

***WOMAN SOCIAL MOBILITY PORTRAYED
IN JANE AUSTEN'S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

THESIS

**By:
MUSTOFA
NIM 02320111**



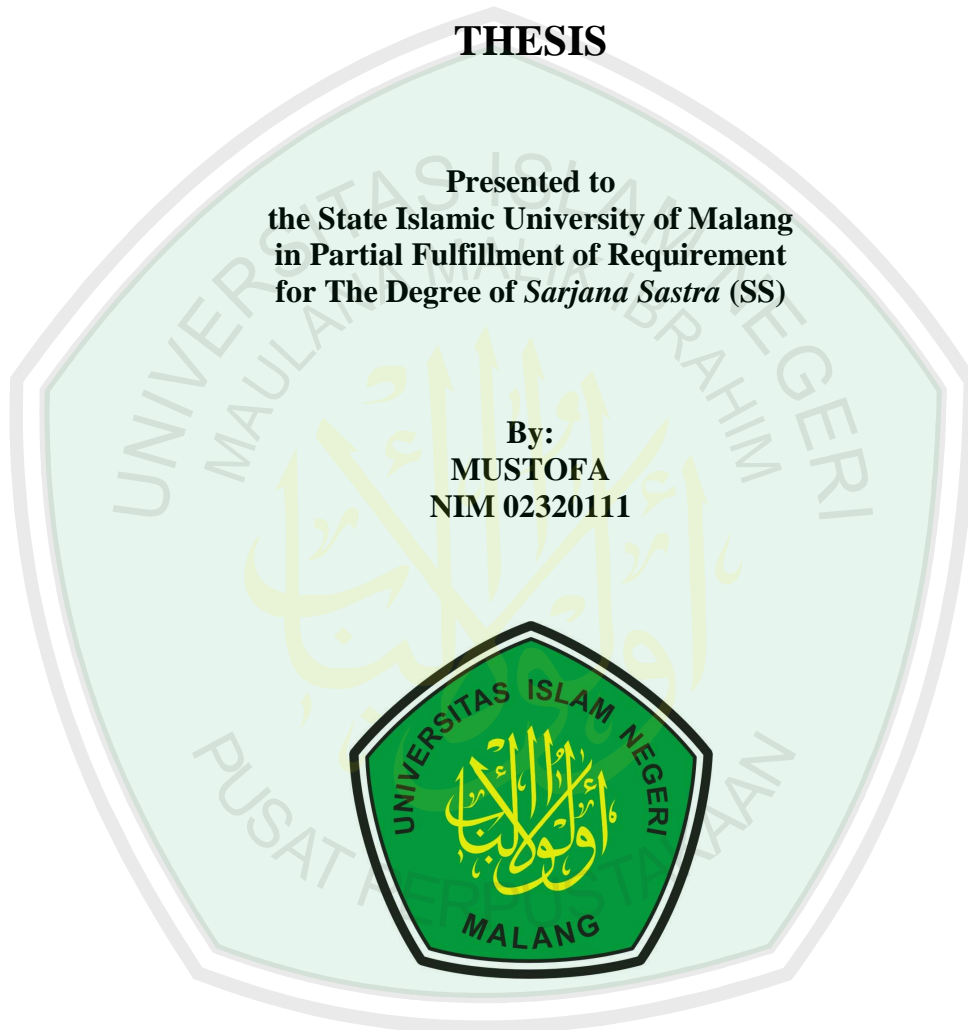
**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

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THESIS

**Presented to
the State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for The Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS)**

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2008**

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana Thesis of Mustofa entitled *Woman Social Mobility Portrayed In Jane Austen's Pride And Prejudice* has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board examiners as the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Malang, 24 November 2008

Approved by Advisor

Acknowledged by the Head of
English Letters and
Language Department

Mundi Rahayu, S.S., M.Hum
NIP. 150 381 175

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, MA
NIP. 150 246 406

Acknowledged by the Dean of
Humanities and Culture Faculty

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana Thesis of Mustofa entitled *Woman Social Mobility Portrayed in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice* has been approved by the board of examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters and Language Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty, The State Islamic University of Malang.

The Board of Examiners

Signature

1. Dra. Istiadah, MA (Main Examiners) _____
2. Sri Muniroch, SS, M.Hum (Chair of Examiners) _____
3. Mundi Rahayu, S.S.,M.Hum (Secretary / Advisor) _____

Approved by
The Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty
The State Islamic University of Malang,

Dr. H Dimjati Ahmadin M.Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

MOTTO

LIFE IS STRUGGLE. SO, ENJOY IT

DO NOT RUN FROM THE PROBLEM BUT FACE IT



DEDICATION

My thesis is proudly dedicated to my beautiful family, Honorable parents, my father Rohani and my mother Siti Mua'wanah also my brother Ahmadi, my sister Neng Ayu' and her husband Mas Misbah "Azka" and Big Family in Pasuruan my sister Neng Siti Zumaroh and her husband Mas Nawawi "fina and fila"

Unforgettable Yesi Engreny my close friend

All of my lecturers at UIN Malang, especially for my patient and kind advisor

Mundi Rahayu, S.S.,M.Hum

All of my friend at Jhepret Club Fotografi, Club Fotografi in Malang and Indonesia, TK2, MAPALA TURSINA, UNIOR and All of student movement organization in UIN Malang, Mak Ni Community, Big Family of Sunan Ampel, Big Family of Joyo Suko, Big family of SuKaDal, Cemplon Studio, Big family of Cemplon, Geist Band, Vintage, Soulmate, Topenk Band, and All of Scooterist in Malang plus Indonesia, my friends in English Letters and Language Department of UIN Malang, especially all of my friends "02 Community" UIN Malang Unforgettable, my friends M Sulton Imami S.psi and his Family, Samsudin S.S and his Family, Andi Sasmita, Habib, Ciplek, Eko Aprianto "Echo Cell", Mas

Singo "Laser Computer" and others which I cannot

Mention one by one, I say thank you very much for your gatherness.

And all of my friends who have supported and accompanied me in finishing my

Thesis

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Praise be to Allah with his comfort and mercy who has given the writer health blessing in finishing his thesis entitle *Woman Social Mobility Portrayed In Jane Austen's Pride And Prejudice*. May welfare always be with Prophet Muhammad SAW, in which the writer follow his guide goes to the better life.

The thankful feeling of the writer goes to the lectures who give him knowledge and hopefully useful science, and he will never forget to them who help him for finishing the study in UIN Malang and finally by the end of writing this thesis, they are honorable Rector of UIN Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo, the Dean of Humanities and Culture Faculty, Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin M. Pd, the Head of English Letters and Language Departement, Dra. Hj. Syafiyah M.A, and all lecturers of English Letters and Language Department.

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Furthermore, the researcher thanks to his fellowships for their praying and motivation, all of his friends in English department and daily life for their supports.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for the reader and gives a valuable contribution to the English literature field. Hopefully, the reader is able to take the advantage and the writer appreciates for the coming constructive comments.

Malang, November 2008

Mustofa



ABSTRACT

Mustofa, 2008, Woman Social Mobility portrayed in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department. Humanities and Culture Faculty. The State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Mundi Rahayu, S.S.,M.Hum.

Key terms : Sociological Approach, Social Class, Social Mobility.

Literary is "present life" most consisting of social fact, although literary work also "imitate" nature and of human being subjective world, it shows that literature and society relate to one and another. The point is that literature reflects life; and the life itself is reality, it also mentioned that each work of literature is from certain environment and certain geography. Novel is one of literature form that can enrich and enlarge our experience and interpretation of life.

In this study, the researcher analyzes Jane Austen's novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by focusing on Elizabeth's social mobility. Furthermore, to get the proofs that literature is a reflection of a reality at a certain time, the researcher presents the social condition that forced Elizabeth do the social mobility in novel *Pride and Prejudice* as the subject of the study. The problems of this study are: What efforts does Elizabeth do for social mobility in *Pride and Prejudice*?, Why does Elizabeth do social mobility in *Pride and Prejudice*?, and What factors influences the success of Elizabeth's social mobility in *Pride And Prejudice*?

This study is uses the sociological approach. In accomplishing, the researcher employs the qualitative type of research and uses descriptive method that is most suitable to analyze the novel. The data are taken from the primary source, the novel itself called *Pride and Prejudice*.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that there are some effort of social mobility done by Elizabeth Bennet concerned with the reality at that time. Elizabeth is an independent woman. She decides to get married base on love not wealth, this is contrary to her mother always insists on her marrying with a man based on wealth. She builds successfully positive behaviors and good relationship with many people, especially Darcy so that they can get married and completes Elizabeth effort to do upward social mobility.

Elizabeth willingness to have better life. Upward mobility happens to Elizabeth Bennet. She moves from the position of family of middle class who has poor financial situation and low education and she wants to show different ideas of being an upper class.

Elizabeth's social mobility is influenced by family and education. The low, bad mannered family forces Elizabeth to build better perspective on mannerism, to have good manner so that she can be accepted in society and she does not have formal education, Elizabeth reads many books from her father library. Her access to the books makes her a knowledgeable person. This also contributes to her intelligent and good manner.

Eventually, the researcher hopes that this thesis can be a stimulus for

students who desire to conduct a literary study, especially upon novel and gives input the students who are interested in sociological literary criticism



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction. It consists of Background of Study, Statement of Problem, Objectives of Study, Significant of Study, Scope and Limitation, Theoretical Frameworks, and Definition of Key Terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary is social institution that uses medium of language. Techniques of traditional literary such as, symbolism and dimension are sociological because they are convention and norm of society. Moreover, literary “present life” most consisting of social fact, although literary work also “imitate” nature and of human being subjective world (Wellek and Warren, 1993:109). It shows that literature and society relate to one and another. Sapardi Djoko Damono (1979: 19) in his book *Sosiologi Sastra: Sebuah Pengantar Ringkas* says that literature reflects life; and the life itself is reality. In addition, another critic comes from Von Herder (Sapardi Djoko Damono, 1979: 19), mentioned that each work of literature is from certain environment and certain geography.

A literary work is a record of human life, which reflects and portrays some aspects of activities and experiences that human being deal with. According to Kennedy (1983: 397), literary work is a force that affects people. It stirs May responses in them and raises their emotion, perhaps, argues for ideas that changed their minds. Those indicate that by reading a literary work, a reader is supposed to be able to have an enjoyable experience while learning something valuable from

the work he is reading. Besides that, by reading a literary work is a portrayal of human life, we can learn many aspect of life through it.

