

**THE SOCIAL CLASSES IN VICTORIAN ERA REFLECTED IN
CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S *JANE EYRE***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
MALANG**

2014

**THE SOCIAL CLASSES IN VICTORIAN ERA REFLECTED
IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S *JANE EYRE***

THESIS

Presented to:

**Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for The Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

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2014

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

Certify that this thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Sastra entitled “The Social Classes in Victorian Era reflected in Charlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre*” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only one person responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claims for others.

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MOTTO

****Do you think me, because I am poor,
obscure, plain and little, I am soulless and
heartless?****

(Charlotte Bronte)

DEDICATION

The thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved mother, Lailatul Khanifiyah ‘thanks for your unlimited advice’

My beloved father, Kholif Ilham ‘you are my best leader in my life’

My beloved families that always pray and advise me,

My best friends ‘that always support and help me,

I love you all



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah, the most Gracious and most Merciful, who has given me guidance and blessing in finishing this thesis, entitled *The Social Classes in Victorian Era Reflected in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre*. *Shalawat* and *salam* are also delivered to the Prophet Muhammad saw that has brought Islam as the *rahmatan lil'alam*.

First of all, my sincere gratitude extends to the Rector of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, The Dean of the faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, MA and the head of English Letters and Language Department, Dr. Hj. Like Raskova Octaberlina, M. Ed, who allowed me to conduct this thesis without any trouble.

Likewise, my sincerest gratitude also extends to Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, MA and Mundi Rahayu, M. Hum as my advisor, who has continually guided me throughout the entire process of the thesis writing with all constructive comments and suggestions to make this thesis more perfect. My sincere thanks must also go to the lectures as the English Letters and Language Department who has given me many valuable things during my study in this beloved University, especially for this thesis.

I am indebted to the late of my beloved father and mother, for their endless love, invaluable attention, and prayer to all my sisters. The last I want to say thanks to my friends, who always accompany me in happy and sad condition.

Furthermore, I really realize that this thesis still needs constructive critics and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the English Language and Letters Department.

Malang, April 8th, 2014

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ABSTRACT

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Advisor: Dr. Isti'adah M.A.

Keywords: Social Classes, Victorian Era.

This thesis entitles "The Social Classes in Victorian Era Reflected in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*". The problems analyzed are about social classes described in novel *Jane Eyre*. Surely, doing this study, the researcher has two objectives of the study; the first is to find out social class described in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The second is to understand the love relationships between people from different social classes in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The object of this research is literary work that there is a related phenomenon of social class. In this case the characters in the novel depict the life of those who are at different levels of social class who have the love story between them. Therefore, researchers focused only on social class in the main character in the novel.

This research finds out that there are three classes in the novel by those are upper class, middle class and lower class. In the novel, social class can be demonstrated through behaviors, actions and feelings of the characters who occupy different social classes. The second finding is about the love relationships between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester. Their love faced obstacles such as; secret about the first Mr. Rochester's wedding and Mr. Rochester's accident which caused his blindness.

Given the importance of doing research on social class in literature, therefore it is expected to further researchers to examine the social class of the characters in other works of literature. Next researcher is also expected to analyze other issues contained in the novel *Jane Eyre*, because there are many more issues to be studied. In addition, other researchers are also hoped to be able to apply the theory of social class.

ABSTRAK

Avriyanti, Dwi. 2014. "The Social Classes in Victorian Era Reflected in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*." Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Pembimbing: Dr. Isti'adah M.A.

Kata Kunci: Social Classes, Victorian Era.

Skripsi ini berjudul "The Social Classes in Victorian Era Reflected in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*". Permasalahan-permasalahan yang akan dianalisis adalah terkait tentang kelas-kelas sosial yang telah digambarkan didalam novel *Jane Eyre*. Tentunya, dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti memiliki dua tujuan rumusan masalah; Pertama adalah untuk menemukan kelas sosial yang tergambar didalam novel *Jane Eyre* karya Charlotte Bronte. Kedua adalah untuk memahami hubungan cinta antara seseorang dari kelas-kelas sosial yang berbeda didalam novel *Jane Eyre* karya Charlotte Bronte. Objek dari penelitian ini termasuk kedalam kajian penelitian sastra yang didalamnya terdapat beberapa fenomena-fenomena kelas sosial. Dalam hal ini, para tokoh utama didalam novel tersebut menggambarkan tentang kehidupan para tokoh yang berasal dari tingkatan kelas sosial yang berbeda yang nantinya menimbulkan kisah cinta diantara keduanya. Oleh sebab itu, peneliti hanya focus pada kelas sosial pada para tokoh utama didalam novel tersebut.

Peneliti menemukan tiga kelas didalam novel *Jane Eyre* yakni; kelas atas, kelas menengah dan kelas bawah. Dalam novel *Jane Eyre*. Kelas sosial bisa ditunjukkan melalui tingkah laku, tindakan dan perasaan dari para tokoh utama yang menduduki tingkatan kelas sosial yang berbeda. Sedangkan untuk hasil yang kedua adalah tentang hubungan cinta antara Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester. Cinta mereka menghadapi berbagai rintangan; pertama, rahasia tentang pernikahan pertama Mr. Rochester. Kedua, kecelakaan Mr. Rochester yang menyebabkan dia menjadi buta.

Pentingnya melakukan penelitian tentang kelas sosial dalam kajian sastra adalah diharapkan bagi penelitian selanjutnya untuk mengkaji tentang kelas sosial pada para tokoh didalam karya sastra lainnya. Diharapkan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis berbagai permasalahan yang terkandung didalam novel *Jane Eyre* karena masih ada berbagai persoalan untuk diteliti. Bagi peneliti-peneliti yang lain diharapkan agar bisa mengaplikasikan teori kelas sosial.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The present chapter deals with background of the study, problems of the study, and objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study and research method.

1.1 Background of the Study

Society composed of diverse groups of people who have different traits respectively. The differences usually can be skin color, height, sex, age, place of residence, religion or political beliefs, income or education. This distinction is often made even may be required.

Society is a group of individuals who have a relationship, have a common interest, and have a culture. With all aspects of society includes in it is an interesting object of study for analyzed. So it is with something that is appreciated by the community. In other words, something that is valued in a community will create a separation layer or that person's position in society (Cahya, 2012).

Basically, the term “class” refers to one stratum within a particular social stratification. Social class, thus tend to be defined as a group whose members have a political orientation, cultural values, attitudes, and social behavior broadly similar (Horton, 1984: 6).

Social class differences exist due to the respect and social status. For example, a respectable member of the community is seen as having high social

status, and a member of society looked down upon because it has a low social status (Edmond, 2009).

Literature is anything in particular and society in a particular period considered as literature. This view is based on the fact that the literature is not something that stands alone, separated from the society that gave birth to it and enjoy it. Literature has the position, role, and functionality in the community and it's all constantly shifting over time and differences between societies to another (Damono, 2008:21).

According to Lucas (1993:243), each great work of literature creates “its own world”, which is unique and seemingly distinct from everyday life. However, on the other hand, a literature may simply reflect one's life experience, which is influenced by the certain society in certain time and also contains social value, religion, philosophy, etc. Literature is the result of human's culture, which refers to the beauty, gentleness, and also the reflection of life.

Literary works cannot be separated from the element of people's lives, especially the author's own. Most of literature emerging from the conflict that happened to the author, both positive and negative. Besides literature also reflects the experience of living, thinking and culture record the author about something that happened in him and people poured through the beautiful literary novel that is reflected through social condition or the condition of the surrounding culture. Socio-cultural conditions did affect a literary work, so as to understand it we must first know social and cultural background's the author of the literary work (Rosyidi, 2010:201).

In the analysis of a novel, Goldmann always insist on the historical background. Literary works, in addition to having an autonomous element is also not free from extrinsic elements. Literary texts simultaneously represent historical facts that led to the emergence of the manufacturing literature (Endraswara, 2003:56).

Genetic structuralism, structuralism is that not only involve the structure but also the lives of authors of literary and social class that encourage the work were born. Genetic it means "origin of literature" which means self-author and conditioned historical reality of literary works created while. Literary works are matched with the study examined genetic structuralism is a literary work that has problems dealing with the social class in which the author tried to get or set a specific value into the implementation of his work (Endraswara, 2003:55).

The facts of humanity are a fundamental principle of the theory of genetic structuralism. The theory can be certain social activities, the creation of literary works and the creation of cultural creation in general. Therefore, the facts of humanity in the literature have the meaningful structure (Rosyidi, 2010:202).

Charlotte Bronte's background begins with the emergence of the middle class as a social group, and traditional moral values. With the emergence of various problems that occur in the scope of Charlotte Bronte, Charlotte Bronte wrote that a classic work that resulted in a novel with romance genre titled *Jane Eyre*. The novel was able to grow rapidly in the surrounding environment as packaged in the form of the modern novel in Europe during the renaissance. In

this case the initial part of Charlotte Bronte's novel describes the attitude of the society (Eureka, 2008).

Discussing about education, Charlotte Bronte was very enthusiastic in participating in academic-related activities, then Charlotte Bronte decided to follow the literary training in Pensionnate Hegers, Brussels. Besides, Charlotte is also able to learn German language. Finally in 1847, the novel *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte has been published, which is able to achieve satisfactory results. The novel depicts a woman is weak but resilient. The love story in the novel *Jane Eyre* described the innovative structure of its time (Eureka, 2008).

The researcher has decided to choose a novel as the object of the study because Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* is one of the works of literature that give a reflection about social class. The story gives a simple reflection about the life in Victorian England. By reading the novel, she not only will get the enjoyment but also might increase her knowledge perspective about the social class in that era.

