

In marriage, women are also weak in the position relate to property. They are dependent very much on their husband. As shown in *Pride and Prejudice* women get married with the consideration only of property and security as the foundation. This may be because women generally have no financial or economic individuality. To get what they need in life, they need only good property or

wealth from men to be their husband. For this, women may marry as rich a man as possible. They marry only for a comfortable home. They also tend to accept the proposal of a man with the consideration of good property.

### 1) The wanted men

To get property, women will marry a man who is very rich. For this, they seem to compete among themselves to get the rich husband. As if it is a pride for a family whose daughter is married to a young man who has a large fortune or very good income. It is also a pride for a family to have many daughters married to men who have a good house or large state. The income, fortune, and estate are, therefore, the indications of having good wealth and security. It is very explicitly expressed in the novel; the notion above can be inferred from this quotation of the conversation between Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet below. The first is about her happiness over Bingley coming to Netherfield. And the second is about thinking of his marrying one of her daughters.

‘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!’

‘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’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 2).

When Jane is engaged to Bingley who has a fortune of five thousand a year, Mrs. Bennet is very much in happiness. And what she directly expresses after

knowing Jane's engagement with Bingley is related to Jane's fortune of being engaged to a rich man. Her happiness is not because Jane will be married by Bingley, but rather, because Bingley is a man of good fortune and wealth. When Mr. Bennet says that Jane will always exceed the income after her marriage with Bingley, his wife says something as follows.

'Exceed their income! My dear Mr. Bennet,' cried his wife, 'what are you talking of? Why, he has four or five thousand a year, and very likely more.' Then addressing her daughter, "Oh! My dear, dear Jane, I am so happy! I am sure I shan't get a wink of sleep all night. I knew it would be. I always say it must be so, at last (*Pride and Prejudice*, 336).

And when Elizabeth is proposed by Mr. Darcy, who is a man, consider as having a very large fortune and wealth, she is over joy. She may have forgotten that before that she has never considered Mr. Darcy. She even abuses him almost wherever and whenever she sees Mr. Darcy. After his proposal to Elizabeth she changes and expresses her joy as this.

'Good gracious! Lord blesses me! Only think! Dear me! Mr. Darcy! Who would have thought it! And is it really true? Oh! My sweetest Lizzy! How rich and how great you will be! What pin-money, what jewels, what carriages you will have! Jane's is nothing to it-nothing at all. I am so pleased-so happy. Such a charming man! - So handsome! So tall! - Oh, my dear Lizzy! Pray apologize for my having disliked him so much before. I hope he will overlook it. Dear, dear Lizzy. A house in town! Everything that is charming! Three daughters married! Ten thousand a year! Oh, Lord! What will become of me I shall go distracted' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 367).

'My dearest child,' she cried, 'I can think of nothing else! Ten thousand a year, and very likely more! 'This as good as Lord!' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 367).

The narration of Sir William and Lady Lucas after Charlotte's marriage to

Mr. Collins also implies that women are especially getting married for property.

Sir William and Lady Lucas were speedily applied to for their consent; and it was bestowed with a most eligible match for their daughter to whom

they could give little fortune; and his prospects of future wealth were exceedingly fair. Lady Lucas began directly to calculate with more interest than the matter had ever excited before, how many years longer Mr. Bennet was likely to live; and Sir William gave it as his decided opinion, that whenever Mr. Collins should be in possession of the Longbourn estate, it would be highly expedient that both he and his wife should make the appearance at St. James's. The whole families in short were properly overjoyed on the occasion (*Pride and Prejudice*, 120).

From this quotation, it can be seen that family will consider economy of a man before anything else. Parents see to consider wealth and fortune in their daughter's marriage. It is happiness or a pride when a family has daughters who have married to men of large fortune or good wealth. Though Jane and Elizabeth don't come into a marriage only because of wealth, however, their family, especially their mother, really considers the property and get very happy and proud of their daughter, Charlotte. It can be concluded that the families considered property and fortune in marriage. And women implicitly marry for property.

## **2) Marriage for a comfortable home**

In the case of getting good security, women tend to marry for comfortable home. They need only a good or fine house or estate that can give them comfort. With this they can enjoy their domestic work as wives for their husband, as mothers for their children, and as good relatives for their husband's connections. Charlotte is an example of this case. She marries only to get comfortable home. When she meets Mr. Collins who has a fine house, good job, and good connection including that with Lady Catherine de Bourgh, she just accepts his proposal only four days after Mr. Collins proposed to Elizabeth but is rejected. Charlotte thinks that if Mr. Collins marries her, she will get everything she needs, including the comfortable home. She also thinks will get a chance of happiness in her marriage



with Mr. Collins because of his owned. It is state by Charlotte to Elizabeth as follows.

I am not romantic you know. I never was. I ask only a comfortable home; and considering Mr. Collins's character, connection, and situation in life, I am convinced that my chance of happiness with him is as fair, as most people can boast on entering the marriage state' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 123).

About the marriage for a comfortable home is also narrated through the character of Sir William, the father of Charlotte after his daughter's marriage to Mr. Collins.

Sir William staid only a week at Hunsford; but his visit was long enough to convince him of his daughter's being most comfortably settled, and of her possessing such a husband and such a neighbor as were not often met with (*Pride and Prejudice*, 162).

Mr. Collins's talks to Elizabeth also indicate that he has the same opinion about what women need in marriage in general. With his confidence of his owning a fine situation in life and a good connection with the ladyship, he thinks that he may not be rejected. It is because he considers he can make every woman happy with his comfortable home and situation in life.

It does not appear to me that my hand is unworthy your acceptance, or that the establishment I can offer would be any other than highly desirable. My situation in life, my connection with the family of De Bourgh, and my relationship to your own, are circumstances highly in my favor; and you should take it into farther consideration that in spite of your manifold attractions, it is by no means certain that another offer of marriage may ever be made you' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 106).

But Elizabeth is different from women in general. She does not only need the comfortable home that Mr. Collins offers to her. But also love, moral and mind. Because of this she then rejects his proposal.



### c. Being Beautiful and Accomplished

In *Pride and Prejudice*, women are portrayed as being always beautiful and accomplished. Women are to be always sweet, tender, and beautiful, especially when they are together with men. They must be good in manner, sweet and tender in appearance, nice in dressing and hair doing, etc, addition, in relation to the beauty women must have, she must be able to sing, dance, and play a musical instrument. They must possess all these capabilities. To be a good performer in playing music or to be a good dancer and praised by people especially men is a woman's pride.

Meanwhile, women are also to be accomplished. It means, for example, that a woman must have capability of painting the table, covering the screen, and netting purses. It is a domestic felicity that women have if the woman has all these capabilities. Being able to play a musical instrument, sing, dance, draw, and read extensively to improve the mind is the addition for a woman to be considered as really accomplished woman.

Elizabeth is represented as being different from many young women in general. She is independent and intelligent. Her being different makes her considered as wild and impertinent. She is considered not beautiful. When she comes to Netherfield to visit Jane, she, because of the rain and wind, looked wild. Soon after she disappears from Miss Bingley's eyes, she becomes an object to be discussed.

She was shown into the breakfast-parlour, where all about Jane were assembled, and where her appearance created a great deal of surprise. That she should have walked three miles so early in the day, in such dirty weather, and by her self, was almost incredible to Mrs. Hurst and Miss

Bingley; and Elizabeth was convinced that they held her in contempt for it (*Pride and Prejudice*, 30)

When dinner was over, she returned directly to Jane, and Miss Bingley began abusing her as soon as she was out of the room. Her manners were pronounced to be very bad indeed, a mixture of pride and impertinence; she had no conversation no style, no taste, no beauty. Mrs. Hurst thought the same added,

‘She has nothing, n short, to recommend her, but being an excellent walker. I shall never forget her appearance this morning. She really looked almost wild.’

‘She did indeed, Louisa. I could hardly keep my countenance. Very nonsensical to come at all! Why must *she* be scampering about the country, because her sister had a cold/ her hair so untidy, so blowsy?’

‘ Yes, and her petticoat, I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, I am absolutely certain; and the gown which had been let down to hide it, not doing its office’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 32).

Before her daughter go to Netherfield in the mud and the wind, Mrs.

Bennet also object to Elizabeth’s going for this reason.

‘How can you be so silly,’ cried her mother, ‘as to think of such thing, in all this dirt! You will not be fit to be seen when you get there’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 29).

In relation to the accomplish women discuss in the novel, it can be seen through the conversation of Elizabeth, Mr. and Miss Bingleys, and Darcy. It is about what women generally should be like and what men expected the women to be.

‘It is amazing to me,’ said Bingley,’ how long ladies can have patience to be so very accomplished, as they all are.’

“All young ladies accomplished! My dear Charles, what do you mean?”

‘Yes, all of them, I think. They all paint tables cover screens and need purses. I scarcely know any one who cannot do all this, and I am sure I never heard a young lady spoken of for the first time, without being informed that she was very accomplished.’

‘Your list of the common extent of accomplishment,’ said Mr. Darcy,’ has too much truth. The word is applied to many a woman who deserves it no otherwise than by netting a purse, or covering a screen, But I am very far from agreeing with you in your estimation of ladies in general. I cannot

boast of knowing more than half a dozen, in the whole range of my acquaintance, that are really accomplished.'

'Nor, I am sure,' said Miss Bingley.

'Then,' observed Elizabeth, 'you must comprehend a great deal in your idea of an accomplished woman.'

'Yes; I do comprehend a great deal in it.'

'Oh! Certainly,' cried her faithful assistant, 'no one can be really esteemed accomplished, who does not greatly surpass what is usually met with. A woman must have a thorough knowledge of music, singing, drawing, dancing, and the modern languages, to deserve the word; and besides all this, she must possess a certain something in her air and manner of walking, the tone of her voice, her address and expression, or the word will be but half deserved.'

'All this she must possess,' added Mr. Darcy, 'and to all this she must yet add something more substantial, in the improvement of her mind by extensive reading' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 35-36).

Mrs. Reynolds, the housekeeper of Darcy's, claims that Miss Darcy is so accomplished for her plays and sing all day. It is stated to Mr. Gardiner when he asks her whether she is handsome.

'Oh! Yes-the handsomest young lady that ever was seen; and so accomplished! - She plays and sings all day long' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 236).