Taine, in Sapardi Djoko Damono (1979: 21), also states that literature is not only created as private imagination but also as the reporting of that period, the reality of certain thinking. The example of it is novel. It is a mirror that is very suitable to decide all aspects of life and nature. The statement above shows that literature also tells us about the condition of certain times. One of literary work which describes about the unpleasant or ugly things in life called naturalism.

Goldman in Faruk (2005: 29-30) defines novel as story of a seeking degradation values to authentic done by a hero which is problematic in a world also is degradation. What meant with authentic values of that was values is organization of novel world as a whole though only in explicit. The value there's only in awareness the novelist is not in conscious characters or reality.

Added by Lukacs in Faruk (2005: 30) mentions that novel still thinks in totality boundaries in a world of has no longer contain the matter, inferential the meant with authentic values of that is life totality. He also mentioned that, formative main relativity quad totality to every individual phenomenon implying that thing closed in his self can become complete, complete because something happened in his self, there are nothing anything released from its, what subjects to the higher level reality is outside it, complete because all thing at depth.

Philip Abrams (2003: 45-46) in George Ritzer and Douglas Goodman book "*The Modern Sociology Theory*" has a notion that England sociology formed at nineteenth century passing three sources that is often impinges - politics

economics, ameliorism, and social evolution. The intention of politics economics is provide fact required by government to comprehend the way of working system (public) and arranges it wisely. Then, ameorelism is desire to finalize social problems (poorness) through reform. The social evolution has understanding which more circumstantial about social structure hidden under surface of England sociology.

While Swingewood (2005: 1) in Faruk book entitled "Pengantar Sosiologi Sastra" defines sociology as objective and scientific study about man in public, study about institutes and social process. Added by Wolff in Faruk (2005: 3) explains that artistry sociology and literature is a discipline without form, is not defined carefully, consisted of a number of empirical study and various attempts at theory which more general, each other only had equality in the case of that altogether deals with relation between art or literature with public. Hence there are art investigating author social base like the one is done by Laurenso.

From materials above can be told, that theory according to Ritzer, can be complexity narrowing possibility that the forming of art sociology. Because art sociology tries to answer question about public is enabled, as its mode of action, and why the public living. Through tight research about social institutes, religion, economics, politics, and family that is jointly forms is so-called as social structure. In principle, sociology of course studies life of man reality as a collectivity. However, it is met many different theories and methodologies and even are each other interfering in about the life and way of obtaining knowledge about it.

Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* had existed before it finally saw publication on January 28, 1813. Austen began the book, originally titled *First Impressions*, in 1796. Her father submitted it to a London publisher the following year, but the manuscript was rejected. Austen continued to work on the book, and scholars report that the story remained a favorite with the close circle of friends, relations, and acquaintances she took into her confidence. She probably continued working on *First Impressions* after her family relocated to Bath in 1801 and did not stop revising and rewriting until after the deaths of both her father and a close friend in 1805. After this point Austen's seems to have given up writing for almost five years. She had resumed work on the book by 1811, scholars report, and the final product appeared anonymously in London bookstalls early in 1813.

Novel *Pride and Prejudice* was written during the middle of the Romantic period in western literature, but it is itself rather uncharacteristic of other fictional works of the period. Unlike the great Romantic novels and poems of the period, which usually praised youthful passions, Austen's work minimizes them. Instead of the wild forces of nature, Austen's concentrates on family life in small English towns. Austen's emphasizes a balance between reason and emotion. Instead of suicide and unrequited love, Austen's offers elopement and marriage. Although the author does consider some of the same themes as her Romantic contemporaries — the importance of the individual, for instance — Austen's society is altogether more controlled and settled than the world presented in Romantic fiction.

In late-18th-century England, women were relegated to secondary roles in society with respect to property and social responsibilities. For example, women were not permitted to visit new arrivals to the neighborhood (such as Mr. Bingley in *Pride and Prejudice*) until the male head of their household had first done so. Women were under enormous pressure to marry for the purpose of securing their financial futures and making valuable social connections for their families. Therefore, marriage, though romanticized, was in many ways a financial transaction and social alliance rather than a matter of love. Although Jane Austen's did not condone loveless marriages (she stayed single all her life), she did approve of matches having equality in various respects, including wealth, social status, love and character. In *Pride and Prejudice*, wealth, social status, chastity (and the perception of chastity) and physical attractiveness are depicted as factors affecting a woman's chances for a good marriage

(<http://www.answers.com/topic/pride-and-prejudice-novel>).

In the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, pride prevents the characters from seeing the truth of a situation and from achieving happiness in life. Pride is one of the main barriers that create an obstacle to Elizabeth and Darcy's marriage. Darcy's pride in his position in society leads him initially to scorn anyone outside of his own social circle. Elizabeth's vanity clouds her judgment, making her prone to think ill of Darcy and to think well of Wickham. In the end, Elizabeth's rebukes of Darcy help him to realize his fault and to change accordingly, as demonstrated in his genuinely friendly treatment of the Gardiners, whom he previously would have scorned because of their low social class. Darcy's letter shows Elizabeth that

her judgments were wrong and she realizes that they were based on vanity, not on reason. (http://www.gradesaver.com/classicnotes/authors/about_jane_austen.html.)

Pride and prejudice are intimately related in the novel. As critic A. Walton Litz comments, "in *Pride and Prejudice* one cannot equate Darcy with Pride, or Elizabeth with Prejudice; Darcy's pride of place is founded on social prejudice, while Elizabeth's initial prejudice against him is rooted in pride of her own quick perceptions." Darcy, having been brought up in such a way that he began to scorn all those outside his own social circle, must overcome his prejudice in order to see that Elizabeth would be a good wife for him and to win Elizabeth's heart. The overcoming of his prejudice is demonstrated when he treats the Gardiners with great civility. The Gardiners are a much lower class than Darcy, because Mr. Darcy is a lawyer and must practice a trade to earn a living, rather than living off of the interest of an estate as gentlemen do. From the beginning of the novel Elizabeth prides herself on her keen ability for perception. Yet this supposed ability is often lacking, as in Elizabeth's judgments of Darcy and Wickham. (http://www.gradesaver.com/classicnotes/authors/about_jane_austen.html.)

Austen portrays the family as primarily responsible for the intellectual and moral education of children. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet's failure to provide this education for their daughters leads to the utter shamelessness, foolishness, frivolity, and immorality of Lydia. Elizabeth and Jane have managed to develop virtue and strong characters in spite of the negligence of their parents, perhaps through the help of their studies and the good influence of Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner,

who are the only relatives in the novel that take a serious concern in the girls' well-being and provide sound guidance. Elizabeth and Jane are constantly forced to put up with the foolishness and poor judgment of their mother and the sarcastic indifference of their father. Even when Elizabeth advises her father not to allow Lydia to go to Brighton, he ignores the advice because he thinks it would too difficult to deal with Lydia's complaining. The result is the scandal of Lydia's elopement with Wickham.

Elizabeth Bennet is the protagonist of the novel and the second oldest of five sisters, Elizabeth is lively, quick-witted, sharp-tongued, bold and intelligent. Elizabeth is good-looking, and is especially distinguished by her fine eyes. The importance of her eyes may be symbolic of her abilities of perception. She has pride in her abilities to perceive the truth of situations and of people's characters. However, her perceptive abilities fail her frequently because she is influenced by vanity and judges people rashly. By the end of the novel she overcomes her prejudice through her dealings with Darcy. Elizabeth is concerned with propriety, good-manners, and virtue, but is not impressed by mere wealth or titles

Austen is critical of the gender injustices present in 19th century English society. The novel demonstrates how money such as Charlotte need to marry men they are not in love with simply in order to gain financial security. The entailment of the Longbourn estate is an extreme hardship on the Bennet family, and is quite obviously unjust. The entailment of Mr. Bennet's estate leaves his daughters in a poor financial situation which both requires them to marry and makes it more difficult to marry well. Clearly, Austen believes those women are at least as

intelligent and capable as men, and considers their inferior status in society to be unjust. She herself went against convention by remaining single and earning a living through her novels. In her personal letters Austen advises friends only to marry for love. Through the plot of the novel it is clear that Austen wants to show how Elizabeth is able to be happy by refusing to marry for financial purposes and only marrying a man whom she truly loves and esteems.

Considerations of class are omnipresent in the novel. The novel does not put forth an egalitarian ideology or call for the leveling of all social classes, yet it does criticize an over-emphasis on class. Darcy's inordinate pride is based on his extreme class-consciousness. Yet eventually he sees that factors other than wealth determine who truly belongs in the aristocracy. While those such as Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst, who are born into the aristocracy, are idle, mean-spirited and annoying, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are not members of the aristocracy in terms of wealth or birth but are natural aristocrats by virtue of their intelligence, good-breeding and virtue. The comic formality of Mr. Collins and his obsequious relationship with Lady Catherine serve as a satire class consciousness and social formalities. In the end, the verdict on class differences is moderate. As critic Samuel Kliger notes, "It the conclusion of the novel makes it clear that Elizabeth accepts class relationships as valid, it becomes equally clear that Darcy, through Elizabeth's genius for treating all people with respect for their natural dignity, is reminded that institutions are not an end in themselves but are intended to serve the end of human happiness."

The novel portrays a world in which society takes an interest in the private

virtue of its members. When Lydia elopes with Wickham, therefore, it is scandal to the whole society and an injury to entire Bennet family. Darcy considers his failure to expose the wickedness of Wickham's character to be a breach of his social duty because if Wickham's true character had been known others would not have been so easily deceived by him. While Austen is critical of society's ability to judge properly, as demonstrated especially in their judgments of Wickham and Darcy, she does believe that society has a crucial role in promoting virtue. Austen has a profound sense that individuals are social beings and that their happiness is found through relationships with others.

From the consideration and description above, the researcher assumed that *Pride and Prejudice* has social value which related to the England society at that time and social factor that influences the success of Elizabeth's what author seen or felt. It is the reason why the researcher interesting to analyze social mobility in *Pride and Prejudice*, which will be analyze by using sociological approach, entitled Woman Social Mobility Portrayed in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The study attempts to observe the sociological mobility portrait in Jane Austen novel called *Pride and Prejudice*. Based on the explanation above, the problems are stated as follows:

1. What efforts does Elizabeth do for social mobility in *Pride and Prejudice*?
2. Why does Elizabeth do social mobility in *Pride and Prejudice*?
3. What factors influences the success of Elizabeth's social mobility in *Pride and Prejudice*?