Jane Eyre is an interesting novel of nineteenth century which tells and reflects the social class in Victorian era. After King William IV had died, Queen Victoria will occupy the British throne. She knows that he will have no preparation for the throne but she believes that he is able to carry out their duties properly later. When the door is open for her freedom, she realizes that she's just a girl in the seclusion of Kensington Palace. But now she has become the queen of the British Empire which includes the United Kingdom and Ireland region (Tassi, 2009:146).

On 20 June 1837 Queen Victoria of Hanover became the British Empire. Until then he lived in Kensington Palace, almost no one who visited the kingdom. Because Queen Victoria rarely have contact with the environmental realm (Tassi, 2009:147).

On 28 June 1838, she must first face the tough times because of the political problems in the kingdom, which led to lower class discontent that lead to the birth of "Chartism", the working class moves toward parliamentary reform in 1837. The first ten years of Victoria's reign many experiencing problems caused by the dissatisfaction of its people and the news of horizontal conflicts that hit several European countries. Queen Victoria was concerned about the occurrence of rebellion against authority that occurs in some of the country spread to the kingdom of England (Tassi, 2009:148).

The combination of its literary genre keeps the story entertaining and enjoyable. Moreover, the story is written based on Charlotte Bronte's life that is living in Victorian era and having miserable life experiences. Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* which is successfully published on 16 October 1847 that written by English writer. It was published by Smith, Elder & Co. of London, England, under the pen name "Currer Bell." The first American edition was released the following year by Harper & Brothers of New York.

Jane Eyre is one of the most popular classical works of fiction. Although Jane Eyre poor and not pretty, Jane has a soul and spirit is unbeatable, as well as having a high intelligence and courage. As an orphaned child, Jane spent her childhood with a cruel aunt. After finishing her education at Lowood School, she

works as a teacher for girl's Mr. Rochester, who has a mysterious and arrogant character. Yorkshire become a background of the love story that slowly develops between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester, yet so many obstacles and tragedy that must be faced, the separation must be undertaken before they could meet again. Though Jane has a nightmare childhood, however, she happily married at the end of the story.

A novel entitled *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte is selected to analyze for several reasons. First, it is one of the best novels that the story about woman struggle to find happiness in the world where love and duty often collide. Second, it is the best selling romance and also it is read with pleasure by millions around the world. Third, it endures as a woman of strong, admirable character for common sense and her willingness to stand up for her believes. Her story shows the difficulties and ease of her life.

From the above explanation, Charlotte Bronte portrays her experiences in *Jane Eyre*, such as about social class in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. So the researcher choose "The Social Classes in Victorian era reflected in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*" as the title of this study to gain a deep understanding about the social class in Victorian era which is reflected by Bronte through *Jane Eyre*.

There are researchers who have analyzed the novel but different topic. First, she is Sekar (2009) which entitles "An Analysis of Love Values in Charlotte Bronte's Novel: *Jane Eyre* that using psychological approach. She is a student University of Sumatra. She explains about the consequences of love values between a man who has been marriage and single young in terms of Rochester

and Jane Eyre. Second, she is Elviandri (2008) who wrote a thesis which entitles “The Leading Character’s Struggle for Life in Charlotte Bronte’s Novel *Jane Eyre*. He explains about Jane Eyre’s struggle as expressed in the novel in order to escape to terrible experiences in her life. Third, he is Komang (2007) who wrote a thesis which entitles “Method of Characterization and Three dimensional Aspects of Main Character in Bronte’s *Jane Eyre*”. She is student of Udayana University. Her study was emphasized on the sociology and psychology of the main character in the novel. She analyze about the sociology and psychology condition could be seen the writer present the main character Besides, her study analyzed the method of characterization used by the author to present the main character in the novel because the main character could build such atmosphere that affected the emotion and the feeling of the readers.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This research is intended to answer the following problems:

1. What are the social classes described in Charlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre*?
2. How is the love relationship between people from Charlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre* as reflected in Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the problems of the study, this research is aimed at finding:

1. To find out social class described on Charlotte Bronte’s *Jane Eyre*.

2. To understand the love relationships between people from different social classes in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

1.4 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study is social class in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* as the primary source which used sociological approach can be used in literary study to explain deeper about the social classes in certain era which is revealed by the story. And the limitation is the study of historical background and the study of Charlotte Bronte's biography.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the result of this study may be useful in developing information for the application of literary theory. And also this study is able to augment the knowledge especially about social class that described on Charlotte's *Jane Eyre*.

Practically, this study is suggested to be source in literary criticism and become additional reference to enhance and develop the knowledge, especially analyze the novel.

1.6 Research Method

To give clear explanation of how this study is arranged, the researcher wants to clarify about research design, data source, data collection, and the last is data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

Literary criticism is one of a literary study. Literature is the branch of literature that focuses on the study of literature directly to identify, analyze, classify and provide an assessment of the literature. Literature has a very important position in the study of literature. Literary criticism is often associated with criticism and appreciation of literature as directly related to the appreciation of literary works (Teeuw, 2008: 35)

The researcher uses literary criticism as her research design to organize this study because literary criticism is careful observation. Literature usually gives a due consideration to good or bad quality, value and truth of a literary work, especially in the novel *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte.

To find a more complete explanation about *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte, the researcher uses sociological approach. Marx filed a fundamental conception of class society and struggle. Marx did not define a class at length, but he showed that in the community, in the 19th century in Europe where he lived, consisting of the capitalist class (bourgeoisie), middle class and the lower class as the proletariat. These classes are in a hierarchical social structure, the bourgeois exploitation of the proletariat in the production process. Strain relations between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie encourage the formation of large social movements, namely the revolution. Tension occurs if the proletariat has been aware of the exploitation of the bourgeoisie against them (Giddens, 1986: 45).

1.6.2 Data Source

Data source in this study is a famous novel of Charlotte Bronte, *Jane Eyre*. *Jane Eyre*'s novel consists of 38 chapters 691 pages, and also was published on

16 October 1847 and also searches the information which describes about the social classes in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

Jane Eyre is a name of one main character in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The title which has the same name of the character shows how important she is in her role in the story of the novel. She has been the focus of attention that brings the story from the beginning up to the end. In other word, the conflicting situation exists because of her presence. That the way why Jane Eyre includes as the main character.

Mr. Rochester is also an important of the main character in novel. He comes up as complementary to begin and to end up the conflicting situation as expressed in novel. Thus, his role is as much important as Jane Eyre.

Jane Eyre, an orphan girl of ten years of age, has been left alone by her beloved parents. She lives under the custody of her own uncle and aunt, Mr. Reed and Mrs. Reed. Yet the situation is so much different for what is expected by Jane is not like what a father and mother's love is in true sense. She is looked after because of pity and the consequence of pity may turn ups side down when things are not running well.

The missing figure of parental affection cannot be found in Jane Eyre's uncle family life. Especially after the death of the uncle, Mr. Reed, there is a great change of life circle under the aunt's domineering manner. Mrs. Reed appearing likes a stranger to Jane. There is no motherly attitude that shows peaceful appearance on her face.

The impression of Gateshead Hall where Jane Eyre lives with her aunt is a sort of terror for her. She cannot stand living there if she uses her feeling, but she realizes her being that she still needs Mrs. Reed. Yet, Jane Eyre is brave enough to show her insistence by putting forward love more than revenge in her heart. She is able to say that she loves her aunt and the family though they break her heart indeed.

In contrary to John River, Jane Eyre has her own reason to look at the married man, Mr. Rochester. She admires him very much because of his great responsibility towards the family especially his wife. He can overcome the situation in which his wife is mentally crazy. Jane Eyre can look closely. She becomes a private teacher for Adele, Mr. Rochester unaccepted child because Mr. Rochester's lover, Celine Varens has a scandal about her pregnancy. Yet, with great responsibility he admits the child as his daughter and lives together with his sick wife, Bertha Mason.

1.6.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher does several steps. First, the researcher got a novel Jane Eyre. Second, the researcher download eBook English novel. Third, the researcher reads the novel Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* to get understand a social class from the novel. Fourth, the researcher needs identify and arrange the data based on social class; upper class, middle class and lower class in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

There are some steps to analyze the data, because after the data have been collected, the researcher begins to do analyze the data with some steps as follow; first, the data were divided into two categories; first is about social class based on the classes; upper class, middle class and lower class in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* and the second is about the love relationship between different social class in the main characters of *Jane Eyre*'s novel. Finally, the researcher makes a conclusion about the social class Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

1.6. 5 Definition of Key Terms

Social Class: Simply, social class is a class in society, of course with certain criteria. Social class is considered as a social class in a society that is defined by a particular position in the production process. Social class is a typical symptoms feudal society, where they are aware of themselves as a class, a particular group in society, and have specific interests and want to fight.

Victorian Era: a period in British history during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century; her character and moral standards restored the prestige of the British monarchy but gave the era a prudish reputation

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In the second chapter, the researcher will discuss several references which are related to the research problem. In order to make the readers get understanding about this study. So this study will start with a literary criticism, social classes by Karl Marx, social class in Victorian Era, creative process Charlotte Bronte to write *Jane Eyre* and previous studies.

2.1 A Literary Criticism.

Language the word literature has meaning of the beautiful writing; actually the word literature is form Latin that has meaning grammatical and poem. In romantic Era the word literature has meaning something creation and it is the emotion of the author or character in literary work (Iswalono, 2002: 65).

Literature means text that contains the instruction or guidance, from the word “Sas” which means instruction or teaching and “Tra” which means instrument or tool. In the Indonesian language word commonly used to refer to the literary or a kind of writing that has a particular meaning or beauty (Iswalono, 2002: 44).