The capability of playing and singing is the capability of a woman to be called accomplished. It is also proved through the conversation between Lady Catherine and Elizabeth. In this, Lady Catherine observes Elizabeth and her sister whether they are accomplished. And when Lady Catherine finds that, not all Bennet sister can't sing and play, she is quite surprised and says that is very strange.

'Do you play and sing?'

'A little.'

'.... Do you sisters play and sing?'

One of them does.'

'Why did not you all learn?-You ought all to have learned..... Do you draw?'

'No, not at all.'

'What, none of you?'

'Not one.'

‘ That is very strange’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 159-160).

From the conversation above, it can be say that there are many considerations about women to be call accomplished. The capability of doing the housework such as painting a table, covering a screen, and netting a purse causes women to be call accomplished. Skills in art like dancing, singing, drawing, and playing a musical instrument are the additional conditions for an accomplish woman. When women have no capability of singing or dancing or drawing, or at least have not learns to sing, dance, or draw, it is considers strange.

## **2. Gap between the Upper and Lower Classes**

People live in society. In the society, they live with many differences from one another. They can be different in character, education, profession, wealth, family, etc. With these differences sometimes people think that they are better than others. They behave as if they are higher than the others. Someone who has good income or wealth, for example, may think that he/she is higher than other people.

Differences in society usually reveal classes in the society. People of good wealth, income, fortune, and education, are consider comprising the upper class. Meanwhile, people of poor family, little education, or low connection are consider to comprise the lower class. A class gap then is creates. It can be seen through the treatment of the upper class people toward the lower class people. The upper class people usually see the lower class people as nothing or unimportant people. They are proud of themselves. They think of only themselves. The lower class people,

conversely, look at the upper class people as having authority and so must be respected.

The description of the gap between the upper and lower classes can be seen in the novel. It is clearly portrayed through the social manner of Lady Catherine and Mr. Darcy, who are considered as belonging to the upper class. There are three kinds of social manners of the upper to the lower as discussed in this study. They are dictatorial, proud, and insulting to the lower class people. Another form of the class gap is the forbiddance of marriage between the upper and the lower class.

#### **b. Social Manners of the Upper toward the Lower Classes**

Treatment or the social manner of the people of the upper class toward the lower class is not good. They are dictatorial, proud, and insulting.

##### **1) Dictatorial**

Lady Catherine, who is considered as belonging to the upper class, is behaving as if she is having authority over others, especially over the people considered as belonging to the lower class. Her character is described by Wickham as follows.

... Her manners were dictatorial and insolent. She has the reputation of being remarkably sensible and clever; but I rather believe she derives part of her abilities from her rank and fortune, part from her authoritative manner (*Pride and Prejudice*, 81).

Her being authoritative or dictatorial can also be seen when Charlotte, her sister, her father, and Elizabeth visit the Ladyship at Rosings. She behaves thus:

When the ladies returned to the drawing room, there was little to be done but to hear Lady Catherine's talk, which she did without intermission till coffee came in, delivering opinion on every subject in so decisive a manner as

proved that she was not used to have her judgment contraverted (*Pride and Prejudice*, 158-159).

She also praises herself of being an important person for she gives advice to money families to have a governess.

‘Aye, no doubt; but that is what a governess will prevent, and if I had known your mother, I should have advised her most strenuously to engage one... It is wonderful how many families have been the means of supplying in that way’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 160).

And when she comes to Longbourn after hearing about Elizabeth’s engagement to Darcy, she shows her being dictatorial to Elizabeth. Getting the responses of Elizabeth to her that seems disrespectful to her, she states her comments. It can be seen that her language represents her being dictatorial to others.

‘Miss Bennet, do you know who I am? I have not been accustomed to such language as this. I am almost the nearest relation he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 342).

‘Let us sit down. You are to understand, Miss Bennet, that I came here with the determined resolution of carrying my purpose, nor will I dissuade from it. I have not been used to submit to any person’s whims. I have not been in the habit of brooking disappointment’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 344).

‘I will not be interrupted. Hear me in silence. My daughter and my nephew are formed for each other....’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 344)

Her being dictatorial is also felt by Elizabeth when she plays a musical instrument. The Ladyship always shows her being dictatorial by giving many instructions to her.

Lady Catherine continued her remarks on Elizabeth’s performance, mixing with them many instructions on execution and taste. Elizabeth received them with all the forbearance of civility; and at the request of the gentlemen remained at the instrument till her ladyship’s carriage was ready to take them all home (*Pride and Prejudice*, 171).

## 2) Proud

Pride of them selves is also the character usually owned by the people of the upper class. Lady Chaterine is proud of herself and it can be seen through her treatment toward the people of the lower class. Coming to Longbourn, she is very proud in her manner.

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, though no request of introduction had been made (*Pride and Prejudice*, 167).

And in relation to music, she is also proud of herself. When the party in Rosings talks about music she gives her statement showing her pride as follows.

'Of music! Then pray speak aloud. It is of all subjects my delight. I must have my share in the conversation, if you are speaking of music. There are few people in England, I suppose, who have more true enjoyment of music than my self, or a better natural taste. If I had ever learnt, I should have been a great proficient' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 167).

## 3) Insulting to lower class people

Having good wealth and income and considered as people from the upper class, Miss Bingley and Lady Chaterine tend to insult the lower class. They insult Elizabeth and her family of having only low connection and of having no fortune. Miss Bingley insult Elizabeth when Darcy seem to fall in love with her and consider the prospect if they get married. She insult Elizabeth's mother by saying:

'I hope,' said she, as they were walking together in the shrubbery the next day, 'you will give your mother-in-law a few hints, when this desirable event takes place, as to the advantage of holding her tongue; and if you can compass it, do cure the younger girls of running after the officers.-And, if I may mention so delicate a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses' (*Pride and Prejudice* , 49).



Miss Bingley also insults Elizabeth in relation to her family by the following remarks. It is said to Darcy when they talk about the possibility of their getting married.

‘Do let the portraits of your Uncle and Aunt Philips be placed in the gallery at the Pemberly. Put them next to your great uncle the judge. They are in the same profession, you know; only in different lines. As for your Elizabeth’s picture, you must not attempt to have it taken, for what painter could do justice to those beautiful eyes?’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 49).

Meanwhile Lady Catherine also insults Elizabeth when she hears her engagement to Darcy. She disapproves of Darcy’s proposal to Elizabeth for she comes from a family of low connection. United with Darcy’s family, the prospect will be like this below, as stated by Lady Catherine.

‘Yes, Miss Bennet, interest; for do not expect to be noticed by his family or friends, if you wilfully act against the inclinations of all. You will be censured, slighted, and despised, by every one connected with him. Your alliance will be a disgrace; your name will never even be mentioned by any of us’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 343).

Furthermore, Lady Catherine mocks Elizabeth in relation to Lydia’s elopement with Wickham. She thinks that Lydia and Wickham will pollute Pemberly if Elizabeth gets married with Darcy.

To all the objection I have already argued, I have still another to add. I am no stranger to the particulars of your youngest sister’s infamous elopement. I know it all; that the young man’s marrying her, was a patched-up business, that the expense of your father and uncles, and is such a girl to be my nephew’s sister? Is her husband; is the son of his late father’s steward, to be his brother? Heaven and earth!-of what are you thinking? Are the shades of Pemberly to be thus polluted? (*Pride and Prejudice*, 345-346).

Coming to Longbourn, Lady Catherine also insults the Bennets in relation to the condition of Longbourn. She is very proud of her own situation and condition and then insults the Bennets as follows.



‘You have a very small park here,’ returned Lady Catherine after a short silence (*Pride and Prejudice*, 340).

‘This must be a most inconvenient sitting room for the evening, in summer; the windows are full west’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 340).

### **c. Forbidden Marriage among people of the Upper and the Lower Class**

The class gap in society is not only found in the social manner of the upper to the lower class people, but also in marriages across the classes. The practices of marriage between people of the two classes do not happen. It is because there is forbidden is considered as a mismatch. It is something that breaks the rule in the society.

The practices of such a marriage, however, happen in *Pride and Prejudice*. It is the own between Darcy and Elizabeth. The former is a man having a large fortune of a large estate. The latter is considered as having no fortune. She has only low connection. It is also the marriage between Bingley and Jane. When these marriages happened, especially the marriage of Darcy and Elizabeth, many characters in the novel are represented as having objections. They are Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Mr. Collins, Wickham, and Lydia.

Forbidden marriage is said clearly by Lady Catherine de Bourgh when she hears that Darcy is engaged to Elizabeth, a woman considered as belonging to the lower class. She is considered unfit with Darcy since he has come from the upper class.

It also says that Darcy and Miss de Bourgh are splendid in their wealth. Elizabeth’s coming to Darcy’s life will divide them, according to Lady Catherine. It indicates that the marriage between Darcy and Elizabeth is forbidden. Instead,

the marriage of Darcy and de Bourgh is destined for they are considered as the same in wealth and class.

‘Their fortune on both sides is splendid. They are destined for each other by the voice of every member of their respective houses; and what is to divide them? The upstart pretensions of a young woman without family, connections, or fortune. Is this to be endured! But she must not, shall not, be. If you were sensible of your own good, you would not wish to quit the sphere, in which you have been brought up’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 351).

‘You have no regard, then, for the honor and credit of my nephew! Unfeeling, selfish girl! Do you not consider that a connection with you must disgrace him in the eyes of every body?’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 346).

Hearing that Elizabeth is engaged to Darcy, Mr. Collins also states his objection by his letter to Mr. Bennet. The objection based on the class gap between Darcy and Elizabeth.

‘After mentioning the likelihood of this marriage to her ladyship last night, she immediately, with her usual condescension, expressed what she felt on the occasion; when it became apparent, that on the score of some family objections on the part of my cousin, she would never give her consent to what she termed so disgraceful a match’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 351).

If their marriage happens, then, the marriage will be sanctioned with awareness of who Elizabeth is for Mr. Collins is important to consider then her supposed marriage to Darcy.

I thought it my duty to give the speediest intelligence of this to my cousin, that she and her noble admirer may be aware of what they are about, and not run headlong into a marriage which has not been properly sanctioned (*Pride and Prejudice*, 351).