4. Does the social mobility portrayed in *Pride and Prejudice* reflect that of the England society in eighteenth centuries?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study is aimed to answer the problems previously stated. They are to describe the social mobility portrait in the *Pride and Prejudice* and the influences of social condition in the novel to Elizabeth's mobility.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Every kind of the study has its own significance. The significance of this study is that it can be used as guidance in conducting further analysis in other literary study. It will give more information about the relationship between fact and fiction in literary work. From this study, the researcher hope that the readers especially the English Department students can understand how Elizabeth's play an important role in human's life especially its great influences toward their attitude. From this study it could be seen that having too much pride is not good; it may cause prejudice from the others.

In more details, this thesis will be useful for students to compare the social mobility in Elizabeth's and the social reality of England at a certain time. It wishes that by reading this thesis, the reader would gain something valuable about human life since this study emphasizes the analysis on sociological mobility of Elizabeth Bennet.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

There are so many interesting problems that researcher want to analyze

and discuss, concerning with the situation as shown in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. But the writer tries to present deeper analysis on it although in more narrow space. Therefore, the researcher limit my study just on the main character Elizabeth Bennet. Based on the statement above, this study only focuses the analysis on the social mobility described in the novel and Elizabeth Bennet's series of life that mobility her family.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

The sociological approach to literature assumes that "literature is a direct reflection of many social structure, family relationship, class contradiction, etc" (Sapardi Djoko Darmono, 1979: 10).

Rene Wellek and Warren (1959: 102) in their book *Theory of Literature* add that the most common approach to the relations of literature and society is the study of works of literature as social documents, as assumed pictures of social reality. Nor, can it be doubted that some kinds of social pictures can be abstracted from literature.

In other hand, Jack Nobbs and friends (1979: 32) in *Sociology* mention that, improved economic status meant an improved social status; the possibility of changing position in the hierarchy is termed social mobility, when someone improves his or her position in society, this is known as upward mobility. A much rarer occurrence is when someone falls to a lower position in the social hierarchy and this is termed downward mobility.

Pride and Prejudice is a story of two planes of social life drawing toward each other and forging an intimate relationship. It reflects the nature of the relationship between people separated by great distance in a social hierarchy. The

one above feels drawn to the highest point in the one below. The one below feels drawn to the lowest point in the one above ([http://humanscience.wikia.com/wiki/Elizabeth Bennet %28Pride and Prejudice%29](http://humanscience.wikia.com/wiki/Elizabeth_Bennet_%28Pride_and_Prejudice%29),).

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

There are so many kinds of terms, which are applied in conducting this study.

To avoid understanding of this study, those will be clarified as follows:

- a. Sociological approach is an approach that is used to analyze the literary work in relation with the condition and the social life system in society.
- b. Sociology is one of the social sciences. It studies the basic structure of human society, how people make, and why they break their relationship with others.
- c. Mobility is the possibility social of changing position in the hierarchy, improved economic status meant an improved social status.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consist of several theoretical grounds concerning with the main topics that support this study. They are sociological literary criticism, social mobility, social institution, society in England 18th century and previous study.

2. 1. Sociological Literary Criticism

Sociology and literature are two areas that have different forms, but equip each other. Sapardi Djoko Darmono stated that, sociology is a study which objective and erudite about human being and society; analyze about process and institute of social, as does sociology, art relates to human being and society to live with and its effort to the society (1979: 7-9). Literary criticism is applied to the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of a literary work (Peck and Coyle, 1984:149). The practice of literary criticism is much older than the term, however, it began in the west, as early as the 4th century. when Plato, in his *The Republic*, discussed literary inspiration in moral terms and Aristotle, in his greatest work *Poetics*, critically defended that artistic imitation was a means of arriving at universal truth.

Based on the above point of view, Any literary works cannot be separated from its extrinsic factors, socio-cultural and historical context in which it is produced. Added with Tomars (in Rene Wellek and Austen Warren 1956:94), one can formulate:

Esthetic institution are not based upon social institution, they are not even part of social institutions: they are social institutions of one type and intimately interconnected with those others. (p.94)

Austen warren and Rene Wellek stated that, within our 'proper study' there are three distinctions. First, is literary study theory, the second is criticism and the last is history. Those distinctions are clearly the most important. The distinction of literary study theory between a view of literature as a simultaneous order and a view of literature, which sees it primarily as a series of works, arranged in a chorological order and as integral part of historical process. They also mentioned that, the 'literary study' the study of principles of literature, its categories, criteria, and the like and by differentiating studies of concrete works of art as either 'literary criticism' (primarily static in approach) or 'literary history' (1977: 39).

From clarification above, the researcher, earn distinction among the literary study theory, criticism and history. Those are very clear and generally can be accepted, but which seldom to realize is that the three areas are inseparable one another.

For example in a book titled *Theory of Literature* mentioned, F. W. Bateson, argued that literary history shows A to derive from B, while criticism pronounces A to be better than B. The first type, according to this view, deals with the verifiable facts; the second, with matters of opinion and faith. But this distinction is quite untenable. There are simply no data in literary history which are completely neutral 'facts'. Value judgments are implied in very choice of materials: in the simple preliminary distinction between books and literature

(1977: 40). Conversely, literary history is also highly important for literary criticism as soon as the latter goes beyond the most subjective pronouncement of likes and dislikes. A critic who is ignorant of all historical relationship would constantly go astray in his judgments (1977: 43)

Sociological approach in literary criticism starts with a conviction that art's relations to society are vitally important, and that the investigation of these relationships may organize and deepen one's aesthetic response to a work of art. The research used an extrinsic method, which attempts to interpret literature in the light of its social context and its external causes. This approach derived from the idea that literary work is a reflection of a real life in society. Through literary researcher may express their feeling and knowledge of the social life that they know. A literary work, Grebstein says, (in Sapardi Djoko Darmono, 1978: 9) cannot be understood completely if it is separated from environment, culture or the civilization from which it was produced.

Sapardi Djoko Damono (1978: 9) also stated in his book, that the researches that use sociological approach mostly focused their attention in the document aspect. It is based on the idea that literature is a reflection of its era. Literature is a direct reflection from several aspect in social structure, kinfolk, classes, etc. in this case, literature's function is to connect the experiences of the authors imaginary, characters and setting with the history situation where it belongs. The theme and style, which is personal, should be changed into something social.

Thus, sociological approach tries to understand a literary work in the connection with the concrete reality. The form of this reality can be everything that may influence or change social relationship, such as love, fight, marriage, divorce, etc.

There are numerous numbers of researches that used sociological approach. Yet, according to Wellek and Warren in their book *Theory of Literature* (1956: 111), most of them focus their researches on these aspects:

- a. Social status, the social ideology, etc., with its connection with the author as the producer of literary works.
- b. The literary work itself; the object of the research is what the work reflects and what the aim is.
- c. The readers and the effects of literary work to them.

In relation to this study, researcher applies the second aspect, that is the literary work as the object of research reflects the social phenomena at that time. Woman social mobility portrayed in the novel Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* actually reflects the real social phenomena emerged in England in 18th centuries. The sociological approach in literary, then is eligible to be applied in this research since it reveals the social condition and phenomenon in England at that time and links respectively with the content of woman social mobility.

2. 2. Social Mobility

According to Edgar F. Borgatta (in *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, 1992: 1872) Social mobility has been defined as movement through “social space” from

one status category to another status category. In general vertical mobility refers to individual or group movement upward or downward mobility in the social hierarchy, but the possibility of downward mobility is seldom considered. Horizontal mobility involves moving from one social status to another of about equal rank. Form of mobility have been discussed, According to (Schnore 1961; Sorokin 1972) most often in terms of movement across social categories not typically defined as hierarchal, such as religion, political party affiliation, age, citizenship, and so forth. As we have seen, estate and caste system are rather rigid, making it difficult for anyone to get out of the position in society into which he or she is born. In the early development of industrialization during the nineteenth century, people were no longer tied in a land but they were free to seek jobs in the other land and towns, but the harsh conditions of employment with low wages and slum conditions did not really entail much more freedom for most of the population. The real condition was improving and new kinds of jobs were created from our creativity.

One of the difficulties of social mobility, when measured over generation is to establish a constant point on the real social family status. Therefore, we have to improved economic status meant an improved social status; the possibility of changing position in the hierarchy is termed social mobility. When someone improves his or his position in society, this is known as upward mobility. A much rarer occurrence is when someone falls in to a lower position in the social hierarchy and this termed *downward mobility* (Jack Nobbs, Bob Hine and Margareth Flemming, 1979: 32). Some one wants to change social status for

better life. For example, education is one of important factors in upward mobility, because the better an education, and the qualification that are gained, the more likely it will be that an occupation higher up the social status can be obtained.

2. 2. 1. Social Class

Karl Marx is the sociologist, who analyzed differences of class. Marx (in Jack Nobbs, Bob Hine and Margareth Flemming) saw class as being a phenomena of any society where ownership of wealth and the means of production, factories of land, gave an economic basis stratification. He also saw that class as being related to the economic conditions of industrialized society. Later, they mentioned that, if we were asked what it was constituted class, we would usually reply that it was income, or education, or the kind of job that someone has. Obviously class cannot be based upon the income alone (1979: 28-29). Usually sociologist base definitions of class upon occupation such as Marx, because the kind of occupation that someone has generally dependent upon their education and it will give us the idea of the income that income they have.

There are many sociologists comprehend, about the social class in England at that time, if we talk about working class or middle class, certain image come to mind, yet we may all have different conception of class. In 1950 John Hall and D. Caradog Jones developed a seven-point scale also based upon occupation. (Nobbs, Hine and Flemming, 1979: 30). That the Hall-Jones scale has its limitations, for example, some believe that it is to biased in favour of *white-collar* (non-manual) workers, yet

compared with the Registrar General's scale it is more sophisticated.

Usually sociologists use adaptations of the Hall-Jones scale in their work.

The Hall Jones Scale

Class 1	Professional and high administrative
Class 2	Managerial and executive
Class 3	Inspectional, supervisory, and other non-manual, higher grade
Class 4	Inspectional, supervisory, and other non-manual, lower grade
Class 5	Skilled manual and routine grades of non-manual
Class 6	Semi-skilled manual
Class 7	Unskilled manual

Hall-Jones scale (in Nobbs, Hine and Flemming, 1979: 30)

There are theory from sociologists William Thompson and Joseph Hickey in their book "*Society in Focus*", present a five-class model in which the middle class is divided into two sections and the term working class is applied to clerical and pink collar workers. The Thompson and Hickey class system goes as follows.