Definition of literature is language arts. The point is the birth of a literary work is to be enjoyed by readers. To be able to enjoy a literary work seriously and takes good knowledge of the literature. Literary work is not a science. Literary work is an art, in which many human elements that go in them, especially the feeling (Fanani: 2000: 33).

Literary criticism consists of those writings which interpret the meanings of nature and life in words, touched with personality of the author. Literature is the total of preserved writings belonging to a given language of people and the class or total of writings, of a given country or period which is notable for literary form or expression, as distinguished. (William: 1997)

According to Culler, literary work plays in different modes and has different content than its literal. A literary work is the creation and organization of signs which produces a human world charged with meaning. This also signifies that readers always find the meaning of a literary work by comparing it to the real world in order to get the meaning (Culler, 1977: 189).

Then according to Culler (1997: 22), literature is rooted in one of the most basic human desires, it is the desire of pleasure. Actually it is a reflection of human culture and has related with the background of the author where he or she lives.

Basically, the literature is very useful in life, because literature can provide awareness to the reader about the truths of life, although depicted in the form of fiction. Literary works can give joy and inner satisfaction. This is the kind of entertainment intellectual and spiritual entertainment. Literary works can also be used as experience to work, because anyone can pour hearts and minds in a state of the art of writing (Dutton, 1997: 38)

Literature is essentially a creation; a creation is not an imitation. Literature as a form and the results of a creative work is essentially a medium which utilizes language to reveal about human life. Therefore, in general a literary work contains

about issues surrounding human life. Emerging literature was born against the background of the encouragement of basic human existence to reveal him (Fanani, 2000: 22).

Literature springs from our in born love of telling a story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspects of our human experience. After describing what he regarded as literature, summed up that literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feelings in ideas about life and the world (Moody, 1987: 36)

According to literature by is a form of personal expression of human experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, spirit, the assurance, in the form of concrete reality that evokes fascination with language tools. Moreover, literature should be limited as imaginative literary art. That is, all events or events expressed in a literary work are not a life experience or event imaginable only. Although the literature is imaginative, literary certainly departed from reality objectively (Wellek, 2007: 22).

Language is good and beautiful shape, and composition and its contents can lead to feelings of emotion. Literary form and content must complement, which can cause a deep impression in the hearts of his readers as the embodiment of the values of art (Sumardjo, 1991: 3).

Literature always involved the mind on the social, moral and religious. Various aspects of life can be expressed in the literary work. Literature can give pleasure or enjoyment to the reader. Based on the above, the researcher can

conclude that literature is a result of human creativity using the medium of the written and spoken language (Bressler, 1999: 25)

2.2 Social Classes by Karl Max

Social class or social group refers to the stratification between human beings or groups in society. Based on the characteristics of social stratification, the division has several classes or groups in society. Social class is considered as a social class in a society that is defined by a particular position in the production process (Magniz, 2001: 45).

Marx's analysis argues about how human relationships that occurred views from the relationship between each positions of means production, which viewed from different businesses in getting resources. He noted that the difference of means is not always the cause of intergroup conflicts. Marx assumed that position in structure always encourage them to take action that aims to improve the lot of them. Nevertheless, the interest groups are not perceived as the most important in the sociology of Marx (Ritna: 2013).

According to Karl Marx, the actors of social change are not the individuals, but social classes. Individuals will not be able to make changes in a broad scope, because there is selfishness. But the real social class can change the social situation. Accordingly, we know that the social classes in the face of society, there was already a form of readiness, one of them with the establishment power structure. With this people may know that people who fall into the power structure certainly not ordinary people, so there is a sense of connection, either in the way of honor or obey.

The working classes are those who serve the employer with running working tools (Romba: 2013).

While the employer is the class that has the working tools, such as machinery, factories, and land (for landlords). The working class also does the job, but since the workers do not have the tools work, then they sell the power to the owners of capital / people who have the working tools (the employer). With this the works produced by the workers do not belong to the workers, but the work belongs to the employer. Between the upper class, middle class and lower class have the relationship because they need each other, workers need jobs of the employer / owner of the work, while the owner of the work also requires power to run production. The employer will profit if the house chores has done well. However, the relationship between the workers and the employer does not see the point of balance. The workers / employees will not be able to live if there is no income. They cannot work if the employer does not provide jobs. However, contrary to the employer, that they can survive a long time even though the workers cannot carry out their duties properly because they can still look for another replacement to fill his life. In other words, the owners of capital can still live off the land they own (Siahaan, 1986: 56).

The special feature of the capitalist is the presence of the bottom and the top. The bottom is occupied by the workers and the top of which is occupied by the bourgeoisie (people who have the capital and as working tools). The bottom will forever be subject to the requirements specified by the capitalists in any tasks. Lower class people were given jobs when they worked for the benefit of the upper

class. Work in excess of the time required by workers to meet their needs is an advantage for working owners (Ritzer, 2011: 65).

Thus it can conclude clearly that the ideology of Marx is in accordance with the existing reality. Because the theories that have been advanced by Karl Marx contain elements of truth that ultimately justified by the evidence which grown in society. If related with the society, the development of soaring labor was grown high, because of the large number of factory, automatically labor categories required in large quantities. But people do not fully understand the situation is. People are more proud of the profession in the labor elaborated. They looked instead of social class, but they look out of income which they got (Magniz, 2001: 32).

Benefit derived from the upper class of the position that they do not have to work alone, because it can live of the profits of the workers who work. The relationship between the upper class, middle class and lower class is a relationship of power with the goal of workers in order to keep working for the benefit of the employer by using the power of labor. Therefore, the upper class is the class of oppressors for the lower classes (Brewer, 1999: 25).

It can be concluding that each class has the difference characteristics. The upper class is usually known by their large amounts of property and cash, and the distinctive lifestyle that they live. The upper class in modern societies composed of the wealthiest members of society, who also wield the greatest political power. Members of the upper class society are typically knowledgeable and have been

educated in particular college. Upper class members have traditionally joined exclusive clubs. They like party, shopping and socializing. About the financial, the upper class much more satisfied with their current financial situation than are those in the middle and lower classes. Because they would gets income from their land.

The middle class is the largest majority in society. While the characteristic of the middle class has an average income. The middle class is largely associated with the growth of cities and the expansion of the economy. The middle class still maintain the values and ideas in their lives even though they have achieved considerable status and income. They should keep some kind of home appliances as supply the necessities of life. They have a high spirit of hard work and responsibility. According to them, education is very important because they are still able to finance their children to school.

While the lower class did not exist in large numbers. Instead, most people were part of the laboring class, a group made up of different professions such as servant and governess. The lower class would get a wages monthly or yearly.

2.3 Social Classes in Victorian Era

Class is a complex term used since the late eighteenth century, with different professions. In the context, the class is a social group that is more or less that appear in any given historical period, as a whole is the British Society. Different social classes can be distinguished by the presence of inequality in areas

such as power, authority, and competence, working and living conditions, lifestyles, education, (Cody, 2002).

In the early nineteenth century, "the working class" and "middle class" has begun to emerge in society. The old hereditary aristocracy, reinforced by a new nobility that comes with bringing success to trade, industry, and profession, which later evolved into "upper class" is marked by the emergence of Public Schools and Colleges, by maintaining control over the political system, not only robs working class but the middle class in the political process (William, 2012).

However working classes remain shutting out of the political process and become increasingly hostile, not only for the nobility but the middle class as well. Such as the Industrial Revolution developed in further social stratification e.g. the capitalists. By mid century, skilled workers have gained sufficient strength to enable them to establish Trade Unions which is important in providing the activities Socialism political power. Because it is one way to further improve their status, while unskilled workers and lower class below them remain far more vulnerable to exploitation because they are exploited (Clanton, 2013).

Social classes in the kingdom Victoria divided into three classes which consist of "upper class," "middle class," and "working class", according to the Marxist view of the conflict in each class was also ending World War I. A modified class structure clearly and remain there to this day (Cody, 2002).

For people in Victorian England, the quality of everyday life refers to the basic structure of social class. The concept of class is not solely dependent on the

amount of money they have, but it all depends on the source of their income, as well as the birth and family. Typically upper class using a car as a personal vehicle and between the middle class and lower class, they do not have the personal vehicle. Usually to determine the grade level can be seen from the behavior, speech, clothing, education, and values. Victoria believes that each class has its own standards, and people are expected to adhere to the rules defined for their class. The working class work more visible in the community. Judging physically, they look dirty that can be shown in the form of their clothes and their hands. Most of the people from the working class paid daily or weekly wages. People in middle class do their work clean. Their salaries are usually paid monthly or yearly. Upper class usually populated by people who have the ultimate power as landlords (Sally, 1996).

It can be concluding that the novel of *Jane Eyre* written by Charlotte Bronte in Victorian Era which a literary works is common form of literature. Charlotte Bronte's character Jane Eyre is living in the nineteenth century. This period is called the Victorian Age. During the Victorian Age, great economic, social, and political changes occurred in Britain. Science and technology made great advances. The growth of the classes grew enormously. The Victorian novel, with its emphasis on the realistic portrayal of social life, represented many Victorian issues in the stories of the characters.

2.4 Creative Process Charlotte Bronte to Write *Jane Eyre*.

Charlotte Bronte was born in 1816, the third daughter of the Rev. Patrick Bronte and his wife Maria. Her brother Patrick Branwell was born in 1817 and her

sisters Emily and Anne in 1818 and 1820. In 1820, the Bronte's family moved to Haworth, Mrs. Bronte dying the following year (Everret, 1985).