The marriage forbiddance between the upper and the lower class is also indicated through the relationship between Bingley and Jane. Knowing that Bingley she meets to

be interested to Jane and likely to come in to a marriage, Darcy try to save his friend by separating Jane from Bingley he think that such marriage is a most imprudent marriage. It is stated by Darcy's cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam, to Elizabeth.

What he told me was merely this; that he congratulated himself on having lately saved a friend from the inconveniences of a most imprudent marriage.... (*Pride and Prejudice*, 179).

Miss Bingley also has the same opinion that marriage between the upper and the lower class is forbidden. Knowing her relationship to Bingley, she has a comment like this.

'I have an excessive regard for Jane Bennet, she is really a very sweet girl, and wish all my heart she were well settled. But with such a father and mother, and such low connection, I am afraid there is no chance of it' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 33).

Elizabeth also observes that she and her sisters cannot marry a man of the upper class. Her observation toward Jane's problem with Bingley is like this.

We are not rich enough, or grand enough for them; and she is the more anxious to get Miss Darcy for her brother, from the notion that when there has been one intermarriage, she may have less trouble in achieving the second...( *Pride and Prejudice*, 117).

### **3. Matchmaking**

Parents always want to see their children live in happiness. For this, parents may do many things to help their children bring into reality their wish to live in happiness. They may give their children as much experience and knowledge as possibility prepare for the future. In relation to marriage, some parents may choose a match for their soon/daughter. They may involve themselves in matching

for their son or daughter in the hope that their son or daughter will obtain the happiness.

The practice of matchmaking is found in *Pride and Prejudice*. There are two kinds of matchmaking as discussed in this study. One is the matchmaking between persons consider from the upper and upper class. The other is the matchmaking between persons consider from the low and high class. The first kind of matchmaking is between Darcy and Miss de Bourgh whereas the second is between Bingley and Jane and between Darcy and Elizabeth.

**a. Matchmaking among Members of the Upper Class.**

Darcy is considered having a large fortune and respectful family in Derbyshire. He has a large estate named Pemberly. Meanwhile, Miss de Bourgh, the only daughter of Lady Chaterine de Bourgh, is a woman of good fortune in Rosing. Darcy and Miss de Bourgh are cousins. They both have fortune and wealth in life. To keep the wealth, lady Chaterine and Darcy's mother plan to unite them in a marriage. The matchmaking is known from Wickham's talk to Elizabeth.

'Her daughter, Miss de Bourgh, will have a very large fortune, and it is believed that she and her cousin will unite the two estates' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 80).

Lady Chaterine's talk to Elizabeth after she hears that Darcy ever proposed to Elizabeth is also a case of matchmaking. It is directly say to Elizabeth by lady Chaterine about Miss de Bourgh and Darcy.

'The engagement between them is of a peculiar kind. From their infancy, they have been intended for each other. It was the favorite wish of his mother, as well as of here's. While in their cradles, we planned the union...( *Pride and Prejudice*, 343).

My daughter and my nephew are formed for each other. They are descended on the maternal side, from the same noble line; and of father's, from respectable, honorable, and ancient, though untitled families. Their fortune on both sides is splendid. They are destined for each other by the voice of every member of their respective houses ;...( *Pride and Prejudice*, 344).

## **b. Matchmaking among Persons from Different Classes**

Mrs. Bennet is represented as a woman of mean understanding. She only has one aim in her life; that is, to find a good match with a large fortune each of her five daughters. When she hears that Mr. Bingley will purchase Netherfield, she has the idea of making Bingley fall in love with Jane. She does the matchmaking between them. For this purpose, she plans many things. The first is making an acquaintance with Mr. Bingley. The next is making an invitation to Bingley. And the last is giving a chance for Bingley and Jane to be together.

### **1. Making acquaintance**

The idea of matchmaking for Bingley and Jane come soon to Mrs. Bennet's mind only after she hears of Bingley's coming to Netherfield. It is stated to her husband when Mr. Bennet asks her how Bingley's fortune can affect the daughters. A visit to make an acquaintance with Bingley, then, is important. Because a marriage between the upper class and the lower class is forbidden, so Mrs. Bennet must try hard to brook that rule by matching one of her daughter with a rich man as possible. For this, she encourages her husband to carry out her design.

'Design! Nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 2).

‘But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the neighborhood’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 2).

‘But consider your daughter. Only think what an establishment it would be for one of them. Sir William and Lady Lucas are determined to go, merely on that account, for in general you know they visit no new comers. Indeed you must go, for it will be impossible for us to visit him, if you do not’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 2).

‘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’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 2).

From those quotations above, it can be seen that women side are more aggressive, especially Mrs. Bennet who is very enthusiastic to match her daughter with a rich man who has large fortune. And when finally Mrs. Bennet knows that her husband really already make the visit to make the first introduction, she is happy and praises her husband as follows:

‘How good it was in you, my dear Mr. Bennet! But I knew I persuade you at last. I was sure you loved your girls too well to neglect such an acquaintance. Well, how pleased I am! And it is such a good joke, too, that you should have gone this morning, and never said a word about it till now’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 38).

## **2. Making Invitation**

Invitation is also made to make Bingley close to Jane. It is soon done by Mrs. Bennet though for the first invitation, it does not succeed.

Had she found Jane in any apparent danger, Mrs. Bennet would have been very miserable; but being satisfied on seeing her that her illness was not alarming, she had no wish of her removing immediately, as her restoration to health would probably remove her from Netherfield. She would not listen therefore to her daughter’s proposal of being carried at home; neither did the apothecary, who arrived about the same time, think it all advisable (*Pride and Prejudice*, 38).

An invitation to dinner was soon afterwards dispatched; and already had Mrs. Bennet planned the courses that were to do the credit to her housekeeping, when the answer arrived which deferred it all. Mr. Bingley

was obliged to be in town the following day, and consequently unable to accept the honor of their invitation, Mrs. Bennet was quite disconcerted (*Pride and Prejudice*, 7).

Again the invitation to come in Longbourn is say after the ball in Netherfield is over. It is narrated as follows:

When at length they arose to take leave, Mrs. Bennet was most pressingly civil and her hope of seeing the whole family soon at Longbourn; and addressed herself particularly to Mr. Bingley, to assure him how happy he would make them, by eating a family dinner with them at any time, without the ceremony of a formal invitation (*Pride and Prejudice*, 101).

When the gentlemen rose to go away, Mrs. Bennet was mindful of her intended civility, and they were invited and engaged to dine at Longbourn in a few days time.

‘You are quite a visit in my debt, Mr. Bingley,’ she added, ‘for when you went to town last winter, you promised to take a family dinner with us, as soon as you returned. I have not forgotten, you see; and I assure you, I was very much disappointed that you did not come back and keep your engagement’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 326).

The large party is also held in Longbourn with the invitation to Bingley and Darcy to come as the most expected ones.

On Tuesday there was a large party assembled at Longbourn; and the two, who were most anxiously expected, to the credit of their punctuality as sportsmen, were in very good time. When they repaired to the dining room, Elizabeth eagerly watched to see whether Bingley would take the place, which, in all their former parties, had belonged to him, by her sister. Her prudent mother, occupied by the same ideas, forbore to invite him to sit by herself... (*Pride and Prejudice*, 327-328).

Mrs. Bennet had designed to keep the two Netherfield gentlemen to supper; but their carriage was unluckily ordered before any of others, and she had no opportunity of detaining them (*Pride and Prejudice*, 27).

### **3. Giving a chance to Jane and Bingley to be together**

To make Jane and Bingley always close to each other, Mrs. Bennet has many plans. When Miss Bingley invite Jane to come to Netherfield think the



weather is not good, Mrs. Bennet encourage her to go. Even when the rain falls, she is happy for it means that Jane cannot go home and has to stay there longer.

Jane was therefore obliged to go on horseback and her mother attended her to the door with many cheerful prognostics of a bad day. Her hopes were answered; Jane had not been gone long before it rained hard. Her sisters were uneasy for her, but her mother was delighted.

‘This was a lucky idea of mine, indeed!’ said Mr. Bennet, more than once, as if the credit of making it rain were all his own’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 28).

Finally knowing that Jane stays in Netherfield for her being well of the bad weather. She thinks that condition will make Jane and Bingley become closer. She does not worry about her daughter’s condition or afraid of her dying.

Oh! I am not all afraid of her dying. People do not die of little trifling colds. She could be taken care of. As long as she stays there, it is all very well’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 29).

Bingley’s coming to Longbourn gives the good prospect of his proposal to Jane. Knowing this, Mrs. Bennet makes everyone far from Jane and Bingley to give a chance to them to be together. She asks Marry and Elizabeth not to be near Bingley and Jane.

‘Come here, my love, I want to speak to you’ took her out of the room.

‘Lizzy, my dear, I want to speak with you.’

Elizabeth was forced to go.

‘We may as well leave them by themselves you know;’ said her mother as soon as she was in the hall. ‘Kitty and I are going upstairs to sit in my dressing room’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 333).

And knowing that Bingley come in Longbourn with Darcy who, for Mrs. Bennet always makes Darcy go far from Bingley. It is done by asking Elizabeth to accompany Darcy whenever he comes in Longbourn with Bingley.

‘What shall we do with him? Lizzy, you must walk out with him again, that he may not be in Bingley’s way’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 363).



'I advise Mr. Darcy, and Lizzy, and Kitty,' said Mrs. Bennet, 'to walk to Oakham Mount this morning. It is a nice long walk, and Mr. Darcy has never seen the view' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 363).

'I am quite sorry, Lizzy, that you should be forced to have that disagreeable man to your self. But I hope you will not mind it: it is all for Jane's sake, you know; and there is no occasion for talking to him, except just now and then. So, do not put yourself to inconvenience' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 363).

Mrs. Bennet's efforts to make Jane engaged to Bingley finally success. For after their togetherness in Longbourn, Bingley proposes to Jane, one aim that Mrs. Bennet has always expects to gain. Her efforts to make a union between Bingley and Jane is successful through her first making an acquaintance with Bingley, and providing a chance for Bingley and Jane to be together.

### **C. Moral Values Found in *Pride and Prejudice***

Moral values in *Pride and Prejudice* are divided into five categories. They are social relationship, friendship, personality, sisterhood, and marriage. Each of these five categories consists of subcategories. Each subcategory is discussed below.

#### **1. Social Relationship**

##### **a. Judgment by appearance**

One cannot live alone without friend in this world. He/She needs others in society; they meet each other, greet each other, and ask and answer each other questions. In short, they communicate with each other in life.