- **Upper Class:** individuals with considerable power over the nation's economic and political institutions. This group owns sizable share of the nation's resources. The top 1% had [incomes](#) exceeding \$250,000 with the top 5% having [household incomes](#) exceeding \$140,000. This group features strong group solidarity and is largely constituted by the heirs to multi-generational fortunes. Prominent government officials, corporate chief executive officers, and successful entrepreneurs are among the upper class even if not of elite background.

- **Upper Middle Class:** white collar professionals with [advanced post-secondary education](#) such as physicians, professors, lawyers, corporate executives, and other management. While households commonly have [six figure incomes](#) in this group, some one [income earner households](#) and lesser paid professionals may not. While high [educational attainment](#) commonly serves as staple mark of this group, entrepreneurs and business owners may also be upper middle class even if lacking advanced educational attainment.
- **Lower Middle Class:** individuals who worked their way through college and commonly have bachelor's degrees or some [college education](#). School teachers, sales-employees and lower to mid level supervisors rank among those in this particular group. [Household income](#) is generally in the range of \$30,000 to \$75,000. Workers in this group are mostly white collar but have less autonomy in their work than do upper middle class professionals. Members of this class often attempt to emulate those in the two higher classes and have recently become overly indebted by their desire to have a comfortable lifestyle.
- **Working Class:** individuals who occupy both blue and white collar occupations. Pink collar workers in predominantly female clerical positions are common in this class. Job security tends to be low for this group, and possibilities of unemployment and health insurance loss remain potent economic threats. [Household incomes](#) typically range from \$16,000 to \$30,000.

Lower Class: repeated cycles of unemployment. Working multiple low-level part-time jobs is common among this group. Many families fall below the [poverty line](#) from time to time when employment opportunities are scarce.

2. 2. 2. Factors Affecting Social Mobility

There are some factors influencing mobility social. According to Nobbs, Hine and Flemming (1979: 30) in their book “*Sociology*” mentioned that, the factors that affect the social mobility are occupational structure, education, distribution and opportunity, motivation, family size, and marriage.

The variables, such as income, education, or live styles, which constitute class, make it difficult to establish the relevant point on the ever-moving social scale or index of occupation. The social mobility between father and son, termed intergenerational mobility, is dependent upon the number of occupations of one kind within the population. For example bricklayers in proportion to the total population, were to remain constant over a generation, and bricklayer’s son be came architect. We would have an example of perfect mobility.

The clarification above becomes clearer, because in *Pride and Prejudice* have some aspect that influence social mobility such as those which have been mentioned, Education and family. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet’s

are the primarily responsible for the intellectual and moral education of children. Parent is in charge of their child's education, but they also require support from them, and this aspect, which become the influent root of social mobility.

2. 3. Social Institution

Social institutions were created and were composed of groups of roles. The social function of the institution was executed by the fulfillment of roles. For example, the function of reproduction and care of the young are served by the institutions of marriage and family, for example, by creating, elaborating and prescribing the behaviors expected for husband/father, wife/mother, and child. Institutions can be defined as a “stable collection of social practices consisting of easily recognized roles coupled with underlying norms and a set of rules or conventions defining appropriate behavior for, and governing relations among, occupants of these roles”. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php> title= Social institution).

The common examples of social institutions are include education, governments, families, economic systems, religions, and any people or groups that you have social interaction with. It is a major sphere of social life organized to meet some human needs. They are patterns of relationships, which are expected to be maintained as certain rules and regulations, with a focus and functions to be

performed, and to bring about social change/order. Eg. family, religion, economy, polity.

Human societies contain internal clusters of people and culture devoted to fulfilling primary social needs-clusters called institution. Education is one such institution. In simple societies, most educational functions are fulfilled by the family-kids learn from their parents, often by just tagging along as they go about their various tasks. But in more complex societies, the task of transmitting major element of the culture to the next generation is assigned to special organizations—the schools. And in modern, industrialized societies, colleges and universities play increasingly important role in education (Rodney Stark 1987: 319).

2.3.1. Family

R. Stark (1987) stated that the theme of universality asserts that the family exists in all human societies. For a number of compelling reasons, human cannot live as a solitary creature, nor can human females raise their young by themselves. Moreover, within any society, humans form small clusters, called families, containing males and females, adults and children (320)

The basic families unit includes several nuclear families; these are called **extended families**. Extended families can be composed in many different ways. For example, they can consist of an adult people (the grandparents), their children, and the spouses and children of their children. When North Americans think of the family, they think of an adult couple

and their children. This is called the **nuclear family**, according to Rodney Stark (1987:324).

Based on the composition it can be said that extended family always contains more than one adult couple. Extended families would seem able to provide more effective and attentive child care and socialization than nuclear families simply because more adults are available for these tasks. Consequently, the extended family fulfills its basic functions better than the nuclear family.

The number of children in a family will also play its part in social mobility. Over a generation the larger families of manual workers may mean that some of the children of the manual workers will enter occupation of a non-manual kind through the changes that occur in the occupational structure (Nobbs, Hine and Flemming, 1979: 30).

2. 3. 2. Education

Education is an important factor in upward mobility, because the better an education one has, and the higher the qualifications that they are gained, the more likely it will be that an occupation higher up the social scale can be obtained (Nobbs, Hine and Flemming, 1979: 30). According to John Katsilli and J. Michael Arme (in *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, 1992: 541) education is widely viewed as both developing and reflecting individual skills and abilities and is therefore used as means of social

selection. The role of education in social mobility can be enhances status class social in society.

2. 4. Society in England 18th Century

The English culture is very interesting and unique. The changes taking place during the 18th century were largely what shaped the modern day English culture. The people of this time divided themselves into social classes uses wealth as a method of deciphering. The middle and upper classes always had plenty of the finest items of the time period. The middle families, on the other hand, could hardly enjoy these fine items.

The two classes lived together in somewhat harmony. The upper class would even help the lesser fortunate when they could or more commonly when it made them look good. The English society of that time came up with a list of rules for each class to follow during everyday life. The rules where written the way they were so the people of the midle class looked presentable to the upper class.

The men of this time typically made most of the money in the household. Women did most of the housework. So women, however, did go outside of the home and find work. This was more common amongst the lower class. On farms men did most of the physical work. They did the plowing, planting, and harvesting. On occasion a woman may go out to help her husband during harvest time if they didn't have a good number of children. Some women chose to set up

shops in the market and sell different products. This helped the income a lot in the lower class families.

The schools of the time were constantly opening and closing, the students who attended classes were responsible for paying fees. These fees paid the teacher's salary as well as the materials needed. Different generations brought different groups of students. If most of the students were from wealthy families the class could afford to pay the fees and keep the school open. If the majority of the students were from the lower class, they probably couldn't afford to pay for the teacher much less pay for the materials. So not many people were educated past a couple of years, if they were they were already associated with the upper class. This is why the 18th century England was divided into such obvious classes. If the poor were allowed to educate themselves they could have had survived on their own (<http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/cultural/oldworld/europe/english.html>).

The researcher can concluded that the lower class society of England 18th century has educational status. They had to work hard for a living rather than deserve a better education. In other reason, the family in the lower class can't afford to pay the teacher, so many lower class in this era did not enjoy good education that is why the society in the lower class mobility struggled to get a better occupation and education.

2. 5. Previous Study

Many students especially the students of English Language and Letters Department have made their research on literary works. The first previous study that made research on the same novel for example, the study of Anis Mukarimah, student of Islamic University of Malang, (2003) entitled An Analysis on Major Character of *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen's Viewed Psychological Aspect. The researcher portrayed the trait types of the four major character mentioned above, and classify the types of the trait to which they belong on the ground of their given roles in the course of the story in the novel. Other student had studied the same theory with the writer, using sociological for example: Dewi Masitoh Anzilin, student of Gajayana University of Malang, (2002) entitled Social Condition in *Sister Carrie* by Theodore Dreiser. The result of the study shows that there are several social conditions in *Sister Carrie* concerned with the reality at that time. They are social stratification which is divided into the upper class, the working-class family, and the poor, the class mobility, it is the movement of a people or groups from one class into another in a system of stratification, it is divided into upward mobility and downward mobility.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is needed to archive the purpose of the research and to give a clear description of what the researcher has done in the study. This chapter presents research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Describing about the woman social mobility portrayed in Jane Austen's novel "*Pride and Prejudice*", the researcher uses the qualitative type of research. Descriptive method is most suitable to analyze this novel in which the writer analyzes the data in the form of words, phrases and sentences that thoroughly produces descriptive data, in written reports. The term descriptive research refers to the type of research question, design, and data analysis that will be applied to a given topic.

3.2 Data Sources

The main data of this study is taken from the original novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice*, which is written by Jane Austen. It was then revised and edited by her and finally published in 1813.

To support the discussion, the researcher uses some related books, journals, encyclopedia, and other written materials dealing with the study to

support the main data. In this case, the researcher also needs lots of information related to the social condition and phenomena in England 18th centuries.

3.3 Data Collection

The data collection is done by using library researches method. These materials are both taken from libraries and internet sites.

The data are collected by categories; each taken carefully to match criteria needed, that are the data in line with the purpose of research. Here are steps of collecting data:

1. Reading and understanding the book *Pride and Prejudice* in order to comprehend Jane Austen's ideas on woman's social mobility.
2. Choosing the quotations of the text as the data dealing with the problems that will be investigated.
3. Selecting the data dealing with the purpose of the study.
4. Conducting surveys to word paragraphs, phrases, and sentences.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, then it is analyzed in the following steps; firstly, the researcher defines the problems dealing with the purpose of the study. Secondly, the researcher analyzes data based on the classifications and characteristics that refer to the main problem, and the last is drawing conclusion according to previous analysis.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Social Condition in *Pride and Prejudice*

The social condition portrayed in this novel is the society of England in 18th century. In this time the people in England was characterized by party. We can find in *Pride and Prejudice*. From chapters of this novel, researcher find the events that tell about the dance party, who a come to the party and got invitation for the party. It is clearly seen in this novel, party is a prestigious arena in England 18th centuries, communities.

In the simple definition, party is a [social](#) gathering. For example, in England [tea party](#) or modern [cocktail party](#) are social gatherings within a formal, or at least stylized, atmosphere. The term 'party' usually implies a [social](#) gathering for [celebration](#) of family.