In 1824 the four eldest Bronte's daughters were enrolled as pupils at the Clergy Daughter's School at Cowan Bridge. The following year Maria and Elizabeth, the two eldest daughters, became ill, left the school and died: Charlotte and Emily, understandably, were brought home (Hart, 2011)

In 1831 Charlotte became a pupil at the school at Roe Head, but she left school the following year to teach her sisters at home. She returned returns to Roe Head School in 1835 as a governess: for a time her sister Emily attended the same school as a pupil, but became homesick and returned to Haworth. Ann took her place from 1836 to 1837 (Merriman, 2007).

In 1838, Charlotte left Roe Head School. In 1839 she accepted a position as governess in the Sidgewick family, but left after three months and returned to Haworth. In 1841 she became governess in the White family, but left, once again after nine months (Simpkin, 1997).

Upon her return to Haworth the three sisters, led by Charlotte, decided to open their own school after the necessary preparations had been completed. In 1842 Charlotte and Emily went to Brussels to complete their studies. After a trip home to Haworth, Charlotte returned alone to Brussels, where she remained until 1844 (Cousin, 1990).

Charlotte Bronte has social class relations in the making of the novel *Jane Eyre*. The novel *Jane Eyre* Charlotte Bronte works created and published in 1847

was born the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) in England, which at the time was called the Victorian era (Romiguere, 2001).

That era was marked by the rise of social class classification. The problems that arise at the time were never involved women; they are not even considered in the political field. Some female fighters in the Victorian era struggled for policy change in the future so that women can get involved in politics and law through democracy. In addition women also struggle to remove the posting of women at home alone and different roles of husband and wife (Blom, 1977).

Charlotte Bronte as a female's author who lived at that time. In fact, at that time as female writer, she did not dare to publish his true identity because of the society underestimates of women authors (Jack, 2013).

Researcher concluded that at that time Charlotte Bronte just makes poetry to published, but as the development of literary works at the time Charlotte Bronte compose novel entitled *Jane Eyre*. The development of literature in England at that time was highly variable. Victorian era is the most amazing times or good times for the birth of an English novel. The presence of the novel at that time more or less describes the real life stories and is intended as a means of entertainer of the middle class (Leonid, 2013).

Charlotte Bronte's novel *Jane Eyre* is very thick with the feel of a social class also includes several messages and a description of social class in novel. Themed novel *Jane Eyre* has several values; moral, religious, and social class.

Through the theme, Charlotte wants to eliminate criticism of the upper class in the Victorian era (Walker, 1997).

In the Victorian era women's only role is around the house and do activities such as caring for and maintaining her body for men and doing household chores to serve men. Indeed, Jane Eyre enough to represent Charlotte Bronte in social class. (Andersen, 1998).

Upon her return home the sisters embarked upon their project for founding a school, which proved to be an abject failure: their advertisements did not elicit a single response from the public. The following year Charlotte discovered Emily's poems, and decided to publish a selection of the poems of all three sisters: 1846 brought the publication of their Poems, written under the pseudonyms of Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell. Charlotte also completed *The Professor*, which was rejected for publication. The following year, however, Charlotte's *Jane Eyre*, Emily's *Wuthering Heights*, and Ann's *Agnes Grey* were all published, still under the Bell pseudonyms (Williams, 2012).

In 1848 Charlotte and Ann visited their publishers in London, and revealed the true identities of the "Bells." In the same year Branwell Bronte, by now an alcoholic and a drug addict, died, and Emily died shortly thereafter. Ann died the following year (Williams, 2012).

In 1849 Charlotte, visiting London, began to move in literary circles, making the acquaintance, for example, of Thackeray. In 1850 Charlotte edited her sister's various works, and met Mrs. Gaskell. In 1851 she visited the Great

Exhibition in London, and attended a series of lectures given by Thackeray (Juliet, 1994).

The Rev. A. B. Nicholls, curate of Haworth since 1845, proposed marriage to Charlotte in 1852. Nicholls left Haworth in the following year, the same in which Charlotte's *Villette* was published. By 1854, however, Mr. Bronte's opposition to the proposed marriage had weakened, and Charlotte and Nicholls became engaged. Nicholls returned as curate at Haworth, and they were married, though it seems clear that Charlotte, though she admired him, still did not love him (Guardian, 2005).

In 1854 Charlotte, expecting a child, caught pneumonia. It was an illness which could have been cured, but she seems to have seized upon it (consciously or unconsciously) as an opportunity of ending her life, and after a lengthy and painful illness, she died, probably of dehydration (Nichol, 2001)

2.5 Previous Studies

There are several researchers who have analyzed the same novel but different topic. First, Sekar (2009) who wrote “An Analysis of Love Values in Charlotte Bronte’s Novel: *Jane Eyre* (A Psychological Approach Viewed from Abrams Theory)”. She is a student University of North Sumatra. The novel talked about love problem which the values are debatable. Jane Eyre is unmarried woman whose love is directed to a married man, Mr. Rochester. The values are well covered in the readiness of understanding sacrifice, integrity and sacrifice without breaking the existing norms believed by the society. The objectives of the

study are to identify the characteristics of love values Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester as expressed in the novel and to explain the consequences of love values between a man who has been married and a single young woman of Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester. In answering those, the theory that is used is Abrams's theory. This study is using the same novel but the researcher used a psychological approach in analyzed the study.

The second previous study of mine is a research by Elviandri (2008) who wrote a thesis which entitles "The Leading Character's Struggle for Life in Charlotte Bronte's Novel *Jane Eyre*. She is a student at University of North Sumatra. Her study focus on the leading character named Jane Eyre in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. She has been portrayed as a victim of cruelty in her life. Such a terrible experience has been the dominant idea of the novel. So the main problem is what does Jane Eyre's struggle for in order to be freed from terrible experiences of life. Third, he is Komang (2007) who wrote a thesis which entitles "Method of Characterization and Three dimensional Aspects of Main Character in Bronte's *Jane Eyre*". She is student of Udayana University. Her study was emphasized on the sociology and psychology of the main character in the novel. She analyze about the sociology and psychology condition could be seen the writer present the main character. Besides, her study analyzed the method of characterization used by the author to present the main character in the novel because the main character could build such atmosphere that affected the emotion and the feeling of the readers.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the social class of Charlotte Bronte in her novel of *Jane Eyre*. The data classified into social class based on upper class, middle class and lower class. And the next data described about the love relationship of different social class in the main characters on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

3.1 Social Class described in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*

Class differences in Victorian era were clearly marked and relatively immobile. While modern class differences are based primarily on how much money a person used, Victorian class differences were based on what people have and they do. Most people were born into a class and never left it; if they did, they only moved one degree: Upper to middle, middle to lower (Wilson: 2002).

3.1.1 Upper Class

The upper classes in the Victorian era usually are very wealthy. Victorians were simply wealthy, usually making their money in manufacturing, transportation or investments. The upper class did not work that they ruled. Politicians, magistrates and the owners of companies were typical upper class members. The women of the upper class never worked, even in the home, but rather spent their days to socializing or shopping. They employed numerous members of the working class as servants. As describe on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The characters on *Jane Eyre* are Mr. Rochester, Miss. Ingram, Sir George

Lynn, Colonel Dent, Lady Lynn, Blanche, Mary, Mrs. Eshton, Amy, Louisa, Rosamond Oliver, Mrs. Reed, Eliza, John, Georgiana.

Wealth from the upper class comes from inherited land or investments from family and ancestors. It mostly included people from the church and nobility. The upper class held their own social events throughout the season. Members of the upper class liked to read and study society novels for entertainment (Soldahl, 2013).

In the Victorian era, the upper class men's daily life style was very important for maintaining his social status. Among things that he needed to care with his life about fashion, how he spent his wages and how he chose a wife, ranging from how he spends his money or to where he spends his time from day to day (Soldahl, 2013).

The Victorian era was a time of ornate decorum, and grandiose homes for the upper classes. Wealth was not to be concealed, but displayed in all aspects possible, most importantly in the home. The structure of an upper class home often had at least a few levels. The top and bottom floors, or basement and attic, generally reserved for the servants of the household. Food preparation and laundry activities were common of the basements, whereas the attic often served as housing for those that tended the household. Beyond these reserved spaces however, the splendor of wealth could be found in every room, on every wall, of every floor. In the Victorian era, upper class people certainly have different characteristics with members of a social class below it like in terms of status,

lifestyle, and resource acquisition. Below is the data that describes the lifestyle of the upper class in terms of the model homes, as has been reflected in Mrs. Reed's home.

I might say never, indeed, unless when a chance influx of visitors at Gateshead Hall rendered it necessary to turn to account all the accommodation it contained: yet it was one of the largest and stateliest chambers in the mansion. A bed supported on massive pillars of mahogany, hung with curtains of deep red damask, stood out like a tabernacle in the centre; the two large windows, with their blinds always drawn down, were half shrouded in festoons and falls of similar drapery; the carpet was red; the table at the foot of the bed was covered with a crimson cloth; the walls were a soft fawn color with a blush of pink in it; the wardrobe, the toilet-table, the chairs were of darkly polished old mahogany. Out of these deep surrounding shades rose high, and glared white, the piled-up mattresses and pillows of the bed, spread with a snowy Marseilles counterpane. Scarcely less prominent was an ample cushioned easy-chair near the head of the bed, also white, with a footstool before it; and looking, as I thought, like a pale throne. (*Jane Eyre*: 16-17)

Associated with furnishings owned by upper class, they are usually expensive department, as well as a plate of course, made of gold and silver. The plates are interesting decoration image. During the Victorian dining table is usually one of the most beautiful items that can be decorated with lavish objects. In this case will be described in the home of Mrs. Reed may have had luxury goods.