When someone meets others in a street, office, market, or party, it is possible that he/she gives a value or makes a judgment about them. It is usually done

explicitly, stated to others, or it may be only keep in mind and never states to others. Whatever value he/she gives and whether the value is stated, does matter. He/she may wonder whether the person she meet has a good or bad character, whether he/she conducts good behavior, or conversely, whether the person is poor or rich, whether the person has great intelligence or poor, whether he/she can be wise or not in deciding and doing something or not and so on.

In grasping another's character or behavior, or what and how a person actually is, however, sometimes people make mistakes. It is not uncommon or it may already become a general truth that one who is good looking, handsome or beautiful, and friendly (in short, he/she is good in appearance), is considered to have good behavior, conversely, one who is bad – or ugly – looking, quiet, rough, unsmiling (in short, one who has bad appearance), is usually judged to be bad in behavior. It is even worse that sometimes people only look at the physical appearance or persons before giving a value or a judgment about the character of a person he/she meets or acknowledges.

Judgment making about a person's character is given as an example in this novel. Jane Austen conveys a moral value that one should not judge a person by appearance only through the characters of Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham. The two persons are the two men whom Lizzy is close to. In this novel, Elizabeth and the people around her including her own family are mistaken about the two persons. It is even not only once that they make a mistake in giving judgment about the characters of the two.

Mr. Darcy, in his first appearance in Elizabeth's society, interests people and make them give much attention for he is tall, handsome, and rich (in short a man who would greatly admired especially by the ladies). The description of his first appearance is given in Chapter III (page 7 and 8). At the first time of his coming to Netherfield and attending a party in Meryton, Darcy is judged by people in the party as follows.

...but his friend Mr. Darcy soon drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien; and the report which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of his having ten thousand a year. The gentlemen pronounced him to be a fine figure of a man, the ladies declared he was much handsomer than Mr. Bingley, and he was looked at with great admiration for about half the evening (*Pride and Prejudice*, 7).

Only after a short time after that people change their judgment because they say Mr. Darcy is proud, arrogant, selfish, and disagreeable. The judgment is as below.

...and he was looked at with admiration for about half the evening, till his manner gave a disgust which turned the tide of his popularity, for he was discovered to be proud, to be above his company, and above being pleased; and not all his large estate in Derbyshire could then save him from having a most forbidding, disagreeable countenance, and being unworthy to be compared with his friend (*Pride and Prejudice*, 8).

Darcy himself says something to Bingley that indicates his pride to people. When Bingley asks him to dance with one of the girl at the party, Darcy answers as follows.

'I certainly shall not. You know I detest it, unless I am particularly acquainted with my partner. At such an assembly as this, it would be insupportable. Your sisters are engaged, and there is not another woman in the room, whom it would not be a punishment to me to stand up with' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 9).

After the ball is over and Mrs. Bennet goes home with her five daughters, she reports the ball and also states something about Darcy's character as below.

...for he is a most disagreeable, horrid man, not all worth pleasing. So high and so conceited that there was no enduring him! He walked here, and he walked there, fancying himself so very great! Not handsome enough to dance with! I wish you had been there, my dear, to have given him one of your set down. I quite detest the man (*Pride and Prejudice*, 11).

Darcy's pride also can be seen through Mrs. Bennet's statement that Darcy never talks to anyone in the ball except to his own party.

...for he is such a disagreeable man that it would be quite a misfortune to be liked by him. Mrs. Long told me last night that he sat close to her for half an hour without once opening his lips (*Pride and Prejudice*, 16).

When Sir William approaches Darcy and says that dancing is a charming amusement for young people and use one of the first refinements of polish societies, he answers proudly as below.

'Certainly, Sir; -and it has the advantage also of being in vogue amongst the less polished societies of the world. Every savage can dance' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 22).

Elizabeth states her judgment about Darcy's character directly after his proposal to her. Her judgment about Darcy for the first time of his appearance is states as follows.

'From the very beginning, from the first moment I may almost say, of my acquaintance with you, your manner impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others, where such as to form that ground-word 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' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 187). Such is the judgment about Mr. Darcy when people see him in the first

night in a ball after his arrival. They don't know what he is, and what his manner,

behavior, and personality are actually like but they already make an evaluation about him only after a short time they see him. Once again they are mistaken about him. After they claimed Mr. Darcy to be a proud and disagreeable young man, another matter comes. It is true that he is very proud but people never knows or try to care why he become like that, and what actually his background is to be such a person who has such a character. But Elizabeth, one of those who become prejudice against him, tries to know his real character. When she already knows his background from her own experience together with him when she, her aunt, and her uncle are in Derbyshire and in their house, she can change her judgment about him from a very bad one to a very good one. She can conclude that parts of the judgment may be right but the others are wrong. It is narrated that Mr. Darcy is actually a very kind, good, polite, and helpful person.

The observations of her uncle and aunt now began; and each of them pronounced him to be infinitely superior to anything they had expected. 'He is perfectly well behaved, polite, and unassuming,' said her uncle (*Pride and Prejudice*, 346).

'There is something a little stately in him to be sure,' replied her aunt, but it is confined to his air, and is not unbecoming. I can now say with the housekeeper, that thought some people may call him proud, I have seen nothing of it' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 246).

'From what we have seen of him,' continued Mrs. Gardiner, 'I really should not have thought that he could have behaved in so cruel a way by anybody, as he has done by poor Wickham. He has not an ill-natured look. On the contrary, there is something pleasing about his mouth when he speaks. And there is something of dignity in his countenance, that would not give one a favorable idea of his heart' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 347).

Mrs. Reynold who was Darcy's housekeeper and already lives with Darcy since he is four, give her observation related to Darcy's character as this. It is said that he is the best landlord, the best master.

... I have never had a cross word from him in my life, and I have known him ever since he was four years old' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 237).

... if I was to go through the world, I could not meet with a better (*Pride and Prejudice*, 237).

'He is the best landlord, and the best master,' said she, 'that ever lived. Not like young men now-a-day, who think of nothing but them selves. There is not one of his tenants or servants, but what will give him a good name. Some people call him proud; but I am sure I never saw anything of it. To my fancy, it is only because he does not rattle away like other young men' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 238)

He is according to the housekeeper, good in character. When Mr. Gardiner asks about Darcy related to his marriage, Mrs. Reynold says this:

...I do not who is good enough for him' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 237).

Meanwhile, still related to the judgment making of one's character, Wickham on his first appearance in Meryton interested people. It is narrated as follow:

...His appearance was greatly in his favor; he had all the best part of beauty, a fine countenance, a good figure, and a very pleasing address (*Pride and Prejudice*, 68)

Mr. Wickham was the happy man toward whom almost every female eye was turned,...( *Pride and Prejudice*, 72).

Again, on giving judgment about people around Elizabeth are mistaken.

The good judgment about Mr. Wickham then is ruined when people especially Elizabeth knows his real character. For the first time she is close to Wickham, she is reminded by Miss Bingley about Wickham's character. However, Elizabeth does not believe her. Miss Bingley's statement is like this.

...let me recommend you, however, as a friend, not to give implicit confidence to all his assertions; for as to Mr. Darcy's using him ill, it is perfectly false; for on the contrary, he has been remarkably kind to him,

though George Wickham has treated Mr. Darcy in a most infamous manner...(*Pride and Prejudice*, 92).

Elizabeth ignored it and only after she read Darcy's letter that she can believe that Wickham is bad in character. The truth of Mr. Wickham's character is narrated especially in Mr. Darcy's letter to Elizabeth, especially about Wickham's conduct to Darcy's family and his design elopement with Georgiana, Darcy's sister. Part of Darcy's letter to Elizabeth is like this.

As for my self, it is many years since I first began to think of him in a very different manner. The vicious propensities-the want of principle which he was careful to guard from the knowledge of his best friend, could not escape the observation of a young man of nearly the moments, which Mr. Darcy could not have. Here again I shall give you pain-to what degree you only can tell. But whatever may be the sentiments with Mr. Wickham has created; a suspicion of their nature shall not prevent me from unfolding his real character (*Pride and Prejudice*, 193-194)

Finally after Wickham eloped with Lydia, Elizabeth is really aware that Wickham's character is very bad, wild, and cruel. Wickham's real character is also narrated as deceiving all Meryton. It is narrated that every body in Meryton declare him as the wickedest man in the world.

....My youngest sister has left all his friends-has eloped;- has thrown herself on the power of Mr. Wickham They are gone off together from Brighton...( *Pride and Prejudice*, 265).

All Meryton seemed striving to blacken the man, who, but three months before, had been almost an angel of light. He was declared to be in debt to every tradesman in the place, and his intrigues, all honored with the title of seduction, and had been extended to every tradesman's family. Everybody declared that he was the wickedest young man in the world; and every body began to find out that they had always distrusted the appearances of goodness... (*Pride and Prejudice*, 283).

Jane, after knowing Wickham's character, cries out her surprise as below.

...he owed a good deal in town, but his debt of honour was still more formidable. Mr. Gardiner did not attempt to conceal the particulars from



the Longbourn family; Jane heard them with horror. 'A gamester! She cried. This is wholly unexpected. I had not an idea of it' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 286).

#### **b. Force**

It is generally known that every one is born with the same right; everyone has the same right to live, to get education, to find a job, to get proper treatment from others, and to device the way of living. One therefore, should regard others. One can not do a thing that interferes with the right of someone else. Because one has an opinion or argument that may be different from others, for example, one cannot force another to follow his/her opinion. Even to have a discussion with different arguments is all right in order to get an agreement.

One, however, may consider staking others' opinion or suggestion is a matter of right. There is no force to make anyone do anything that is not his/her consideration.

The moral value that one cannot force another is conveyed in Chapter LVI, XIX, and XX. In Chapter LVI, the author conveys this moral value through the character of lady Chaterine and Elizabeth. In this chapter, Lady Chaterine tried to prevent the marriage between Darcy and Elizabeth because she considers that the designed marriage is a mismatching. The consideration comes from the idea that Darcy, her nephew, was a man of superior society whereas Elizabeth is inferior because she has only low connection. On the basis of this assumption, Lady Chaterine with her pride of her high rank come to Elizabeth and converse with her about her suppose marriage with Darcy and that the new is just hear by her. She



states her strict objection of their marriage and so tries to separate them by forcing her not to accept Darcy.