In this novel, party takes special places. The excitement and eager preparations of the girls from the Netherfield dance party are serving better. The importance of social gatherings in the microcosmic world the village gentry inhabit. Party becomes the traditional social arrangements in England 18th century. First, the party is performed in the assembly room, where initial acquaintanceship between Elizabeth and Darcy, besides the party becomes the traditional social arrangements in the Netherfield; it is also to introduce a person who is board in new town with other people that had lived there.

“A report soon followed that Mr. Bingley was to bring twelve ladies and seven gentlemen with him to assembly” (p.7).

The arrival of Bingley’s family in party as performed in the assembly room to be a culture in that era. In principle, parties may exist in social club as well as in state as stated by Max Weber (in *Social Structure and Social Process*, 1969: 220)

Secondly, Charlotte’s father, Sir William Lucas invites Elizabeth family to attend the party in his home. Because Sir William Lucas had been formerly in trade in Meryton, where he had made a tolerable fortune and risen to the honour of knight hood by an address to the king, during his mayoralty.

“That the Miss Lucases and the Miss Bennets should meet to talk over a dance party was absolutely necessary; and the morning after the assembly brought the former to Longbourn to hear and communicate” (p.13).

Third, the party celebrated in Mrs. Philips house, in this party Elizabeth and Wickham talk more deeply about Darcy. He tells much information about Darcy.

His father, Miss Bennet, the late Mr. Darcy, was one of the best men that I ever breathed, and the truest friend I ever had; and I can never be in company with this Mr. Darcy without being grieved to the soul by a thousand tender recollections. His behaviour to myself has been scandalous; but I verily believe I could forgive him anything and everything, rather than this disappointing the hopes and disgracing the memory of his father. (p.54)

Elizabeth found the interest of the subject increase, and listened with all heart. Wickham is a son comes from Darcy father assistance and which is he become Wickham godfather. When Darcy father died, he starts to change and dissipates Wickham from the family area. Now, Wickham work as a military.

The fourth party performed in Netherfield.

“If there had not been a Netherfield dance party to prepare for and talk of, the younger Miss Bennets would have been in a pitiable state at this time, for from the day of the invitation, to the day of the dance party, there was such a succession of rain as prevented their walking to Meryton once (p.61).

According to Max Weber (1969: 220) party may represent interests determined through class situation or status situation, and they may recruit their following respectively from one to the other. In this party, Elizabeth has the point of views about Darcy that he was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world according to her latest meeting in dance party and Wickham story.

The last dance party is performed in Rosings Park with Lady Cathrine de Bourgh. Elizabeth and the Lucases go to Huntsford. They meet Charlotte and Mr. Collins at the parsonage, which adjoins Lady Catherine’s estate, Rosings Park. Elizabeth warmly welcomed by her girlfriend, who has not changed. She is content with marriage and has learned gracefully bear her peculiar husband. Mr. Collins is as vainglorious and cumbersome as ever. ‘Miss Elizabeth, you will have the honour of seeing Lady Catherine de Bourgh on the ensuing Sunday at church, and I need not say you will be delighted with her’ (p.107-108). In the next morning, Maria Lucas enthusiastically points out to Elizabeth two ladies who have arrived at the garden gate. One of them is Miss de Bourgh, a thin, pale, cross-looking maiden; Elizabeth thinks that she would make an ideal wife for proud Darcy. After the guests depart, Mr. Collins says that everyone have been invited to dine at Rosings the next day.

The researcher finds many balls in *Pride and Prejudice*. The party, which becomes the traditional social arrangements in England 18th century. As the Form of acquaintanceship between one families with other family gives assessment of position or as place shows skill knowledge which in having by some families attending the party.

4.2 The Influence to Elizabeth's Success

There are some factors influencing mobility social. According to Nobbs, Hine and Flemming (1979: 30) in their book *Sociology* mentioned that, the factors, which affect the social mobility, are occupational structure, education, distribution and opportunity, motivation, family size, and marriage.

In *Pride and Prejudice* there are some aspects that influence Elizabeth's social mobility, those are family and education. They become the main aspects to influence Elizabeth's success in society. Elizabeth's parent, Mr. and Mrs. Bennet is in charge of their child's education, but they also require support from them, and this aspect, which become the influent root of social mobility. The aspects that influence Elizabeth's social mobility will be described bellow.

4.2.1. The Family Influences to Elizabeth's Social Mobility.

At the beginning of the chapter, Elizabeth's mother, Mrs. Bennet is, as usual displaying her stupidity and vulgarity. Her husband mercilessly mocks her silliness. It is obvious that Mrs. Bennet is a woman with little understanding and uncertain temperament, while her husband is shown to be serious, sarcastic, and

cynical. He laughs at her total preoccupation with finding suitable husbands for her five daughters.

‘Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of a large fortune; four or five thousand a year’ (p.2)

Elizabeth’s mother is trying to become their benefactor to her daughters. That they have to married with someone that has a large fortune, Mr. Bingley or Mr. Darcy for example. Mrs. Bennet thinks that, her daughters will be lucky if they are married with someone who has more. Because the real condition in 18th century the people divided themselves into social classes uses wealth as a method of deciphering. In addition, Elizabeth's mother desire is reflection of the community in England 18th centuries.

In a party performed in charlotte’s father, Sir William Lucas house, there Jane meets Mr Bingley again, after the first ball in the performed in the assembly room. When the party in Sir William Lucas over, Jane is invited lunch by Mr. Bingley in his house. Mrs. Bennet is delighted at the situation, for she sees it as an opportunity for Jane to spend some time with Bingley; she does not seem the least bit concerned about Jane’s health.

‘Can I have the carriage?’ said Jane.

‘No my dear, you had better go on horseback, (p.21)

According to Nobbs, Hine and Flemming (1979: 30) “the one of variable of constitute class is life styles”. Desire of Jane to use carriage is not only effort to take care of her health “because it seems likely to rain;”(p21) however, it is also projection from Bennet family life style.

In the next day at the dining room, Bennet's family is surprised with a letter that written by Elizabeth's sister, Jane. However, Elizabeth's family reaction about Jane sickness is very typical, especially her mother, Mrs. Bennet, is whom that arranged all of the accident to Jane illness.

“I find myself very unwell this morning, which, I suppose, is to be imputed to my getting wet through yesterday. My kind friends will not hear of my returning home till I am better” (p.22).

After the painful tragedy to Jane, and other incidents happen to her family in another party, Elizabeth is embarrassed in public. One example, what had been done by Elizabeth's mother, Mrs. Bennets was talking to Lady Lucas freely, openly, and of nothing else but of her expectation that Jane would be soon married to Mr. Bingley.

“His being such charming young man, and so rich, and living but three miles from them, were the first points of self-congratulation; and then it was such a comfort to think how fond the two sisters were of Jane, and to be certain that they must desire the connection as much as she could do. It was, moreover, such a promising thing for her younger daughters, as Jane's marrying so greatly must throw them in the way of other rich men; and lastly, it was so pleasant at her time of life to be able to consign her single daughters to the care of their sister, that she might not be obligated to go into company more than she liked” (p.69).

From some embarrassing events, because of Elizabeth's mother talk openly about her expectation that Jane would be soon married to Mr. Bingley, in order to she get advantages of money, social position, and good looks. According to Nobbs, Hine and Flemming (1979: 30) in their book *Sociology* one of the factors that affect the social mobility is marriage. In other moment Elizabeth's mother act is undignified and forced her daughter, Jane, to come to Mr. Bingley's

invitation without carriage. Mrs. Bennet response to Jane, which is ill, caused by her self.

The social condition that influences Elizabeth's mobility becomes more concerned. Mr. Bennet informs his wife that they will be having a guest for dinner. Mr. Bennet has received a letter from his cousin, Mr. Collins, who will inherit Longbourn after Mr. Bennet's death.

“As a clergyman, moreover, I feel it my duty to promote and establish the blessing of peace in all families within the reach of my influences; and on these grounds I flatter myself that my present overtures of goodwill are highly commendable, and that the circumstances of my being next in the entail of Longbourn estate, will be kindly overlooked on your side, and not to lead you to reject the offered olive branch. I cannot be otherwise than concerned at being the means of injuring your amiable daughters, and beg leave to apologies for it, as well as to assure you my readiness to make them every possible amends, but of this hereafter”
(p.43-44)

Mr. Collins, a clergyman, hopes to reconcile the differences between Mr. Bennet and himself. He comes, offering an olive branch of peace, and hopes that his efforts will be accept. Mr. Bennet shows her concern that her daughters will have no means of support when Mr. Bennet dies. ‘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’ (p.42).

When she makes it known that, he is interested in marrying one of the Bennet girls, she warms to him, and she realizes that if one of her daughters marries Collins, Longbourn will remain in the immediate family. She and her daughters will not have displaced. Until finally Elizabeth's mother, Mrs Bennet, arranged the meeting between Mr. Collins and Elizabeth to talking about their

wedding,

‘No, nonsense, Lizzy. – I desire you will be stay where you are, Lizzy, I *insist* upon your staying and hearing Mr. Collins’ (p.73).

Elizabeth back to her chair and then she start listen to Mr. Collins

confession.

‘My reason for marrying are, first, there I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example to set the example of matrimony in his parish. Secondly, that I am convinced it will add very greatly to my happiness; and thirdly – which perhaps I ought to mention earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness, (p.74).

Elizabeth has strong motivation to prove at public, which at time that not all Mrs. Bennet Childs agreed with her mother statement that married with rich man surely gets promising the future. According to Marx (in Jack Nobbs, Bob Hine and Margareth Flemming) “saw class a being a phenomena of any society where ownership of wealth and the means of production, factories of land, gave an economic basis stratification” (1979: 28). The advantages of money, social position, and good looks, they have the right to be proud. Elizabeth somewhat agrees with this view. Nevertheless, in a marriage, it is better to married with a man who we love and not based on possession and fortune. As the one is in doing Elizabeth to refuse Mr. Collins proposed.

Elizabeth rejected Mr. Collins over to marry her, if someone wishes to married not based on the fortune or possession, but the marriage based on love. Although, Mrs. Bennet insists her to marry Mr. Collins, she still rejects that. Mrs. Bennet is upset with Elizabeth’s refusal to marry Collins and promises him that

she will bring her daughter to reason about the marriage. As always, she is anxious to have all her daughters married, especially the older ones. She does not care that Mr. Collins is foolish and an unsuitable husband, especially since Elizabeth is not her favorite child.

Elizabeth's shocked by her younger sister, Mary Bennet. Elizabeth's eyes had fixed on her with most painful sensations and manner in the ball. Later, Elizabeth give a sign to her father for changing Mary performance with the other young lady to amusing.