Bessie had been down into the kitchen, and she brought up with her a tart on a certain brightly painted china plate, whose bird of paradise, nestling in a wreath of convolvuli and rosebuds, had been wont to stir in me a most enthusiastic sense of admiration. (*Jane Eyre*: 27)

Upper class people have their own habits when there is a particular event, for example at Christmas. It can be seen in Mrs. Reed's family. When Christmas day, they had a party and exchange gifts. Of course Jane Eyre is not involved in

that event because they think that these events should only be performed by upper-class people, including Mrs. Reed's children. They are Georgiana, Eliza and John Reed. John Reed is Mrs. Reed's son, and 14 years old, a big body with a dirty and dull skin, broad face with eyes, nose and mouth as well as the thick palms and feet wide. In this case the data will be described in the following:

November, December, and half of January passed away. Christmas and the New Year had been celebrated at Gateshead with the usual festive cheer; presents had been interchanged, dinners and evening parties given. From every enjoyment I was, of course, excluded: my share of the gaiety consisted in witnessing the daily apparelling of Eliza and Georgiana, and seeing them descend to the drawingroom, dressed out in thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringletted; and afterwards, in listening to the sound of the piano or the harp played below, to the passing to and fro of the butler and footman, to the jingling of glass and china as refreshments were handed, to the broken hum of conversation as the drawing-room door opened and closed. (*Jane Eyre*: 38)

Every morning Bessie Lee must prepare breakfast for Mrs. Reed's family. A house servant of Mrs. Reed, Bessie is the only person at Gateshead to treat Jane with any kindness. Usually people from the upper class that has activities that are not performed by people of the lower classes, it is a farming. As well as that performed by Eliza (Mrs. Reed's children), she likes to feed livestock and save her own money because she like saving. Clothing worn by Eliza was adjusted with her activities as she goes gardening. Below is the data that describes the daily activities of upper class people above:

Eliza was putting on her bonnet and warm garden-coat to go and feed her poultry, an occupation of which she was fond: and not less so of selling the eggs to the housekeeper and hoarding up the money she thus obtained. She had a turn for traffic, and a marked propensity for saving; shown not only in the vending of eggs and chickens, but also in driving hard bargains with the gardener about flower-roots, seeds, and slips of plants; that functionary having orders from Mrs. Reed to buy of his young lady all the products of her parterre she wished to

sell: and Eliza would have sold the hair off her head if she could have made a handsome profit thereby. (*Jane Eyre*: 40)

The dress worn by the upper class that has the luxury of a high value. The dress will affect them in the way they walk or sit. Women will wear a variety of colors for their dresses and stockings. Another important accessory is the hat. Hats used as protection from the sun and to avoid injure. However, in later years, namely the Victorian era cap became a symbol of style statement and authority. Types of hats worn by women and men are different. Hats form an important part of a woman's appearance and as a result, they always wear hats when they go out. The caps are usually made of velvet, cotton or satin. Women's hat during the Victorian era have different models are regarded as oversize upper class women, because the hat decorated with feather and flower creations are beautiful and fashionable. Hats are an important part of the outfit. Crown for women is hair. In the Victorian era women's hair styles have various styles. Hair parted in the middle, curled or braided, then tied. As illustrated in the data below:

Mr. Brocklehurst was here interrupted: three other visitors, ladies, now entered the room. They ought to have come a little sooner to have heard his lecture on dress, for they were splendidly attired in velvet, silk, and furs. The two younger of the trio (fine girls of sixteen and seventeen) had grey beaver hats, then in fashion, shaded with ostrich plumes, and from under the brim of this graceful headdress fell a profusion of light tresses, elaborately curled; the elder lady was enveloped in a costly velvet shawl, trimmed with ermine, and she wore a false front of French curls.

These ladies were deferentially received by Miss Temple, as Mrs. and the Misses Brocklehurst, and conducted to seats of honour at the top of the room. It seems they had come in the carriage with their reverend relative. (*Jane Eyre*: 97)

Victorian decorations appear to have been exclusive to the upper class, with luxury textiles and home furnishings typical upscale expensive. Victorian

decorating style really showcases self-expression through art displayed and paintings. As described in the data below which explains in Mr. Rochester's home.

Traversing the long and matted gallery, I descended the slippery steps of oak; then I gained the hall: I halted there a minute; I looked at some pictures on the walls (one, I remember, represented a grim man in a cuirass, and one a lady with powdered hair and a pearl necklace), at a bronze lamp pendent from the ceiling, at a great clock whose case was of oak curiously carved, and ebon black with time and rubbing. Everything appeared very stately and imposing to me; but then I was so little accustomed to grandeur. The hall-door, which was half of glass, stood open; I stepped over the threshold. It was a fine autumn morning; the early sun shone serenely on embrowned groves and still green fields; advancing on to the lawn, I looked up and surveyed the front of the mansion. It was three storeys high, of proportions not vast, though considerable: a gentleman's manor-house, not a nobleman's seat: battlements round the top gave it a picturesque look. (*Jane Eyre*: 131)

Usually the upper class, besides having a luxurious house in Gateshead Hall, also has the land, even the landlords such as Mr. Rochester. His name is very well known by the public. Certainly upper class people have a servant to take care of his house and himself, the servant called Mrs. Fairfax. Almost most of the lower class people that do not have the expertise and talent in a particular field. Therefore mostly profession which inhabited by the lower class was as a waitress. Mrs. Fairfax woman is good-natured and even-tempered, with sufficient education and passable intelligence.

Great houses and fine grounds require the presence of the proprietor.'

'Mr. Rochester!' I exclaimed. 'Who is he?'

'The owner of Thornfield,' she responded quietly. 'Did you not know he was called Rochester?'

Of course I did not. I had never heard of him before; but the old lady seemed to regard his existence as a universally understood fact, with which everybody must be acquainted by instinct. (*Jane Eyre*: 152)

Houses of the upper class are much better than the middle class and lower class. It can be seen from the house occupied. Definitely the building has a lot of room, house furnishings luxurious things. The room consists of a bedroom, living room, lounge and bathroom. And every single room would have a lot of furniture. Homes of the upper class people in the Victorian era always decorated with the latest models, such as the presence curtains, flowers, lamps, carpets, paintings and plants. Homes of the upper class people certainly have a room that heated by a coal fire and lighting which provided by candles and oil lamps or gas. Later, in the Victorian period, electricity became more widespread and light so the electricity used.

Most rich people have servants and they will live in the same house. As for the maid's room was down. The facilities are owned by the upper class is very complete, such as there are candle lights above the dining table, a piano, a shelf of books, ornaments, and painting. Chairs and sofas are found in various rooms. The dining table is one of the most beautiful items that can be decorated. The decors of the dining table as there are gold and silver plate, flowers along with candles. Victorian flower arrangements used as a beautiful decoration. Almost vase and various sculptures are found in every room. In this case will be illustrated by the data below:

She was in a room the folding-doors of which stood open: I went in when she addressed me. It was a large, stately apartment, with purple chairs and curtains, a Turkey carpet, walnut-panelled walls, one vast window rich in slanted glass, and a lofty ceiling, nobly moulded. Mrs. Fairfax was dusting some vases of fine purple spar, which stood on a sideboard.

‘What a beautiful room!’ I exclaimed, as I looked round; for I had never before seen any half so imposing.

‘Yes; this is the dining-room. I have just opened the window, to let in a little air and sunshine; for everything gets so damp in apartments that are seldom inhabited; the drawing- room yonder feels like a vault.’

She pointed to a wide arch corresponding to the window, and hung like it with a Tyrian-dyed curtain, now looped up. Mounting to it by two broad steps, and looking through, I thought I caught a glimpse of a fairy place, so bright to my novice-eyes appeared the view beyond. Yet it was merely a very pretty drawing-room, and within it a boudoir, both spread with white carpets, on which seemed laid brilliant garlands of flowers; both ceiled with snowy mouldings of white grapes and vine-leaves, beneath which glowed in rich contrast crimson couches and ottomans; while the ornaments on the pale Parian mantelpiece were of sparkling Bohemian glass, ruby red; and between the windows large mirrors repeated the general blending of snow and fire. (Jane Eyre: 158-159)

Men of the upper class have the habits and respectable behavior, such as Mr. Rochester. Once Mr. Rochester’s family was highly respected by people around then even all the land at Thornfield Hall is owned Mr. Rochester’s landlord. He was known as a fair man and a generous but unfortunately he rarely associate with society.

‘Do you like him? Is he generally liked?’

‘Oh, yes; the family has always been respected here. Almost all the land in this neighbourhood, as far as you can see, has belonged to the Rochester time out of mind.’

‘Well, but, leaving his land out of the question, do you like him? Is he liked for himself?’

‘I have no cause to do otherwise than like him; and I believe he is considered a just and liberal landlord by his tenants: but he has never lived much amongst them.’ (Jane Eyre: 159-160)

The type of Victorian children's clothing worn depending on their place in society. There are differences between the upper class, the middle and lower class which related about clothes. Rich kid wearing a dress made of satin and velvet. Usually dresses for girls decorated with lace, satin ribbons and feathers. As described in the data below:

A dress of rose-coloured satin, very short, and as full in the skirt as it could be gathered, replaced the brown frock she had previously worn; a wreath of rosebuds circled her forehead; her feet were dressed in silk stockings and small white satin sandals. (Jane Eyre: 212-213)

Socially of upper class people usually associate with class which has equivalent grade. At that time Mr. Rochester would go to The Leas for a week or more. He will meet with his friends namely Lord Ingram, Sir George Lynn and Colonel Dent. Lord Ingram has a high body, beautiful, tanned skin, dark and clean, graceful face, her eyes similar with Mr. Rochester: large and black, bright as jewels. And her hair is beautiful; jet black and very beautifully lay out: wearing the crown at her hairs. Her cloth is pure white; golden scarf draped over her breasts and her shoulders. She also wore a gold colored flower at her hairs. She also has competent in the field of singing. If visible people already met with other, as if they are surrounded by much beauty and joy and everything that is fun and entertaining, so their encounter do not hurry to part. They include from well known family in the area of Thorfield Hall. As described in the data below:

‘Are there ladies at the Leas?’