‘And will you promise me, never to enter into such an engagement? (*Pride and Prejudice*, 345).

With this persuasion, think aware of her lower position, Elizabeth answers that she never did what Lady Catherine’s want. And it is narrated after Lady Catherine still tries to persuade her in such a dialogue as bellow.

‘I will 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 never recede. I shall not go away, till you have given me the assurance I require’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 345).

Again with this persuasion Elizabeth rejects her and gives her reasonable argument as bellow.

‘And certainly never give it. I am not to be intimidated into anything so wholly unreasonable. Your ladyship wants Mr. Darcy to marry your daughter; but would my giving you the wish-for promise; make their marriage at all probable? Supposing him to be attached to me, would my refusing to accept his hand, make him wish to bestow it on his cousin? Allow me to say Lady Catherine that the arguments, with which you have supported this extraordinary application, have been as frivolous as the application was ill-judged. You have widely mistaken my character, if you think can be worked on by such persuasions as these. How far your nephew might approve of your interference in his affairs, cannot tell; but you have certainly no right to concern yourself in mine. I must beg, therefore, to be importuned on the subject’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 345).

When Lady Catherine again says that she refuses to oblige her and obeys the claims of duty, honor, and gratitude, Elizabeth, with anger, states as follows.

‘Neither duty, or honor, nor gratitude,’ replied Elizabeth, ‘have any possible claim on me, in the present instance. No principle of either would be violated by my marriage with Mr. Darcy. and with regard to the resentment of his family, or indignation of the world, if the former were excited by his marrying me, it would not give me one moment’s concern-

and the world in general would have too much sense to join the scorn' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 346).

From the example above it can be taken as a lesson that think having authority and high rank in society, one cannot force others that may be from either the lower or higher rank. Lady Chaterine, think she is considered as one from a high rank, can not force Elizabeth who is considered as the one who come from a lower rank. With her authority and her ladyship already known in society she tries to persuade Elizabeth not to marry Darcy. And with bravery in arguing with her reasonable argument and in keeping her right, Elizabeth, conversely, disobey her and reject her persuasion.

The same moral value is also found through the character of Mr. Collins and Mrs. Bennet in persuading Elizabeth to accept Mr. Collins' proposal. Knowing that Elizabeth already rejected Mr. Collins' proposal, Mrs. Bennet become angry. As a result she tries to make Elizabeth accept him and asks his husband to force Elizabeth as shown the quotations bellow.

'But depend upon it, Mr. Collins, 'she added, 'that Lizzy shall be brought to reason. I will speak to her about it myself directly. She is a very headstrong foolish girl, and does not know her own interest; but I will make her know it' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 108).

'I will go directly to Mr. Bennet, and we shall very soon settle with her, I am sure' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 108).

...you must come and make Lizzy marry Mr. Collins, for she vows she will not have him, and if you do not make haste he will change his mind and not have her' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 108).

To his wife's request, however, Mr. Bennet does not force Elizabeth.

Instead, he gives her an alternative. Mrs. Bennet is disappointed when Elizabeth remained to reject Mr. Collins. She then fails to force her daughter to take her

persuasion. Mr. Collin was finally aware that someone can not force another. It is stated as follows.

If therefore she actually persists on rejecting my suit, perhaps it were better not to force her into accepting me, because if liable to such defects of temper, she could not contribute much to my felicity' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 108).

From two examples above it can be concluded that one cannot force others. Mrs. Bennet can not force Elizabeth to accept Mr. Collins' proposal think she is her own mother. And lady Chaterine failes to force Elizabeth to accept her persuasion not to come into an engagement with Darcy think she is considered as having authority and honor to be obeying especially by the lower rank. Therefore, parents, the authority, or honor cannot do anything when it is against the right of a person.

### **c. Pride and Prejudice**

One must be careful of his/her own character. In society where he/she associates and communicates with other people, he/she may be judged inevitably. It is very possible eventually that his/her character that is judged by others can influence them. One's character may cause problems that are discussed by people around him/her. Some one who is proud in character, for example, can make people become curious to know more about his real character.

Some one's pride, according to the writer of this study, can cause some one else's prejudice. And indicates in the title of the novel, Darcy's and Miss Bingley's pride makes Elizabeth becomes prejudice against them.

Elizabeth's prejudice against Darcy can be seen from the quotation below. He stated her argument about Darcy directly. She says that Darcy has a defect, that is, to hate everybody.

'That is a failing indeed!'-cried Elizabeth. 'Implacable resentment is a shade in a character. But you have chosen your fault well-I cannot really *laugh* at it. You are safe from me.'

'There is, believe, in every disposition a tendency to some particular evil, a natural defect, which not even the best education, can overcome.'

'And your defect is a propensity to hate everybody.'

'And yours,' he replied with a smile, 'is wild fully to misunderstand them' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 54-5).

In another chance, Elizabeth also shows her prejudice in a ball; it is says to Charlotte as bellow.

'I dare say you will find him very agreeable.'

'Heaven forbid! That would be the greatest misfortune of all! To find a man agreeable whom one is determinate to hate! Do not wish me such an evil' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 87).

When finally Elizabeth dances with Darcy, she states her prejudice against is character again this way.

'I remember hearing you once say, Mr. Darcy, that you hardly ever forgave, that your resentment once created was unappeasable. You are very cautious, I suppose, as to it being created.'

'I am,' said he, with a firm voice.

'And never allow yourself to blind by prejudice?'

'I hope not' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 90).

Meanwhile, with Miss Bingley's being proud, Elizabeth also has prejudice a relation to Bingley's leaving for London whereas Bingley was in love with Jane. She thinks that Bingley's departure is based on his sisters' persuasion. It is narrated as bellow.

Even Elizabeth began for to fear-not that Bingley was indifferent- but that his sisters would be successful in keeping him away. Unwilling as she was to admit and idea so destructive to Jane's happiness, and so dishonorable

to the stability of her lover, she could not prevent its frequently recurring. The united effort of his two unfeeling sisters and of his overpowering friend, assisted by the attraction of Miss Darcy and the baseness of London, might be too much, she feared, or the strength of his attachment (*Pride and Prejudice*, 127).

With Jane, Elizabeth's prejudice was also stated as this.

'You persist, then in supposing his sisters influence him.'

'Yes, in conjunction with his friend.'

'I cannot believe it. Why do they try to influence him? They can only wish his happiness, and if he is attached to me, no other woman can secure it.'

'Your first position is false. They may wish many things besides his happiness; they may wish increase of wealth and consequence; they may wish him to marry a girl who has all the importance of money, great connection and pride' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 133).

Elizabeth's observation about Miss Bingley's character caused her prejudice against their pride. The quotations above are the proof that pride can cause prejudice.

#### **d. Understanding one's Characters**

To understand means to be aware of something or someone. It can also mean to know how to deal with something or someone. To understand one's character includes knowing how to deal with someone who has a certain character that may be different from another. It includes knowing to deal with how one behaves with others in society, what his/her principle of life is, how his/her way of thinking is, and so on.

To understand one's character, however, is not an easy thing. To live together or to be his/her friend may be one way to understand someone. But it is not always a successful way. For example, one may fail to understand someone or may misunderstand him/her thought always together in the same place. To understand one's character, in fact, needs time. It may need not only one or two

years. Even it is not impossible that one can already make a friend with someone else but still he/she never understands him/her.

The difficulty in understanding one's character is portrayed in *Pride and Prejudice* by Mrs. Bennet in the case of understanding her husband, by Elizabeth in understanding Darcy, and by the conversation of Elizabeth and Charlotte in observing Bingley in relation to Jane.

To understand or to reveal one's character cannot be done at a moment or from the first appearance. It needs deeper observations. It is as stated by Darcy in conversation with Elizabeth when Elizabeth tries to make out Darcy's character.

'May I ask to what these questions tend?'

'Merely to the illustration of your character,' said she, endeavoring to shake off her gravity. 'I am trying to make it out.'

'And what has your success?'

She shook her head. 'I do not get on at all. I hear such different accounts of you as puzzle me exceedingly.'

'I can readily believe,' answered he gravely, 'that report may vary greatly with respect to me; and I could wish, Miss Bennet, that you were not to sketch my character at the present moment, as there is reason to fear that the performance reflects no credit on either' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 91).

In Chapter VI, this moral value is also revealed again in relation to Jane's acquaintance with Mr. Bingley and the prospect of his marrying her as discussed by Elizabeth and Charlotte. They discussed it in the following quotation.

But though Bingley and Jane meet tolerable often, it is never for many hours together; and as they always see each other in large mixed parties, it is impossible that every moment should be employed in conversing together. Jane should therefore make the most of every hour in which she can command his attention (*Pride and Prejudice*, 19).

That is Charlotte's opinion. What this opinion, however, Elizabeth disagrees. Elizabeth answers, what this statement that also gives her different opinion.

... As yet, she cannot even be certain of the degree of her own regard, nor of its reasonableness. She has known him only a fortnight. She dances four dances with him at Meryton; she saw him one morning at his own house, and has since dined in company with him four times. This is not quite enough to make her understand his character (*Pride and Prejudice*, 19). 'Not as you represent it. Had she merely dined with him, she might only have discovered whether he had a good appetite; but you must remember that four evenings have been also spent together- and four evenings may do a good deal' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 19).

Another Elizabeth's opinion that a short time of togetherness can not open the real character of someone, in this case, Bingley's is stated as follows.

' Yes, these four evenings have enabled them to ascertain that they both like Bingley better than commerce, but with respect to any other leading characteristic, I do not imagine that much has been unfolded' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 19).

Meanwhile, still relates to the understanding one's character, Mrs. Bennet difficulty in understanding her husband's character can be taken as the other example. Mrs. Bennet is narrated as a wife that could not understand her husband's character though they have stayed in the same house for about twenty three-years since they get married. Even when they are already have five daughters. Mrs. Bennet still fails to understand her husband's character.

Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humor, reserve and caprice, that the experience of three and twenty years had been insufficient to make his wife understand his character (*Pride and Prejudice*, 3).

A conclusion can be taken from the examples above that to understand one's character cannot take a moment as in the case of Elizabeth and Darcy. A fortnight is not sufficient as in the case of Jane and Bingley. But it may take a longer time. Even one may never be able to understand the characters of someone



else think they have been together for a long times as in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet.