“That will do extremely well, child. You have delighted us long enough. Let the other young ladies have time to exhibit” (p.70).

Her father trying to explain Mary that let the others young lady tries to play it, because Mary's powers were fitted for such a display; her voice was weak, and her manner affected.

Elizabeth is very embarrassedly at her mother's lack of tact and social correctness. Although Elizabeth is a woman of impulse and speaks spontaneously, she never defies social decorum. Elizabeth appeared that, her family had made an agreement to exposed themselves as much as they could during the evening, it would have been impossible for them to play their parts with more spirit, or finer success; and happy did she think it for Bingley and her old sister Jane that some exhibition had escaped his notice, and his feelings were not of a short to be much distressed by the folly which he must have witnessed. The contrast between Jane and Elizabeth and the rest of the family is blatant. The elder sisters are well-mannered and dignified and earn the esteem of others, while their mother and

younger sisters behave foolishly and frivolously.

Elizabeth is confronting with a new occurrence, her old sister relationship with Mr. Bingley, which is frightful Elizabeth has also happened. Elizabeth's hopes about Jane relationship between Mr. Bingley finally changes when he's reply to Jane's letter arrives and indicates that they are all settled in London for the winter.

“The very first sentence conveyed the assurance of their being all settled in London for the winter, and concluded with her brother's regret at not having had time to pay his respects to his friends in Hertfordshire before he left the country” (p.91).

Most of the letter cruelly speaks of Miss Darcy and her many attractions. Caroline also boasts about the growing intimacy between her and her brother Bingley, who is residing with Darcy. Elizabeth still feels that his sisters, who want to destroy his admiration for Jane, influenced Bingley. She criticizes Bingley for being so easily swayed and manipulated, but Jane will not listen to any criticism of Bingley, Caroline, or Mrs. Hurst. Initially Elizabeth's hardly likes relationship between Mr. Bingley and Jane; their acquaintanceship in a party, finite in the end their loves each other.

As time had passed by, Elizabeth is family then visiting by their uncle, Mr. Gardiner and his wife. Mrs. Gardiner is a substitute mother for both Jane and Elizabeth; she gives her nieces understanding and friendship, which is missing in the relationship with their mother. The aunt, unlike Mrs. Bennett, is sensitive to Jane's suffering and gently cares for her niece. She also gives Elizabeth wise advice about Wickham and praises her for behaving nobly when he deserts her.

'My dear, dear aunt,' she rapturously cried, 'what delight! What felicity! You give me fresh life and vigour (p.106).

Mrs. Gardiner's advice to Elizabeth against falling in love with Wickham underlines her sagacity and accentuates the fact that in marriage, money is almost as important as love. Mrs. Gardiner is not aware of Wickham's shady past, but she has a problem with his lack of wealth and wisely gives her niece advice not to marry him. Every object in her journey was new and interesting to Elizabeth; and her spirits were in state for enjoyment; for she had seen her sister looking as well as banish all fear for her health.

Jane's letter arrives stating that she has arrived safely in London. Jane has written to Caroline Bingley, but has received no reply from her. Jane naively rationalizes that her letter must not have reached Caroline. When Jane visits Miss Bingley, her welcome is lukewarm; she says that she did not receive Jane's letter.

"Caroline did not return my visit till yesterday; and not a note, not a line, did I receive in the meantime. When she did come, it was very evident that she had no pleasure in it; she made a slight, formal, apology, for not calling before, said not a word of wishing to see me again, and was in every respect so altered a creature, then when she went away, I was perfectly resolved to creature, that when she went away, I was perfectly resolved to continue the acquaintance no longer. I pity, though I cannot help blaming her" (p.101)

Caroline Bingley does not return Jane's visit for four weeks; when she calls, her stay is short and brusque. Jane begins to understand that Caroline does not really care for her and writes to Elizabeth about it. This letter gave Elizabeth some pain; but her spirits returned as she considered that Jane would be no longer be duped.

The Elizabeth "prejudice" about Darcy its end when Mrs. Gardiner invites

her to Darcy residence and her visit to Lambton with the Gardiners is vital because it takes her to Pemberley, where she will see Darcy in a more favorable light

She was powered by shame and vexation. Her coming there was the unfortunate, the most illdisgraceful light might it not strike so vain a man! Oh! Why did she come? Or; why did he thus come a day before he was expected?' (p. 168).

Elizabeth was not comfortable; that was impossible; but she was flattered and pleased. The observations of her uncle and aunt now began; and the each of them pronounced him infinitely superior to anything they had expected.

She is perfectly well behaved, polite and unassuming,' said her uncle.

"There is something a little stately in him to be sure,' replied her aunt, 'but it is confined to his air, and it is not unbecoming. I can now say with the housekeeper, that though some people may call him proud, *I* have seen nothing of it' (p. 172).

Elizabeth has felt that she had already mistaken Darcy Characters based from Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner observation and what they explained before.

While Elizabeth in Lambton with Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, she receives alarming news from Jane. Lydia has eloped with Wickham, which distresses Elizabeth greatly since she knows that Wickham has not married her sister. Jane asks Elizabeth to return home immediately and asks Mr. Gardiner to aid their father with a search for Lydia in London.

"Dearest Lizzy, something has occurred of a most unexpected and serious nature; but I am afraid of alarming you – be assured that we are all well. What I have to say relates to poor Lydia. An express came at twelve last night, just as we were all gone to bed, from Colonel Forster, to inform us that she was gone off to Scotland with one of his officers; to own the truth,

with Wicham!” (p.182).

“I know my dear uncle and aunt so well, that I am not afraid of requesting it, though I have still something more to ask of the former. My father is going to London with Colonel Forster instantly, to try to discover her. What he means to do, I am sure I know not; but his excessive distress will not allow him to pursue any measure in the best and safety way, and Colonel Forster is obligate to be at Brighton again tomorrow evening. In such an exigence my uncle’s advice and assistance would be everything in the world; he will immediately comprehend what I must feel, and I rely upon his goodness” (p.184)

Those quotations above show that Elizabeth younger sister, Lydia has eloped with Wickham, when she gets her summer in Brighton. The result is the scandal of Lydia's elopement with Wickham, Elizabeth constantly forced to put up with the foolishness and poor judgment of their mother and the sarcastic indifference of their father. Even when Elizabeth advises her father not to allow Lydia to go to Brighton, he ignores the advice because he thinks it would too difficult to deal with Lydia is complaining.

When Darcy enters, Elizabeth is trembling and in tears, because of Lydia stupidity that eloped with Wicham. He is genuinely concerned when he hears of the calamity. He holds himself partially responsible for what has happened to Lydia since he has failed to speak out against Wickham.

‘Good god! What is the matter?’ cried he, with more feeling than politeness; then recollecting himself, ‘I will not detain you at minute, but let me, or let the servant, go after Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner.

In response, Darcy is kind, affectionate, and tender. Love has obviously made him more humble, sensitive, and understanding. It is ironic that a Bennet family crisis serves to bring the couple closer together, for in the past Darcy has only been

critical of Elizabeth's socially inferior family. In this chapter Elizabeth start to believing and fall in love with Darcy because his integrity.

4.2.2. The Education Influences to Elizabeth's Social Mobility.

Education is an important factor in upward mobility, because the better an education one has, and the higher the qualifications that they are gained, the more likely it will be that an occupation higher up the social scale can be obtained (1979: 30).

In *Pride and Prejudice*, the researcher finds that Elizabeth's education mostly starts in Mr. Bennet library. It is why Elizabeth closed to Mr. Bennet rather than her mother, Mrs. Bennet. Because the author in *Pride and Prejudice* does not narrating much about Elizabeth's background that she had school an institution. She is actually reading in Mr. Bennet library and then her knowledge is higher than her other sisters. According to Katsillis and Rubinson (in *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, 1992: 543) "educational system can promote not only social reproduction and individual achievement but social reproduction through achievement". In this novel is trying to give some explanation that the higher knowledge does not always get in a school or educational institutions. Elizabeth becomes someone, which is educated of Mr. Bennet habitually. Because Elizabeth have wide of knowledge by reads a book in her father's library.

The educational has been reflected by Elizabeth's behavior; it has appeared in *Pride and Prejudice*, when she starts to visit her sister that has a cold at Mr. Bingley residence.

'And I wish my collection were larger for you benefit and my own credit; but I am an idle fellow, and thought I have not many, I have more than I ever look into' (p.26).

"A woman must have a through 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 expressions, or the word will be but half deserved" (p.27).

The quotation above is clearer, that Elizabeth actually reads a book. It is what she has done in Mr. Bingley drawing room. It also might be in her father library.

According to Davis and Moore (in *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, 1992: 541) "with respect to the role of education in producing social mobility... if society is to function effectively, they must be filled by individuals possessing the appropriate skills and abilities". Elizabeth's knowledge increases based on her habit of reading books. Elizabeth is different from her other sister who does not want to read books.

Elizabeth is really a bright woman, her family comes from middle class and without any special education, and she learns it very well. The author does not describes Elizabeth as a woman developed her manner and knowledgeable, besides, she has a wide of knowledge. She also is a good artist, which can play a piano when she is inviting the Lucasses in Lady Cathrine de Borough residence.

Miss Bennet would not play at all amiss, if she practiced more, and could have the advantage of a London master. She has a very good notion of

fingering, through her taste is not equal to Anne's. Anne would have been delightful performer, had her health allowed her to learn' (p. 120).

Lady Catherine continued her remarks on Elizabeth's performance mixing with them many instructions on execution and taste. According to John Katsilli and J. Michael Arme (in *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, 1992: 541) education is widely viewed as both developing and reflecting individual skills and abilities and therefore used as means of social selection. Elizabeth received them with all 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.

Dancing is also one of Elizabeth's parts of education, because it shows to the society how to refuse and accept its bargain. The interesting about Elizabeth's manner in society is her attitude in the balls well-known good. "The level of educational attainment of individuals must not be influence by the level of their family's class or status" Boudon (in *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, 1992: 542). At Sir William ball, Elizabeth shows the manner when she refuses Sir William offer, that she has to dance with Mr. Darcy.

'My dear Eliza, why are you not dancing? – Mr. Darcy, you must allow me to present this young lady to you as a very desirable partner' (p.18).