‘There are Mrs. Eshton and her three daughters very elegant young ladies indeed; and there are the Honourable Blanche and Mary Ingram, most beautiful woman, I suppose: indeed I have seen Blanche, six or seven years since, when she was a girl of eighteen. She came here to a Christmas ball and party Mr. Rochester gave. You should have seen the dining-room that day, how richly it was decorated, how brilliantly lit up! I should think there were fifty ladies and gentlemen present, all of the first county families; and Miss Ingram was considered the belle of the evening.’ (Jane Eyre: 240)

Lady Lynn and Mrs. Colonel Dent are the guests of Mr. Rochester. They come from the upper class, as can be illustrated in the dress that they wear. Both wore dresses made of satin. Their hairstyle also difference because they did not

want to lose in terms of appearance. Accessories which they use are scarves, pearl jewelry etc. Below is the data that describes the appearance of a guest of the upper class.

Lady Lynn was a large and stout personage of about forty, very erect, very haughty-looking, richly dressed in a satin robe of changeful sheen: her dark hair shone glossily under the shade of an azure plume, and within the circlet of a band of gems.

Mrs. Colonel Dent was less showy; but, I thought, more lady-like. She had a slight figure, a pale, gentle face, and fair hair. Her black satin dress, her scarf of rich foreign lace, and her pearl ornaments, pleased me better than the rainbow radiance of the titled dame. (*Jane Eyre*: 260)

The female's guests of Mr. Rochester are very pretty. It is true that beauty depends on people who see. According to Jane Eyre, Mr. Rochester's face is handsome and strong. Jane Eyre was never intended to love him; she had to fight to remove the seeds love in her soul. He made Jane Eyre love him without looking at her.

Conversation waxes brisk and merry. Colonel Dent and Mr. Eshton argue on politics; Their wives listen. The two proud dowagers, Lady Lynn and Lady Ingram, confabulate together. Sir George whom, by the bye, I have forgotten to describe, a very big, and very fresh-looking country gentleman, stands before their sofa, coffee-cup in hand, and occasionally puts in a word. Mr. Frederick Lynn has taken a seat beside Mary Ingram, and is showing her the engravings of a splendid volume. (*Jane Eyre*: 266)

Upper class like Mr. Rochester always save goods exclusively reserved for guests. The guest feel enjoy with the facilities provided by Mr. Rochester. While Mr. Rochester and other male guests busy organizing the changes event that will implement, while the female guests running up and down stairs, ring the bell to call their servants. Mrs. Fairfax called to provide information on the existing

fixtures in the house such as scarves, coats, ribbons etc. Dancing in pairs is a favorite pastime among most of the women's and men's upper class. A dinner party that will accompany their lifestyle which described in this data below:

Mrs. Fairfax was summoned to give information respecting the resources of the house in shawls, dresses, draperies of any kind; and certain wardrobes of the third storey were ransacked, and their contents, in the shape of brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin sacques, black modes, lace lappets, &c., were brought down in armfuls by the abigails; then a selection was made, and such things as were chosen were carried to the boudoir within the drawing-room. (Jane Eyre: 277)

As fashion continues to progress throughout the ages, the importance of good fashion becomes higher. In the Victorian era, most of the upper class women wore corsets made to beautify the body include the waist become more sexy wearing any dress. The dress worn by the upper classes have a high value in the elegant lifestyle and become a greater appeal in terms of appearance. The dress worn by women of the upper class were able to look luxurious and beautiful because the dress made from satin or velvet, which is the typical style of the east people but it also did not forget to wear other accessories such as scarves and brooches because it is the accessories that make women looks elegant and beautiful, as described in the data below:

Presently advanced into view Miss Ingram. She, too, was attired in oriental fashion: a crimson scarf tied sash-like round the waist: an embroidered handkerchief knotted about her temples; her beautifully-moulded arms bare, one of them upraised in the act of supporting a pitcher, poised gracefully on her head. (Jane Eyre: 279)

John Eyre able to build schools for poor children in the area, but besides establish school, there is woman named Miss Oliver; she concludes among the

upper class because of her father who named Mr. Oliver is a needle factory owner and an iron foundry in the valley.

Miss Oliver; the only daughter of the sole rich man in my parish Mr. Oliver, the proprietor of a needle- factory and iron-foundry in the valley. The same lady pays for the education and clothing of an orphan from the workhouse, on condition that she shall aid the mistress in such menial offices connected with her own house and the school as her occupation of teaching will prevent her having time to discharge in person. (*Jane Eyre*: 540)

Help of Rosamond Oliver's rich, she gave the job to Jane Eyre to be a school teacher for the village children. Appearance's Rosamond Oliver is very beautiful using the horse as her vehicle. Because for the upper class they are required to have their own vehicle. Different with the lower class, which they do not have a vehicle as a personal tool.

Rosamond Oliver kept her word in coming to visit me. Her call at the school was generally made in the course of her morning ride. She would canter up to the door on her pony, followed by a mounted livery servant. Anything more exquisite than her appearance, in her purple habit, with her Amazon's cap of black velvet placed gracefully above the long curls that kissed her cheek and floated to her shoulders. (*Jane Eyre*: 558)

It can be conclude that young men of the upper class were educated at home by tutors. Young women were educated in the arts and languages, but were rarely taught the more demanding subjects like higher mathematics. They might never to college. They were expected to become wives and mothers, not leaders. As described in Mr. Rochester who never studies to the college, he just spends his days to socializing and joined with her friends from the upper class.

3.1.2 Middle Class

The Victorian middle class called as the professional class in modern times. The upper middle class included physicians, lawyers. A young man born to the upper class but financially unable to maintain that status could go into one of these professions. The lower middle class consisted of shopkeepers, teachers and journalists (Bruce: 2010).

Another profession of middle class consisted of bankers, merchants, engineers, and other professions. Middle class women can almost be considered guides to the lower class women. During their free time, they would go and help women of the lower class. Although all of these middle class women could clean their homes, the lower class women would study on how to keep their houses clean. This just shows that just because the upper class women had a bit more money in their pocket, they felt they were superior to these women who actually had to work for their own money. The goal of these middle class women was to marry into a wealthy relationship. This allowed the women to get more respect from the upper class society (Bruce: 2010).

There are characters described in novel *Jane Eyre*; Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Miles, Mr. Brocklehurst, Miss. Temple, Miss. Miller, Miss. Smith, Miss. Scatcherd, Madam Pierrot, Mr. Bates, Miss. Gryce, Mr. Carter, Briggs, Mr. Wood and Mr. Milles.

The data below describes about the profession of a physician who has expertise. Because the profession is one of the characteristic of a class, it is the middle class. Upper class people have a personal doctor to the servant and

personal doctor to Mrs. Reed himself and he children at her house, his name is Mr. Lloyd, so when servant was sick , immediately Mrs. Reed called Mr. Lloyd. That profession as a doctor concludes to the middle class because Mr. Lloyd has expertise in the field of drugs and able to heal the sick. Mr. Lloyd is not including residents in Gateshead Hall, but outsiders. Mr. Lloyd has a gentle character; he gave some more instructions and stated that he would visit Jane Eyre the next day. Jane Eyre feels comfortable when Mr. Lloyd was besides Jane to accompanying her while chatting.

I felt an inexpressible relief, a soothing conviction of protection and security, when I knew that there was a stranger in the room, an individual not belonging to Gateshead, and not related to Mrs. Reed. Turning from Bessie (though her presence was far less obnoxious to me than that of Abbot, for instance, would have been), I scrutinised the face of the gentleman: I knew him; it was Mr. Lloyd, an apothecary, sometimes called in by Mrs. Reed when the servants were ailing: for herself and the children she employed a physician. (*Jane Eyre*: 24)

The profession of the middle class is a teacher. Teachers also will occupy the middle class, because the profession considered to have an expertise in conveying knowledge to the students, those middle class women, teaching is a form of work that most acceptable for those who need to work. The following data describes the profession as a teacher. As reflected in the novel *Jane Eyre*, which is when she occupied at Lowood School Jane has a favorite teacher at the school, named Miss Temple. Miss Temple worked as a teacher at Lowood School, teaching as her profession, including being in the middle class, because she has knowledge and expertise in the field of teaching. Miss Temple has a gentle character, loving, kind, smart and patient to all students. She better than other

teachers because her knowledge more high than them. With all the characters owned by Miss Temple, it makes Jane Eyre fonder Miss Temple than other teachers.

Miss Temple had always something of serenity in her air, of state in her mien, of refined propriety in her language, which precluded deviation into the ardent, the excited, the eager: something which chastened the pleasure of those who looked on her and listened to her, by a controlling sense of awe. (*Jane Eyre*: 109)

The level of social class may change any time, as illustrated in the data below is reflected in the character of Eliza, once she was the son of the rich family but now after her mother died, the position of the upper class was able to shift to the middle class became a nun. The nun is a woman who voluntarily renounced the world and the focus of her life to religious life at a convent or a place of worship. This term can be found in various religions such as Roman Catholicism, Eastern Christians. After Mrs. Reed died, Mrs. Reed's children were determining their own path and purpose; they are separated from another. Georgiana was successfully married with rich man from the upper class, while Eliza intends to leave to France. She will live in a house of worship near Lisle (a city in France) because there she would devote her time to study the Roman Catholic dogmas. Then, Eliza would be embraced Rome and will probably become a nun. That profession include as the middle class.