## **2. Friendship**

In life one cannot live alone. One needs friend to go through life. When one is happy, one needs someone else to share one's happiness. When one is sad, one needs someone else to comfort. When one has a problem, one needs someone else to help in solving the problem. Or when one is sick, one needs some else to take care of one. In short, one needs friend to share one's feelings and minds.

In making friend, however, one should be careful. The persons that one chooses to be friends with may not have the same character or the same position, or come from the same place. But the aim in a friendship is more important. Differences in characters are often times nothing and quite acceptable when the aim of the friendship can be achieved.

Darcy and Bingley, for example, were two men who have different characters; there are even quite opposite in characters.

Mr. Bingley was good looking and gentlemanlike; he had a pleasant countenance and easy, unaffected manner (*Pride and Prejudice*, 7).

Mr. Bingley had soon made himself acquainted with all the principal people in the room; he was lively and unreserved, danced every dance, and was angry that the ball closed so early, and talked of giving one himself at Nether field. Such amiable qualities must speak for themselves. What a contrast between him and his friend! Mr. Darcy danced only once with Mrs. Hurst and once with Miss Bingley, declined being introduced to any other lady, and spent the rest of the evening in walking about the room, speaking occasionally to one of his own party. His character was decided, he was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, and every body hoped he would never come again (*Pride and Prejudice*, 8).



Such is the difference of characters between Darcy and Bingley. However, between them there was a good friendship. They can be friend and help each other. Their steady friendship is narrated as bellow.

Between him and Darcy there was a steady friendship, in spite as great opposition of character. Bingley was endeared to Darcy by the easiness, openness, ductility of his temper, though no disposition could offer a greater contrast to his own, and though with his own he never appeared dissatisfied. On the strength of Darcy's regard Bingley had the firmest reliance, and of his judgment the highest opinion. In understanding Darcy was superior. Bingley was by no means deficient, but Darcy was clever. He was at the same time haughty, reserved, and fastidious, and friend had greatly the advantage. Bingley was sure of being liked wherever he appeared; Darcy was continually giving offence (*Pride and Prejudice*, 14).

About Darcy and Bingley's friendship. Colonel Fitzwilliam, Darcy's cousin, also gives the same acknowledgment when asks by Elizabeth.

'I knew them a little. Their brother is a pleasant-gentleman like man-he is a great friend of Darcy's' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 178-179).

To this Elizabeth answered,

'Oh! Yes,' said Elizabeth dryly- 'Mr. Darcy is uncommonly kind to Mr. Bingley, and a takes a prodigious deal of care of him' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 179).

Hearing Elizabeth's statement, Colonel Fitzwilliam agrees with her by saying.

'Care of him!-Yes, I really believe Darcy does take care him in those points where he most wants care. From something that he told me in our journey hither, have reason to think Bingley very much indebted to him....' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 179).

### **3. Personality**

#### **a. Experience as good Teacher**

Not all bad experiences that already happened are useless. Some people may try to forget them. But there are some people who can learn something from

them. Often people can do something better from a bad experience and finally get their success. Therefore, an experience, thinks quite bad, can be learned as a lesson or can be taken as a good teacher.

In *Pride and Prejudice* a good lesson can much be taken especially from Lydia's elopement with Wickham. It is true that Lydia's conduct make her family ashamed. Even Jane and Elizabeth hardly sympathized with her. She has ruined the Bennet family's name. Everybody blame her. However, Mary tells as a lady who has deep in reading and make extracts, can the moral extractions from Lady's elopement. Her moral extractions are as bellow.

'This is most unfortunate affair; and will probably be much talked of. But we must stem the tide of malice, and pour into the wounded blossoms of each other, the balm of sisterly consolation' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 277). Then perceiving in Elizabeth no inclination of replaying, she added, 'Unhappy as the event must be for Lydia, we may draw from it this useful lesson; that loss of virtue in female is irretrievable-that one false step involves her in endless run-that her reputation is no less brittle than it is beautiful,-and that she cannot be too much guarded in her behavior towards the deserving of the ether sex' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 277-278).

With these moral extractions, Elizabeth is narrated to be in amazement.

Elizabeth lifted up her eyes in amazement, but was too much oppressed to make any reply. Mary, however, continued to console herself with such kind of moral extractions from the evil before them (*Pride and Prejudice*, 278).

Meanwhile, Kitty, who is nearly the same in character with Lydia, change.

She became less ignorant, less irritable, and less insipid.

She was not of so ungovernable a temper as Lydia, and, removed from Lydia's example, she became, by proper attention and management, less irritable, less ignorant, and less insipid (*Pride and Prejudice*, 373).

It is also narrated that Mr. Bennet takes a lesson from Lydia's elopement by being more careful in taking care of his daughters. Though Lydia often invites Kitty and promises balls, he never let her go.

From the farther of Lydia's society she was also carefully kept, and thought Mr. Wickham frequently invited her to come with her, with the promise of balls and young men, her farther never consent her going (*Pride and Prejudice*, 373-374).

From this statement, it is clear that Mr. Bennet can get a lesson from Lydia's elopement. And because he does not want his other daughters to get the same bad experience, he is more careful with Lydia in order that Kitty will not like her.

Finally from the marriage of Lydia and Wickham which starts with an elopement, another lesson can also be taken. Their life is not happy. They always have financial difficulties and always moves from one place to another to get a cheap situation. Moreover, they are much support financially by Elizabeth. This unhappiness of Lydia and Wickham's marriage is described as follows.

Such relief, however, as it was in her power to afford, by the practice of what might be called economy in her private expenses, she frequently sent them. It had always been evident to her that such an income as theirs, under directions of two persons so extravagant in their wants; and whenever they changed their quarters, either Jane or herself were sure of being supplied to, for some little assistance toward discharging their bills. Their manner of living, even when the restoration of peace dismissed them to a home, was unsettled to a home. They were always moving from place to place in quest of cheap situation, and always spending more than they ought (*Pride and Prejudice*, 375).

#### **b. Regrets**

People may say that it is better to leave something unsaid. To keep something unsaid, however, is not always wise. Conversely, one should or even

must say something that may be necessary to tell. It can be a bad or good thing. It may be a truth which is not expected by people but has unfortunately happen. Or it can be a secret about one's character. To tell about the secret of one's character may be needed because sometimes it is better to say something to prevent something worse from happening. And so, to hide a secret is not always good.

Often people think that they need to hide a truth because they think that is not wise to state it to others. The attempt to hide it may succeed, but this may result in a bad thing. Or it sometimes happens that people do not say the truth especially about a bad thing. It may be because they are afraid other people will not believe it because the thing being stated is really unexpected, and yet it happens.

Elizabeth is only one among her family who already knew the character of Mr. Wickham including his behaviors or conducts to others. That Mr. Wickham is wild, cruel, and very bad in character, Elizabeth already knew. However, she never tells people about Wickham but Jane. She already decided not to make the real character of Wickham public with the reason of follows.

... Wickham will soon be gone; and therefore it will not signify to any body here, what he really is. Sometimes hence it will be all found out, and then we may laugh at their stupidity of not knowing it before. At present I will say nothing about it' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 218).

'You are quite right. To have his error made public might ruin him for ever. He is now perhaps sorry for what he has done, and anxious to reestablish a character. We must not make him desperate' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 218).

The decision, however, makes a fatal effect on her sister, Lydia. If her family had already known Wickham's real character, they may not have been deceived by his conduct, and his elopement with Lydia. If Elizabeth has told who

Wickham is and what his real character was like, her father must not have allowed Lydia to go to Brighton, where Wickham is there. But Elizabeth never tell her family about him. This makes Elizabeth regretful.

‘Had I but explained some part of it only-some part of what I learnt, to my own family! Had his character been known, this could not have happened? But it is all, all too late now’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 265).

‘When my eyes were opened to his real character. Oh! Had I known what I ought, what I dared, to do! But I knew not-I was afraid of doing too much. Wretched, mistake!’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 266).

To Jane, her regret is stated as follows.

‘Oh, Jane, had we been less secret, had we told what we knew of him, this could not have happened!’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 79).

In the same case, Mr. Bennet also felt regretful for not taking Elizabeth’s advice not to let Lydia go to Brighton. Because he let Lydia go to Brighton, he thinks it was his own doing that cause Lydia’s elopement.

‘It was not till the afternoon, when he joined them at tea, that Elizabeth ventured to introduce the subject; and then, on her briefly expressing her sorrow for what he must have endured, he replied,’ Say nothing of that. Who should suffer but my self? It has been my own doing, and ought to feel it’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 287).

‘then, after a short silence, he continued,’ Lizzy, I bear you no ill-will for being justified in your advice to me last May, which, considering the event, seems some greatness of mind’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 288).

As for Mrs. Bennet, she expressed her regret as narrated as follows.

Mrs. Bennet, to whose apartment they all repaired, after a few minutes conversation together, received them exactly as might be expected; with tears and lamentation of regret, invectives against the villainous conduct of Wickham, and complaints of her own sufferings and ill usage; blaming every body but the person to whose indulgence the errors of her daughter must be principally owing (*Pride and Prejudice*, 275).

### c. Parent’s Teaching

Teaching in childhood is important; it can influence the personality or character of someone. It is because in their very early age, children usually spend their time together with their parents' care and under their parents' education. Because education in early age can determine the character of someone when he/she is adult, it is, therefore, necessary for parents to be careful in teaching their children. Misteaching must be avoided in order to prevent a bad effect in personality.

*Pride and prejudice* presents three persons that the writer of this thesis considers to be ones that get misteaching in their childhood and get the effect when they are adults. There are Lydia, Collins, and Darcy. Through the there persons it can be proved that misteaching in childhood can effect the character of someone.

Darcy as described in the novel is a son of the late Mr. Darcy who has a very large fortune. Nevertheless, his parents especially his father mist taught him when he is a child. The effect of this is that in his adulthood he because he becomes selfish and proud in his character, as a result of his father's misteaching. He explains it to his lover Elizabeth as follows.