'Indeed, Sir, I have not the least intention of dancing. – I entreat You not to suppose that I have moved this way to beg for a partner' (p. 18)

Mr. Darcy with grave propriety requested to be allowing to the honor of her hand; but in vain. Elizabeth was determined; nor did Sir William as all shake her purpose by his attempt at persuasion. Elizabeth very angry with Darcy at the

first met in the ball. It is Bingley offered to his friend, Darcy to dance with Elizabeth. However, he had rejected it, and have make Elizabeth anger to him.

4.3 The Elizabeth's efforts of Upward Mobility in *Pride and Prejudice*

When someone improves his or his position in society, this is known as upward mobility. A much rarer occurrence is when someone falls in to a lower position in the social hierarchy and this termed *downward mobility* (Jack Nobbs, Bob Hine and Margareth Flemming, 1979: 32). Some one wants to change social status for better life. For example, education is one of important factors in upward mobility, because the better education they have and the better qualification they gained, the more likely it will be that an occupation higher up the social status can obtained.

The effort also happens in the novel. It happens to Elizabeth's move upward. Here are the analyses of Elizabeth's efforts in social mobility.

Elizabeth Bennet is the character who moves upward from the position of a girl who has not good institution of education, but she is a knowledgeable. The number of children in a family will also play its part in social mobility (1979: 30). Until Elizabeth, marry with fortune husband and lives in health. Her story begin when Mrs. Bennet, her mother, insist all her daughters to marry with a single man of a large of fortune. Elizabeth shows that she is an independent woman who is not afraid to overstep social conventions and assert her free-will. When someone improves his or his position in society, this is known as upward mobility (1979: 32). Elizabeth is very honest to what she understand and fighting for.

‘That a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of wife’ (p.3).

‘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’ (p.3).

Marriage is one of factor that affects the social mobility. Nobbs, Hine and Flemming (1979: 30). Elizabeth have principle in her live, in a marriage, it is better to married with a man who we love and not based on possession and fortune.

Elizabeth is very different from their mother, Mrs. Bennet and the other sisters. Elizabeth is more educated with the others Bennet’s daughters. As the obvious, that had been seen in the novel, Elizabeth isn’t attracted to a man because of his fortune but she prefer marry with a man of low income as long they love each other.

‘Oh! You are a great deal too apt you know, to like people in general. You never see a fault in anybody. All the world are good and agreeable in your eyes. I never heard you speak ill of human being in my life’ (p.11)

‘I know you do; and it is *that* which makes the wonder. Dwith your good sense, to be so honestly blind to the follies and nonsense of others!’ (p.11)

According to Elinor G. Barber (in *Sosiologi Keluarga* 1991: 167) money is marriage link with noblesse. However, Elizabeth doesn’t believe if the advantages of money, social position, and good looks become the first reason to marriage. Elizabeth’s mother, Mrs. Bennet influence is strong to her own daughter that to marrying with someone who has properties and a good fortune, it is doesn't

influence establishment Elizabeth, marriage is not based on seeking their couple from those with excess in properties and good fortune. However, at one level, Elizabeth's think that the importance of marriage isn't simply a matter of status. As she rejected Mr. Collins proposed, besides Elizabeth is insisted by his mother, Mrs. Bennet and she doesn't in love with him.

“You are too hasty, sir, “you forget that I have made no answer. Let me do it without further loss of time accept my thanks for compliment for paying me. I am very sensible of the honour of your proposals, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than decline them”. (p. 74).

Unlike Elizabeth, Lydia does not care about social dignity and status in marriage. The mere fact of being married, no matter how unsatisfactorily, carries at least a minimum guarantee of status. After Mr. Collins is rejected by Elizabeth, he is looking for another woman who wants to get married with him. Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth's best friend, is accepted his proposal to married with him. Elizabeth assumes she is simply being kind to Mr. Collins and the Bennets; in truth, Charlotte, who greatly fears being an unmarried woman, is interested in Mr. Collins as a husband for herself. In addition, Charlotte assumed that money is marriage link with noblesse. She does not care if her husband is foolish and vain, as long as she has a husband; she has no romantic ideas that marriage must based on love.

Elizabeth's effort in overcoming her prejudice has come to the result that she decides to ignore Darcy's aunt, Lady Catherine's demands to avoid Darcy. Marriage between both are best guide that family line which one looking into the other same approximately in social or economic. The wicked old woman – who

intends to marry Darcy to her daughter-attempts to frighten that Elizabeth's lower social rank, will not allow her to marry Darcy However, Elizabeth refuses to be bullied.

“In marrying your nephew, I should consider myself as quitting that sphere. He is gentleman; I am gentleman's daughter; so far we are equal” (p.239).

Elizabeth feels no fear, she is so much relying on her believes in Darcy, and even her feeling toward him becomes stronger, as she said, have any possible claim on me, in the present instance. No principle of either would violated by my marriage with Mr. Darcy.

‘With regard to the resentment of his family or the indignation of the world, if the former were excited by his marrying me’ (p.40).

Her resentment toward Lady Catherine leads her to claim that she would marry him and no one could prevent it. Lady Catherine has indirectly vanished her prejudice against Darcy. Unconsciously, Elizabeth's feeling of love toward Darcy has getting bigger than before. I believe that, in a situation like this, in which she has oppressed, Elizabeth would fight for her will and against Lady Catherine's. In fact, Elizabeth's effort in overcoming her prejudice against Darcy has strengthened Elizabeth's love to him. They falling in love generally same in distinguishing the social. The two will obtain satisfaction, deserts, or hobby in interacting other. This can see through her decision to pursue Darcy's love. It is to note that Elizabeth is the only person who is not intimidated by Rosing's Park and its monarch. She dares to answer Lady Catherine's questions in a way as to put her in her place.

Secretly, Darcy is falling love with Elizabeth, then daring her to propose to Elizabeth. However, Elizabeth has also rejected the Darcy proposals to married with him.

“In vain I have struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you”, (p.128).

Had not my own feelings decided against you, had they been indifferent, or had they even favorable, do you think that any consideration would tempt me to accept the man, who has been the means of ruining, perhaps for ever, the happiness, of a beloved sister?” (p. 130).

Darcy speaks a good deal about his pride and makes Elizabeth feel she is socially inferior to him. He acts likely the proposal to her is a divine honor, which Elizabeth cannot turn down. Elizabeth, furious over his superior attitude, spares no words in refusing him. She accuses Darcy of separating Jane and Bingley, of treating Wickham horribly, and of acting in an arrogant manner. Darcy accepts these accusations without apology, but it hurts him when she says that his demeanor is not gentlemanly.

Elizabeth’s “prejudice” about Darcy comes to its end when she visited to Lambton with the Gardiners, where she will see Darcy in a more favorable light. In Darcy residence, Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are greeted by the housekeeper, who shows them around; Elizabeth is impressed with all she sees. She also listens carefully to the housekeeper who generously praises Darcy as a sweet-tempered and benevolent young man. She claims he is an excellent landlord, unselfish, kind, and humane; she also explains that he is a devoted brother to his sister. Elizabeth shortly feels sorry for having rebuffed Darcy.

He is the best landlord, and the best master, 'said she, 'that I ever lived. Not like the wild young men nowadays, who think of nothing but themselves. (p.166)

These chapters show that Darcy is still in love with Elizabeth; and she begins to fall in love with him. Elizabeth's realization of love, however, is an outcome of a careful process of "determining her feelings". Her love is not senseless as Lydia's or instant like Jane's. Elizabeth will soon be thankful to Darcy.

Elizabeth is terrified with the letter that written by Jane, that, her younger sister, Lydia has eloped with Wickham, which distresses Elizabeth greatly since she knows Wickham attitude. Then, she must find Mr. Gardiner this moment to going home and meet her family.

'Elizabeth hesitated, but her knees trembled under her, and she felt hoe little would be gained by her attempting to pursue them. Calling back the servant, therefore, she commissioned him, though in so breathless an accent as made her almost unintelligible, to fetch his mistress home, instantly' (p. 184)

The doors open, and Elizabeth sees her future husband' Darcy. He is trying to help Elizabeth with his careless. He start talking with Elizabeth what is the actually happens to her.

'I have just had a letter from jane, with such dreadful news. It cannot be concealed from anyone. My younger sister has left all her friends – has eloped; - has thrown herself into the power of – of Mr. Wicham' (p.184-185)

It is show that, Darcy is still in love with Elizabeth and she begins to fall in love with him. Because Darcy has help Bennet's family to finding their daughter, Lydia, that has eloped with Wicham. Elizabeth's realization of love, however, is an outcome of a careful process of determining her feelings. Her love

is not senseless as Lydia's or instant like Jane's. Elizabeth will soon be thankful to Darcy, not merely for having once loved her, but for still loving her well enough to forgive all the petulance and acrimony of her manner in rejecting him, and all the unjust accusations accompanying her rejection.

Pride and prejudice are central concerns of Jane Austen in this novel. Early in the book, she defines **pride**, via Mary Bennet, as the opinion one has of himself and distinguishes it from vanity that is "what we would have others to think of us". Although several of Austen's characters, including Elizabeth, display some measure of destructive pride, it is Darcy who is the fully embodiment of a totally proud and arrogant man. Although pride is a natural adjunct to an aristocrat, in Darcy's case it becomes his worst foe. Initially, it binds him within the narrow confines of the upper crust of society and gives him distaste for the world that lies outside. Although he is attracted to Elizabeth, he is condescending towards her because of her inferior social level and her crass family. Even when he realizes his love for her and proposes, he is insulting and proud in his manner, causing Elizabeth immediately reject his offer. Of course, she already holds a blind **prejudice** against him for the way in which he has earlier treated her and because of Wickham's lies about him. Elizabeth's rejection hurts Darcy's pride and causes him to do some self-analysis. Darcy's later kindnesses to her and her family cause Elizabeth to do a similar self-analysis. In the end, the couple rises above their pride and prejudice, finding true love for and admiration of one another. Elizabeth class mobility raised to the society, from Middle Class becomes Upper Class after

she married Darcy. Through Darcy and Elizabeth, Jane Austen clearly shows the harm that could do when people do not see the truth about themselves or others.

4.4 The Social Mobility in *Pride and Prejudice* and in the English Eighteenth Century English Society

The Britain of the eighteenth centuries straddled the globe and thrust itself into the affairs of every continent and every nation. These changes in the world order were reflections of changes within Britain itself. According to Jordan Boyd-Graber (in *The Emerging English Middle Class*, 2006:1) "the kingdom's newly forged hegemony was a product of its industry and trade, new developments only possible through a restructuring of society".