Eliza actually took the veil, and is at this day superior of the convent where she passed the period of her novitiate, and which she endowed with her fortune. (*Jane Eyre*: 368)

Other professions of the middle class is a priest. Pastor is a term for religious leaders in the Christian Church. In Indonesia, the term usually used for a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, while in English speaking countries, usually in the Protestant Church. This profession will be illustrated by a figure named Mr. Wood. In this case the priests have committed themselves to a particular task or married couple in the church. The priest wore a white surplis.

We entered the quiet and humble temple; the priest waited in his white surplice at the lowly altar, the clerk beside him. (*Jane Eyre*: 438)

From the descriptions above can be conclude that each class has specific characteristics that can be described through behavior, profession, lifestyle and appearance. The middle class has an extensive area. The middle class will be occupied by professional people such as pastors, lawyers, doctors. Most of the professions that described in Charlotte Bronte's Jane are teacher. Because that profession has a professional skill to transfer the knowledge to the students.

3.1.3 Lower Class

The lower class, like the middle class, was divided into two categories. In the upper category were skilled laborers who worked with their hands, like carpenter, The lower category consisted of woman who works in factories, farms and shops, or who did the dirtier jobs like fishing and butchery. This was the highest class in which women were allowed to work. Servants were included into this category, but at different levels; servants to aristocratic houses or higher-level servants were accorded more respect (Wilson, 2002).

There are characters in lower class; they are Miss. Abot, Barbara, Mrs. Fairfax, Robert Leaven, Leah, John, Grace Poole.

This data describes about a school building that just for lower class children, because according to the regulation was made by the head of the Lowood School states that all students must wear simple clothing, too simple appearance and food deprivation. Students at Lowood School are derived from the lower-class people, so there will be no students from upper classes. Circumstances, conditions and facilities at the Lowood School are bad, so Mrs. Reed was intend to enter Jane Eyre to Lowood School, because she thinks it is suitable with lower class people like Jane.

And then I was well received by my fellow-pupils; treated as an equal by those of my own age, and not molested by any; now, here I lay again crushed and trodden on. (*Jane Eyre*: 102)

Here are some data that describes about the clothing for children of the lower classes which they just wear a uniform length frilly apron. Because the uniform is suitable for the lower classes, so the students of Lowood School, it is appropriate that they follow the rules that have been defined by their principals. Although their uniforms are very simple but they feel comfortable because that's the uniform that should be worn by them. The costume adapted to the activity in the school, as well as when they would go to the park, they wear coats made of wool and straw hats.

How quiet and plain all the girls at Lowood look, with their hair combed behind their ears, and their long pinafores, and those little holland pockets outside their frocks, they are almost like poor people's children! (*Jane Eyre*: 49)

They were uniformly dressed in brown stuff frocks of quaint fashion, and long holland pinafores. (Jane Eyre: 64)

Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of coloured calico, and a cloak of grey frieze. I was similarly equipped, and, following the stream, I made my way into the open air. (Jane Eyre: 71)

The data below describes about the building of Lowood School buildings was already fragile, and also can be seen from the color of gray paint faded. Indeed, the buildings on the Victorian era look ancient.

I looked round the convent-like garden, and then up at the house, a large building, half of which seemed grey and old, the other half quite new. The new part, containing the schoolroom and dormitory, was lit by mullioned and latticed windows, which gave it a church. (Jane Eyre: 72)

Costume for lower class people are generally less expensive and more comfortable to wear. Characters of lower class have a lot of choices about the accessories they wear. Lower class costume consists of a T-shirt, socks, shoes, skirts and gloves. For the lower classes would definitely wear a simple dress with lace collar and skirt. Aprons and hats are also suitable worn by them.

a quaint assemblage they appeared, all with plain locks combed from their faces, not a curl visible; in brown dresses, made high and surrounded by a narrow tucker about the throat, with little pockets of holland (shaped something like a Highlander's purse) tied in front of their frocks, and destined to serve the purpose of a work-bag: all, too, wearing woollen stockings and country made shoes, fastened with brass buckles. Above twenty of those clad in this costume were full-grown girls, or rather young women; it suited them ill, and gave an air of oddity even to the prettiest. (Jane Eyre: 68)

Lowood School is a special school of poor children (the lower class) because the school is funded by charitable foundations, so they will get the benefits of the upper class. So the school has a goal to educate the children from

the lower classes. They just pay fifteen pounds each year for each child. Actually paid by the amount they are deficiencies in terms of facilities. Naturally, because the school was not for rich people, so they just pay a little.

‘Because fifteen pounds is not enough for board and teaching, and the deficiency is supplied by subscription.’

‘Who subscribes?’

‘Different benevolent-minded ladies and gentlemen in this neighbourhood and in London.’ (Jane Eyre: 74)

In the lower classes, a large number of people are working as domestic servants houses of the upper classes, especially women. Definitely for upper class will need more than three maid, even for each room will have a special servant. They could start a job as a nanny (care for children of the upper class). As reflected in the figures of Barbara, where she was a waitress who worked at the houses of the upper class. Barbara is a servant of Miss Temple. As a waitress, naturally Barbara has to obey all the commands of Miss Temple. When there are guests, she must be ready to provide food and drinks for the guests. As described in the data below:

‘Barbara,’ she said to the servant who answered it, ‘I have not yet had tea; bring the tray and place cups for these two young ladies.’ (Jane Eyre: 108)

Below is the data that describes about the dress of lower class as illustrated by figure Jane Eyre who dressed Quakers people without any decoration on her dress. Naturally, because of her profession only as governess. She is a girl or woman employed to teach and train children in a private household.

Could not then distinctly say it to myself; yet I had a reason, and a logical, natural reason too. However, when I had brushed my hair very smooth,

and put on my black frock which, Quaker like as it was, at least had the merit of fitting to a nicety and adjusted my clean white tucker, I thought I should do respectably enough to appear before Mrs. Fairfax, and that my new pupil would not at least recoil from me with antipathy. (*Jane Eyre*: 150)

Other profession of the lower classes is as a Taylor for the upper class. In the Victorian era sewing machine technology has not been there, so the work done by hand sewing manually or by using a needle and thread. As illustrated in the data below. Grace Poole is a waitress who served as tailor at Mr. Rochester's house. Mrs. Fairfax is older servant among other servants so Mrs. Fairfax is very respected by them. One servant with another servant always helps each other. Because they are paid by Mrs. Fairfax to work, so they have to give their best to the employer.

‘She is a person we have to sew and assist Leah in her housemaid's work,’ continued the widow; ‘not altogether unobjectionable in some points, but she does well enough. (*Jane Eyre*: 164)

Appearance of the lower classes is very visible from how to dress and behavior. As described in *Jane Eyre* costumes are very simple by wearing a black coat made of wool and also wear a hat head. It is appropriate clothing for lower class people like her. Because it is clothing worn by a person it will show the status itself.

‘You are not a servant at the hall, of course. You are.’ He stopped, ran his eye over my dress, which, as usual, was quite simple: a black merino cloak, a black beaver bonnet; neither of them half fine enough for a lady's-maid. (*Jane Eyre*: 174-175)

This data describes the wages for the lower class, fifteen pounds each year. As illustrated in the figure of *Jane Eyre* that final journey turned out to be a teacher in a Village School in Morton in which taught girl from poor family. She

has been able to set up a school for her students, she can also rent a cottage building containing two rooms which connected to school, even though the house looks simple but sufficient.

I have hired a building for the purpose, with a cottage of two rooms attached to it for the mistress's house. Her salary will be thirty pounds a year: her house is already furnished, very simply, but sufficiently. (Jane Eyre: 540)

Between the bedrooms for the hosts and servants are very different. Could be proved in the decor of the room which they lived. Bedrooms for maids usually located at the back and on the bottom floor.

'Do the servants sleep in these rooms?' I asked. 'No; they occupy a range of smaller apartments to the back; (Jane Eyre: 161)

Costumes worn by the servant is very simple and not fancy because the cloth just made of woven fabric is not soft, along with aprons and handkerchiefs. The costume deserves used to work as a waitress.

That woman was no other than Grace Poole. There she sat, staid and taciturn-looking, as usual, in her brown stuff gown, her check apron, white handkerchief, and cap. She was intent on her work, in which her whole thoughts seemed absorbed: on her hard forehead, (Jane Eyre: 233)

3.2 The Love Relationship between Main Characters from Different Social Classes on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

The main character for the novel is Jane Eyre. Since she was a child she got careless treatment from her family. After she was an adult, she could be an independent woman and find her true love Mr. Rochester. They love each other. Although they come from different classes; Mr. Rochester in the upper class, while Jane Eyre belongs to the lower class. Despite being in a different class but

both have one thing in common which is the same that is a love that could finally unite them.

At Ferndean, Rochester and Jane rebuild their relationship and soon marry. At the end of her story, Jane writes that she has been married for ten blissful years and that she and Rochester enjoy perfect equality in their life together. She says that after two years of blindness, Rochester regained sight in one eye and was able to behold their first son at his birth.

There followed an earlier story of romance between Jane Eyre with her employer, Mr. Rochester. The story begins with the meeting of unintentional Jane Eyre in a hall. The first view of Jane Eyre to Mr. Rochester when it seemed to provide an opportunity for him in order to one day her employer also can felt love like Jane Eyre. Mr. Rochester is familiar with arrogant character, haughty and indifferent.