Painful recollections will intrude, which cannot, which ought not to be repelled. I have been a selfish being all my life, in practice, though not in principle. As a child I was taught what was right, but I was not taught to correct my temper. I was given good principles, but left to follow them in pride and conceit. Unfortunately an only son, (for many years an only child) I was spoilt by my parents, who thought good themselves, (my father particularly, all that was benevolent and amiable), allowed, encouraged, almost taught me to be selfish and overbearing, to care for none beyond my own family circle, to think meanly of all the rest of the world, to think meanly of all their sense and word compared with my own. Such I was, from eight to eight and twenty; and such I may still have been but for you, dearest, loveliest Elizabeth! (*Pride and Prejudice*, 357).



Meanwhile, Mr. Collins, represent as a man of fatuous, stupid, and proud character, was another example of misteaching. It is because he is guarded by his illiterate father.

... the greatest part of his life having been spent under the guidance of an illiterate and miserly father; and though he belonged to one of the universities, he had merely kept he necessary terms, without forming at it any useful acquaintance. The subjection in which his father gad brought him up, gad given him great humility of manner, but it was now a good deal counteracted by the self-conceit of a weak head, living in retirement and the consequential feelings of early and unexpected prosperity (*Pride and Prejudice*, 66).

As for Lydia's character that Mrs. Gardiner, her aunt, is told, Elizabeth describes it. It is narrated that Lydia's elopement is an effect of her wild manner. And it is indicated implicitly that what resulted in Lydia character and conduct had been her parent's misteaching.

But she is very young; she has never been taught to think on serious subject; and for the last half year, nay, for a twelve month, she has been given up to nothing but amusement and vanity. She has been allowed to dispose of her time in the most idle and frivolous manner, and to adopt any opinion that came in her way. Since the-shire were first quartered in Meryton, nothing but love, flirtation, and officers, have been in her head (*Pride and Prejudice*, 271-271).

There is also mention of Elizabeth's regret of her parents' failure in teaching their daughters and especially the youngest. Her father never make their manners right and seem to laugh at them and her mother, in fact, support her bad manner.

Her father, contented whit laughing at them, would never exert himself to restrain the wild giddiness of his youngest daughter; and hr mother, with manner so far from right herself, was entirely insensible of the evil. Elizabeth had frequently united with Jane in an Endeavour to check the imprudence of Chaterine and Lydia; but while they were supported by

their mother's indulgence, what chance could be there of improvement? (*Pride and Prejudice*, 206).

From those there examples, it can be concluded that parents' misteaching toward their children will affect their character when they become adults. The failure of parents of their misteaching of the children can be seen through their character of behavior as adults. It can be seen in Darcy, who became selfish and proud because of his father, who has spoilt and mistaught him; in Mr. Collins, who becomes pompous and proud because of his illiterate and miserly father's guidance; and in Lydia, who became wild, vain, and careless in manner, because of her parents' ignorance in teaching her.

#### **d. Reading**

A book is a window of the world. This statement may be true for by reading people can get knowledge, information, or experience that they do not know yet. With the knowledge and information, people can widen their view. Certain problems of life, for example, with their solutions can make people know more about life and its problems, and how to deal with them. A book, therefore, can make people wise in life.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, Mary is represented as a woman who is good at reading books. She makes extracts from what she reads. She could make reflection from the books she reads. It is as what her father asks about the form of introduction.

'Do you consider the form of introduction, and the stress that is laid on them as nonsense? I cannot quite agree with you there. What say you



Mary? For you are a young lady of deep reflection I know, and read great books, and make extracts' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 5).

This part does not give a strong proof. However, its enough to show that Mary is good at reading and make extracts. Another part that may give more proof can be found when in relation with the observation of Darcy's character; Mary can differentiate between pride and vanity. Moreover, she like Elizabeth seems to forgive Darcy's pride with a reasonable argument. She is wiser than the others.

'Pride,' observed Mary, who piqued herself upon the solidity of her reflections, is a very ailment I believe. By all that I ever read, I am convinced that it is very common indeed, that human nature is particularly prone to it, and that there are few of us who do not cherish a feeling of self complacency on the score of some quality or other, real or imaginary. Vanity and pride are different then, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being painful. Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 17).

In dealing with Lydia's elopement, she is also wise. Whereas everyone blames her as evil, she can take the moral extraction from the evil before her.

This is a most unfortunate affair; and will probably be much talked of. But we must stem the tide of malice, and pour into the wounded blossoms of each other, the balm of sisterly consolation.'.... Then perceiving in Elizabeth no inclination of replying, she added, 'Unhappy as the event must be for Lydia, we may draw from it this useful lesson; that loss of virtue in a female is irretrievable-that one false step involves her in endless ruin-that her reputation is no less brittle than it is beautiful,-and that she can not be too much guarded in her behavior towards the deserving of the other sex' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 277-278).

#### **e. Wealth and Rank**

There are many reasons that can cause people to become selfish and haughty or proud. The reasons may be intelligence, wealth, rank, and social position. With wealth, intelligence, rank people may feel that they are superior

compare to others. They think of themselves as more important than others. They are then proud of themselves, and think of themselves more and of others less.

The idea above can be seen in the implication of *Pride and Prejudice* through the characters of the haughty Lady Chatterine, the proud and selfish Mr. Darcy, and the stupid but proud Mr. Collins.

Mr. Darcy is narrated as being proud. However, his pride can be forgiven because he has something that tended to make him proud. Through the conversation among Charlotte, Elizabeth, and Marry, the reasons that may have caused his pride can be seen.

‘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 ‘that is very true,’ replied Elizabeth, ‘and I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified me’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 16-17).

The two Miss Bingley are also represented but it is narrated that their fortune, their respectable family, and their association with the people of high rank make them proud and arrogant. It is narrated in Elizabeth’s observation as follows.

They were in fact very fine ladies; not deficient in good humor when they were pleased, or in the power of being agreeable where they chose it, but proud and conceited. They were rather handsome, had been educated in one of the first private seminaries in town, had a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, were in the habit of spending more than they ought, and of associating with the people of rank; and therefore in every respect entitled to think well of themselves, and meanly of others. They were of a respectable family in north of England; a circulation more deeply impressed on their memories than their brother’s fortune and their fortune had been acquired by trade (*Pride and Prejudice*, 12-13).

The pride of Lady Chaterine is also narrated because of her rank and fortune.

It is stated by Wickham to Elizabeth as follows.

‘I believe her to be both in a great degree,’ replied Wickham; ‘I have not seen her for many years, but I very well remember that I never liked her and that her manners were dictatorial and insolent. She has the reputation of being remarkably sensible and clever; but I rather believe she derives part of her abilities from her rank and fortune, part from her authoritative manner and the rest from the pride of her nephew, who chooses that everyone connected with him, should have an understanding of the first class’ (*Pride and Prejudice*, 81).

Meanwhile, Mr. Collins’s pride is also narrated as the result of his being rector in Hunford, his connection with Lady Chaterine. It is his authority of being a rector and his wealth from the Ladyship that make him proud and selfish.

A fortune chance had recommended him to Lady Chaterine de Bourgh when the living of Hunsford was vacant; and the respect which he felt for her high rank, and his veneration for her as his patroness, mingling with a very good opinion of himself, of his authority as a clergyman, and his right as a rector made him altogether a mixture of pride and obsequiousness, self-importance and humility (*Pride and Prejudice*, 66).

Being proud is indeed a bad character. However, some people may forgive people who have this character. It is because pride is sometimes proper and justifiable. It is because people can understand that sometimes wealth and fortune cause some people to be proud and selfish.

#### **4. Sisterhood**

A family is unity. There are usually at least a father, mother, sons and/or daughter as the members of the family. A family usually lives together in a house. In the house, the members of the family can give and receive love and affection to and from one another. They can care for one another by giving attention, helping

to solve problems, taking care when one is sick, reminding one's business, etc.

This can be done between father and mother, brother and brother, brother and sister, sister and sister, etc. in short, in a family there should be love and affection to and from one another.

The Bennets is a family with five daughters. Jane and Elizabeth are the two eldest daughters of the Bennets that are presented as the more intelligent and the less ignorant compare with their three younger sisters. They are the two characters who are mostly narrated as having the main problems in the novel. As the two elders, they are often together. They care for each other. They help for each other; Elizabeth proves her love and affection to Jane when Jane is sick in Netherfield. She neither decides to go to Netherfield think there was no carriage nor is she a horse-woman. She then, was to walk there for three miles, an extraordinary thing to be done by a woman at that time.

Elizabeth, feeling really anxious, was determined to go to her, though the carriage was not to be had, and as she was no horse-woman, walking was her only alternative. She declared her resolution. 'No, indeed. I do not wish to avoid the walk. The distance is nothing, when one has a motive; only three miles. I shall be back by dinner' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 29).

And when finally she arrive in Netherfield she is glad. It is narrated follows.

Elizabeth was glad to be taken to her immediately; and Jane, who had only been withheld by the fear of giving alarm or inconvenience, from expressing on her note how much she longed for such a visit, was delighted at her entrance (*Pride and Prejudice*, 30).

Elizabeth really shows her great love and affection to Jane. She takes care of her in Netherfield. About this, it is narrated as follows.

Elizabeth passed the chief of the night in her sister's room, and in the morning had the pleasure of being able to send a tolerable answer to the enquiries which she very early received from Mr. Bingley by a housemaid, and some time afterwards from the two elegant ladies who waited on his sisters. In spite of this amendment, however, she requested to have a note sent to Longbourn, desiring her mother to visit Jane, and from her own judgment of her situation (*Pride and Prejudice*, 37-38).

Elizabeth is always in Jane's room and never joins the others. She takes care of Jane.

Elizabeth joined them again only to say that her sister was worse, and that she could not leave her (*Pride and Prejudice*, 37).

Such is the form of love and affection of Elizabeth toward her sister. Her love and affection are showed especially when Jane is sick.

## **5. Marriage**

Before one decides to get married, he/she must have many considerations or reasons. The reasons or considerations may be different from each other. One may get married to continue his/her generation or to have children. Others may get married to achieve happiness in life by forming a family. Someone else may want to come into marriage because of sex or great passion. Beauty and youth may be the other reasons that make people decide to get married. Because he/she is young and having beauty and finding the match that is also still young and beautiful in performance, he/she then comes into a marriage.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, this case about marriage because sex, youth, and beauty is portrayed. Besides, the marriage because of moral and intelligence is also represented. The first kind of marriage results in happiness whereas the second can achieve the happiness. The husband can improve his moral in life and the wife can get her liberty as an intelligent and moral woman in marriage.