The middle class was above the common laborers, who had no assets and were usually tied to the land they lived on by tradition. The middle class also had to work for a living and had little or no land assets, but they did have significant liquid and material assets, which they used as leverage to create additional wealth, thus leading Peter Earle to his definition of the middle class:

The majority [of the middle class] were commercial or industrial capitalists who had a stock of money, acquired by paternal gift, inheritance or loan, which they continually turned over to make more money. They also, together with the upper part of mankind, employed the mechanics, who had no stock of money and so depended on others for their living. (1989, 3)

The people of this time divided themselves two social classes middle and upper classes, there are always had plenty of the finest items of the time period.

The two classes lived together in somewhat harmony. The upper class would

even help the lesser fortunate when they could, or more commonly when it made them look good. The English society of that time came up with a list of rules for each class to follow during everyday life. These rules were written the way they were so the people of the poor class looked presentable to the upper class.

The men of this time typically made most of the money in the household. Women did most of the housework. So women, however, did go outside of the home and find work. This was more common amongst the lower class. Men whose wealth came from money accumulated through trade; the vast majority already had interconnections to noble families, even if their wealth was created through professions. Indeed, while there was an active turnover of estates, the composition of the upper class was relatively static, the creation of wealth was not confined to the lower classes working their way upward mobility.

4.3.1 The Education

The schools of the time were constantly opening and closing. The students who attended classes were responsible for paying fees. These fees paid the teacher's salary as well as the materials needed. Different generations brought different groups of students. If most of the students were from wealthy families the class could afford to pay the fees and keep the school open. If the majority of the students were from the lower class, they probably couldn't afford to pay for the teacher much less pay for the materials. Only men were allowed to attend a University. In *Pride and Prejudice*, the researcher finds that Elizabeth's education mostly starts in Mr. Bennet library. It is why Elizabeth closed to Mr. Bennet

rather than her mother, Mrs. Bennet. Because the author in *Pride and Prejudice* does not narrating much about Elizabeth's background that she had school an institution. So not many people were educated past a couple of years. If they were they were already associated with the upper class. This is why the 18th century England was divided into such obvious classes. If the poor were allowed to educate themselves they could have had survived on their own.

In 18th centuries not many people were educated especially for woman in *pride and prejudice* the educational of woman has been reflected by Elizabeth's behavior. According to Davis and Moore (in *Encyclopedia of Sociology*, 1992: 541) "with respect to the role of education in producing social mobility... Elizabeth is really a smart woman, comes from middle class and without any special education, and she learns it very well. The author does not describes Elizabeth as a woman developed her manner and knowledgeable, besides, she has a wide of knowledge. She also is a good artist, which can play a piano.

4.3.2 Family

Family a group of people affiliated by consanguinity, affinity, or co-residence. Family consists of one or more mothers and their children, or one or more spouses, usually husbands. Family is a little institution to do upward mobility. There are many way to do social mobility According to Jordan Boyd-Graber (in *The Emerging English Middle Class*, 2006:7). Families could inherit or save up enough money to buy into the system, but this method offered little

opportunity for upward mobility with such high costs. In *Pride and Prejudice* family plays important role in process of upward mobility as does by Elizabeth Bennet. Elizabeth has strong motivation to prove at public, that her family does upward mobility, as this event in *Pride and Prejudice*.

‘My *reason* for marrying are, first, there I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example to set the example of matrimony in his parish. Secondly, that I am convinced it will add very greatly to my happiness; and thirdly – which perhaps I ought to mention earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness, (p.74).

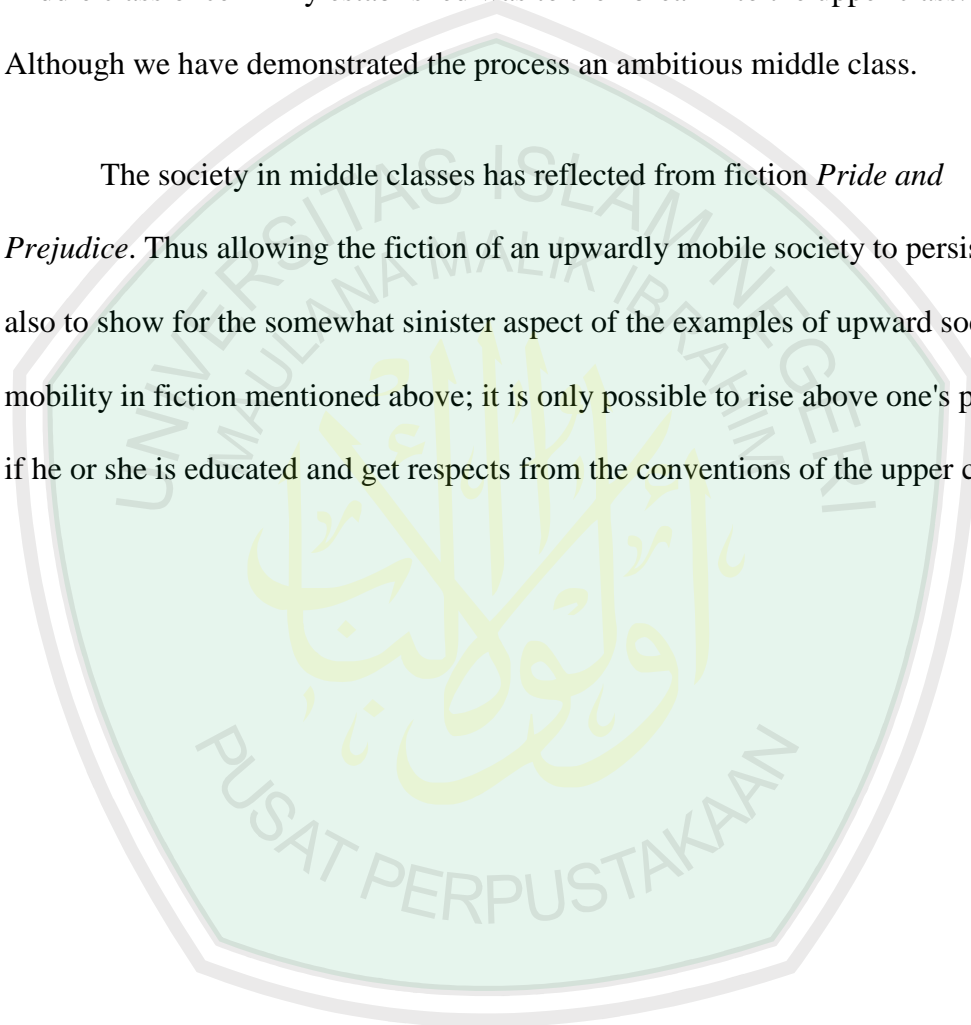
According to Nobbs, Hine and Flemming (1979: 30) in their book *Sociology* “one of the factors that affect the social mobility is marriage”.

“His being such charming young man, and so rich, and living but three miles from them, were the first points of self-congratulation; and then it was such a comfort to think how fond the two sisters were of Jane, and to be certain that they must desire the connection as much as much as she could do. It was, moreover, such a promising thing for her younger daughters, as Jane’s marrying so greatly must throw them in the way of other rich men; and lastly, it was so pleasant at her time of life to be able to consign her single daughters to the care of their sister, that she might not be obligated to go into company more than she liked” (p.69).

Family can try to gain egress into the upper classes, we have not enough described the way of this movement up from the middle classes. How often is the newly minted nobleman a victim of primogeniture reclaiming his birthright, and how often is he a legitimate example of English upward social mobility, The middle class, as we have seen, was often populated with second and third sons from noble families forced to make their own way. Eventually, by the eighteenth

century, younger sons were treated in the same manner as daughters; they were given a sum of money not as a dowry but as a starting point to make their own to move upward mobility in the world. The obvious purpose for a family in the middle class once firmly established was to then break into the upper class. Although we have demonstrated the process an ambitious middle class.

The society in middle classes has reflected from fiction *Pride and Prejudice*. Thus allowing the fiction of an upwardly mobile society to persist, It also to show for the somewhat sinister aspect of the examples of upward social mobility in fiction mentioned above; it is only possible to rise above one's position if he or she is educated and get respects from the conventions of the upper class.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study related to findings discussed in the previous chapter. It also presents some suggestions for some part, which have relation to the study.

Here in, the writer concludes his study on Jane Austen's novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" through the subchapter that belong to chapter analysis.

5.1 CONCLUSION

1. There are reasons of Elizabeth's social mobility in *Pride and Prejudice* that are concerned with the reality at that time.

The first reason Elizabeth does social mobility is her willingness to have better life. Upward mobility happens to Elizabeth Bennet. She moves from the position of family of middle class who has poor financial situation and low education. The other reason of Elizabeth's upward mobility is the fact that Elizabeth is an independent woman who is not afraid to overstep social conventions and assert her free-will, and she finds a complicated ways with Darcy on their love story that sends her into success. In addition, Elizabeth sees that the gap between the middle-upper classes is really wide. The upper class in Elizabeth's views, displayed by Darcy, is the fully embodiment of a totally proud, rude, offensive and arrogant. Because the upper class does not really care of the other classes,

they have been busy on their own activities. However she wants to show different ideas of being an upper class.

2. To reach of all success, hard work is a way of all people to be success. In *Pride and Prejudice*, the researcher found some factors that influence Elizabeth social mobility success, from middle class to upper class.

Family and education really influence Elizabeth's social mobility. The low, bad mannered family forces Elizabeth to build better perspective on mannerism, to have good manner so that she can be accepted in society. Although she does not have formal education, Elizabeth reads many books from her father library. Her access to the books makes her a knowledgeable person. This also contributes to her intelligent and good manner.

3. Elizabeth is an independent woman. Whatever she does is based on her wishes, Elizabeth makes decision on everything based on her own ideas. She decides whom she wants to get married with. Many times, this is not in line with her mother wishes. She decides to get married base on love not wealth, this is contrary to her mother always insists on her marrying with a man based on wealth. She builds successfully positive behaviors and good relationship with many people, especially Darcy so that they can get married and completes Elizabeth effort to do upward social mobility.

5.2 SUGGESTION

This study is presented with a great hope that readers of those who are fond of reading novels maintain the study of literature where the story is related to reality, in order that they can develop their historical knowledge and increase their appreciation towards literary works.

This study is not complete yet and it is far from perfect, the researcher tries to present deeper analysis on it although in more narrow space. It is suggested that after reading and learning this study, students who are interested in analyzing literary works is similar topic, use it as reference to continue and developed this study with further analysis, or other analysis along the social mobility in particular or other conditions in particular or other condition in general which appear in the novel and England, or even other aspects that are applied in the novel.

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