Of the practice of marriages in *Pride and Prejudice*, two kinds will be discussed. These are Lydia's and Wickham's and Mr. and Mrs. Bennet's marriages that are based on passion, beauty, and youth, and youth and Darcy and Elizabeth's marriage which is based on moral intelligence as the consideration.

Lydia is still very young. She is a girl of about sixteen. She is represented as giving Great Spirit and is always crazy of the army officers staying in Meryton during the winter. When she sees Wickham who is good-looking, gentlemen-like, and agreeable, she feel in love with him and come into then elopement with him. Their marriage, therefore, as Elizabeth observes, result in unhappiness. The result of their marriage is as pictured bellow.

How Wickham and Lydia were to be supported in tolerable independence, she could not imagine. But how little of permanent happiness could belong to a couple who were only brought together because their passions were stronger than their virtue, she could easily conjecture (*Pride and Prejudice*, 300).

In relation to the economy after her marriage with Wickham, Lydia is really in bad condition and so need some help from Elizabeth. It is state to Elizabeth by her letter as follows.

It is a great comfort to have you so rich, and when you have nothing else to do, I hope you will think of us. I am sure Wickham would like a place at court very much, and I do not think we shall have quite money enough to live upon without some help. Any place would do, of about three or four hundreds a year; but however, do not speak to Mr. Darcy about it, if you had rather not (*Pride and Prejudice*, 374).

About Lydia and Wickham's marriage as the result of marriage only by sex, beauty, and youth is as described bellow.

Their manner of living, even when the restoration dismissed them to a home, was unsettled in the extreme. They were always moving from place to place in quest of a cheap situation, and always spending more than they



ought. His affection for her youth and manner, she retained all the claims to reputation which her marriage had given her (*Pride and Prejudice*, 375).

In the same case, Mr. Bennet also finds unhappy marriage because of his youth and beauty bringing him into a marriage. It is as described bellow.

Had Elizabeth's opinion been all drawn for her own family, she could not have formed a very pleasing picture of conjugal felicity or domestic comfort. Her father captivated by youth and beauty, and that appearance of good humor, which youth and beauty generally give, had married a woman whose weak understanding and liberal mind, had very early in their marriage put an end to all the real affection for her. Respect, esteem, and confidence, had vanished forever; and all his views of domestic happiness were overthrown. But Mr. Bennet was not of a disposition to seek comfort for the disappointment which his own imprudence had brought on, in any of those pleasure which too often console the unfortunate for their folly or their vice (*Pride and Prejudice*, 228).

On the other hand, Darcy and Elizabeth's marriage is not base on beauty and youth but rather on the intelligence and moral that the two had. It can be seen from this quotation bellow that Darcy admires Elizabeth not for her manner of behavior or beauty but on her intelligence, that is on the liveliness of Elizabeth's mind. It is stated by Darcy to her when Elizabeth asks if he admired her.

'My beauty you had early withstood, and as for my manners-my behavior to you was at least always bordering on the uncivil, and I never spoke to you without rather wishing to give you pain than not. Now be sincere; did you admire me for my impertinence?' 'For the liveliness of your mind, I did' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 368).

About Darcy's moral to Elizabeth that because the reasons for Elizabeth to love Darcy is stated. It can be seen that Darcy's moral in relation to his help to Lydia's elopement had great effect on Elizabeth and makes her consider Darcy's proposal and finally accept it.

'How unlucky that you should have a reasonable answer to give, and that I should be so reasonable as to admin it? But I wonder how long you would have gone, f you have been left to yourself. I wonder when you would

have spoken, if had not asked you! My resolution of thanking you for your kindness to Lydia and certainly great effect. *Too much*, I am afraid; for what becomes of the moral, if our comfort springs from a breach of promise, for I ought not to have mentioned the subject? This will never' (*Pride and Prejudice*, 369).

From the three marriages above, it can be concluded that Lydia and Wickham's marriage based on sex and beauty and Mr. and Mrs. Bennet's marriage based on beauty and youth result in unhappiness. Conversely, Darcy and Elizabeth's marriage have happiness life because their marriage is based on morality and mind.





## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents three sections. The first section is the conclusion, which is extracted from the research finding. The second section is the suggestion.

#### C. Conclusion

The main objectives of this study are to find out the social problems and moral values presented in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. The data are all the paragraphs found in the novel. There are all 2016 paragraphs to be analyzed in the novel. The researcher presents two items of conclusions as follows.

1. In the case of the social problems found in *Pride and Prejudice* three categories of social problems can be found. The three categories concern women's position, a gap between the upper and lower classes, and matchmaking. In the novel, women tend to have no economic independence. They tend to marry for property and security. For this, the women seem to try to marry a man who is very rich and marry to seek a comfortable home. A comfortable home then is used as a standard to start a marriage for woman. The woman in the novel must also be beautiful and accomplished. Meanwhile, the novel also shows the gap of two major classes, the upper and lower classes. The gap can be seen through the social manners of the upper class toward the lower class. The upper class people tend to be dictatorial, proud, and insulting to lower class people. Forbidden marriage between people of upper and lower classes is also a phenomenon of the gap. Finally, matchmaking among member of upper class and among people from different classes can be seen as another social problem in *Pride and Prejudice*.

There are two kind of matchmaking as discussed in this study. The first kind of matchmaking s between Darcy and Miss de Bourgh. Whereas the second is between Bingley and Jane and between Darcy and Elizabeth

2. In relation to the moral values found in *Pride and Prejudice* five categories can be found. The first category is of social relationship, which is divided into four subcategories. The moral values that can be related to social relationship are that one should not judge a person by appearance; one cannot force others; pride of someone can cause prejudice to some one else, and it is not easy to understand one's character. The second category is of friendship, that is one can make friends with anybody though different in characters. Personality is the third category of moral values. Five subcategories are under this category. They are that experience is a good teacher, regrets always come late; parent's way of teaching children can influence in adults; reading book can make people wise; and social position can make people proud. The next category is of sisterhood; one should love and give affection to her/his sister. Finally, the last category of moral values is of marriage, that is, marriage by sex, beauty, and youth, instead of by morality and intelligence, result in unhappiness.

#### **D. Suggestion**

This study may be regarded as a contribution to the teaching of English literature, especially in relation to the discussion of its content and how to apply the structuralism approach to analyze a novel. The results of the study can be used to improve the morality of the people in society. Social problems found in *Pride and Prejudice* can be taken as the examples of many problems possibly found in

real life. The moral values revealed in *Pride and Prejudice* can also be found in the real society. The good examples can be taken and applied in the life whereas the bad ones are left out.

The first suggestion is addressed to the readers especially the students of the literature class to read *Pride and Prejudice*. This is because in *Pride and Prejudice*, one can find many problems and moral values which can be found in the real society. It is expected that the readers can apply the moral values conveyed in the novel in real life. The researcher also recommends that *Pride and Prejudice* be used as one of the selected novels in the teaching material of English literature classes because it is good in relation to the content. Social problems and moral values are the contents which are useful the writer of the thesis only focuses on social problems and moral values, it is suggested that other researchers investigate some other aspects of the novel.

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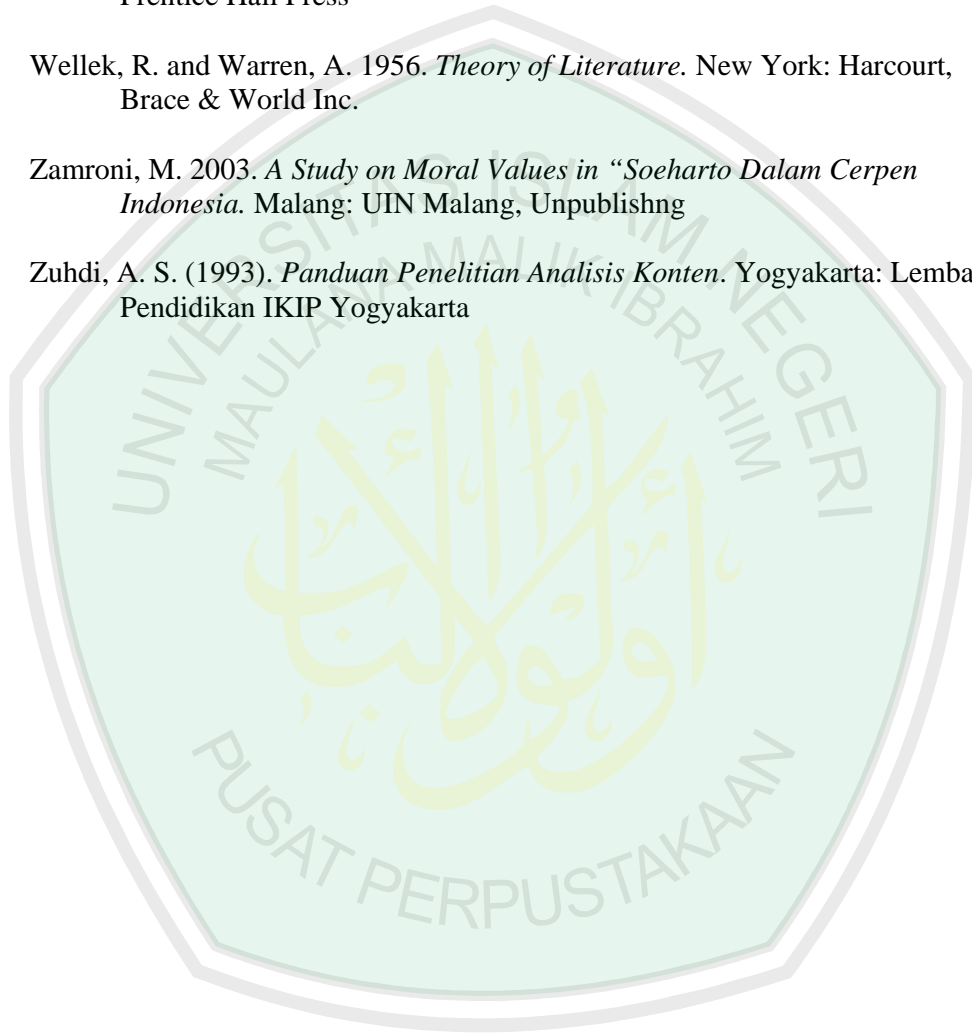
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