During this interval, even Adele was seldom sent for to his presence, and all my acquaintance with him was confined to an occasional rencontre in the hall, on the stairs, or in the gallery, when he would sometimes pass me haughtily and coldly, just acknowledging my presence by a distant nod or a cool glance, and sometimes bow and smile with gentlemanlike affability. (*Jane Eyre*: 196)

Mr. Rochester has been running job as the host well, even Jane Eyre invited Mr. Rochester to chat and gather in the dining room. As between them have love sense to each other. Love taste's Jane had been kept secret, because personally she must be aware and know if she is just hired while he a lover is coming from the upper class.

I did as I was bid, though I would much rather have remained somewhat in the shade; but Mr. Rochester had such a direct way of giving orders, it seemed a matter of course to obey him promptly. (*Jane Eyre*: 199)

Lifetime Jane Eyre never got a gift from anyone, only once she gets a gift from her employer, namely Mr. Rochester, although all of the servants who have worked so long to Mr. Rochester, but they never received a gift from Mr. Rochester. While Jane Eyre only just works as governess, but it proved she's getting a special gift from him, perhaps because Jane gets along with Adele Varens. Adele is Mr. Rochester's foster children. Because actually Adele does not smart, she does not have talent, even in the short time she has made a lot of progress to Adele. So that the gift as commendable type of kindness and sincerity in caring for Jane Adele.

'Sir, you have now given me my 'cadeau;' I am obliged to you: it is the meed teachers most covet praise of their pupils' progress.' 'Humph!' said Mr. Rochester, and he took his tea in silence.

'Come to the fire,' said the master, when the tray was taken away, and Mrs. Fairfax had settled into a corner with her knitting; while Adele was leading me by the hand round the room, showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the consoles and chiffonnières. We obeyed, as in duty bound; Adele wanted to take a seat on my knee, but she was ordered to amuse herself with Pilot. (*Jane Eyre*: 185)

Mr. Rochester has a habit of commanding person, such as when Mr. Rochester ordered Jane Eyre in order to go to the library. The command's character to the lower class seems already inherent in the upper class as Mr. Rochester. And Jane had to submit to Mr. Rochester because she paid to work.

Go into the Library I mean, if you please. (Excuse my tone of command; I am used to say, 'Do this,' and it is done: I cannot alter my customary habits for one new inmate.)

Go, then, into the library; take a candle with you; leave the door open; sit down to the piano, and play a tune.' I departed, obeying his directions. (*Jane Eyre*: 189)

That night, after Jane Eyre entered her room, slowly recalling the story of Jane Eyre. Mr. Rochester conversation with her. Becoming more familiar with Mr. Rochester but there was something strange in her mind when Mr. Rochester expressed his satisfaction at conversation yesterday. Jane Eyre was confused and wondered to herself, whether Mr. Rochester begin to have a sense of love to him. Attitudes and behavior Mr. Rochester getting better, is not pompous, it is not indifferent and not too overbearing. And the presence of Jane Eyre seems to make Mr. Rochester getting changed for the better. When Mr. Rochester having problems, just Jane Eyre who is always ready for him. Perhaps their familiarity with one who will foster a sense of love between them.

And was Mr. Rochester now ugly in my eyes? No, reader: gratitude, and many associations, all pleasurable and genial, made his face the object I best liked to see; his presence in a room was more cheering than the brightest fire. Yet I had not forgotten his faults; indeed, I could not, for he brought them frequently before me. He was proud, sardonic, harsh to inferiority of every description: in my secret soul I knew that his great kindness to me was balanced by unjust severity to many others. (*Jane Eyre* : 223)

It seems indeed Mr. Rochester really liked Jane Eyre. When Mr. Rochester's home was visited by the female guests, there is one woman who makes her jealous is Grace Poole. Jane Eyre inadvertently had prejudiced with Grace Poole, Jane compare herself with Grace Poole. According to Jane Eyre is now able to be graceful and beautiful woman.

'Evening approaches,' said I, as I looked towards the window. 'I have never heard Mr. Rochester's voice or step in the house to-day; but

surely I shall see him before night: I feared the meeting in the morning; now I desire it, because expectation has been so long baffled that it is grown impatient.' (Jane Eyre : 238)

One week passed and no word came about Mr. Rochester. Ten days, and he had not come home. Because previous Mr. Rochester not ever act like this. Though he's busy out there, he always took time to go home. Mrs. Fairfax not knows the real events that actually between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester have a special relationship. But before Mrs. Fairfax also suspect them if they like each other. And exactly her suspicions were correct.

'You have nothing to do with the master of Thornfield, further than to receive the salary he gives you for teaching his protegee, and to be grateful for such respectful and kind treatment as, if you do your duty, you have a right to expect at his hands. Be sure that is the only tie he seriously acknowledges between you and him; so don't make him the object of your fine feelings, your raptures, agonies, and so forth. He is not of your order: keep to your caste, and be too self-respecting to lavish the love of the whole heart, soul, and strength, where such a gift is not wanted and would be despised.' (Jane Eyre: 246)

Jane Eyre recalls moments of togetherness with Mr. Rochester. Through the first sight that caused Jane to be disoriented like that. She carried away with her thoughts. As if this world there is no male figure such Mr. Rochester.

I wish to think only of the work I have in my hands, to see only the silver beads and silk threads that lie in my lap; whereas, I distinctly behold his figure, and I inevitably recall the moment when I last saw it; just after I had rendered him, what he deemed, an essential service, and he, holding my hand, and looking down on my face, surveyed me with eyes that revealed a heart full and eager to overflow; in whose emotions I had a part. How near had I approached him at that moment! What had occurred since, calculated to change his and my relative positions? Yet now, how distant, how far estranged we were! So far estranged, that I did not expect him to come and speak to me. (Jane Eyre : 264)

Although Jane Eyre loved Mr. Rochester but she is self-conscious that they are very different like the earth and sky. As we see that Jane Eyre's position

just as personal caregivers at home while Mr. Rochester is very rich and respected in his country. Almost everyone recognizes him. Jane Eyre will do anything in order to get closer to Mr. Rochester. Although Jane Eyre has much love with him but he never showed his love but he never shows absorption his love to another person. Because Jane just needs to keep their love and she wants him to become her husband.

Every good, true, vigorous feeling I have gathers impulsively round him. I know I must conceal my sentiments: I must smother hope; I must remember that he cannot care much for me. For when I say that I am of his kind, I do not mean that I have his force to influence, and his spell to attract; I mean only that I have certain tastes and feelings in common with him. I must, then, repeat continually that we are for ever sundered:- and yet, while I breathe and think, I must love him.' (*Jane Eyre*: 266)

Conversation among the guests with Mr. Rochester increasingly attractive. Especially with Mr. Rochester who chatted with his guests, which Miss. Ingram makes Jane Eyre feel jealous of their closeness and togetherness because there Jane also come hang out with the guests. She felt happy already spent time with Mr. Rochester though she did not gather together. She felt Mr. Rochester's view always drawn to Miss. Ingram not to Jane Eyre. When compared to Jane Eyre and Miss. Ingram indeed very different because in herself, she was just an ordinary woman while Miss. Ingram is an incredible woman, and has an attractive appearance brilliant talent. Properly if there are women who have certain properties, of course as a man would be interested to love her. But Mr. Rochester's love only for Jane Eyre. She adjacent Miss. Ingram because intentionally in order to makes Jane feel jealous, of course Jane really loves Mr. Rochester.

I have told you, reader, that I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester: I could not unlove him now, merely because I found that he had ceased to notice me because I might pass hours in his presence, and he would never once turn his eyes in my direction. (Jane Eyre : 281)

By bringing a pencil box and some paper, Jane Eyre would sit close by the window because she would sketch pictures that she imagined. The most appropriate time when draws in the morning. Without her knowing it, she began to draw a face, which will face either drawn by Jane, she did not know. Little by little, the image can be recognized. And actually the picture drawn by Jane Eyre is Mr. Rochester's face image. Her picture was the one of the most important figures in her heart.

'Is that a portrait of someone you know?' asked Eliza, who had approached me unnoticed. I responded that it was merely a fancy head, and hurried it beneath the other sheets. Of course, I lied: it was, in fact, a very faithful representation of Mr. Rochester. (Jane Eyre : 356)

Over the years Jane Eyre has been staying with Mr. Rochester's family. All the memories and experience of love or grief had gone through with them. At that time Jane was discharged to go home to see her mother who was ill but it does make Jane wants to stay at home instead Jane Eyre wanted to get back Mr. Rochester's home, whereas she realized that the house is not the house itself but Jane Eyre other people's houses but he already considers him as his own home Mr. Rochester. Because Jane Eyre considered as part of the family member's Mr. Rochester.

But what is so headstrong as youth? What so blind as inexperience? These affirmed that it was pleasure enough to have the privilege of again looking on Mr. Rochester, whether he looked on me or not. (Jane Eyre : 371)

Exactly Mr. Rochester has a similar sense to Jane Eyre. They have quite a long love relationship so they have mutual feelings together. To express something, Jane did not need to say something directly but Mr. Rochester can guess what something that will be said Jane because they are so strong spiritual bond. Just through smile, Mr. Rochester can interpret it. Although Mr. Rochester an employer's Jane Eyre as well as her lover but Jane still continue to respect him. Any kindness given by Mr. Rochester to Jane, she did not forget to thank him because she knows that her position will not be changed like that if it was not of help Mr. Rochester to her. Jane's excitement more fun with Mr. Rochester's family. Nothing can match the joy that arises because loved by them.

Mr. Rochester had sometimes read my unspoken thoughts with an acumen to me incomprehensible: in the present instance he took no notice of my abrupt vocal response; but he smiled at me with a certain smile he had of his own, and which he used but on rare occasions. (Jane Eyre : 374)

Though they have established their relationships, they also established friendly relation. Probably just several days, they will be separated and will never be together again. They want to spend the rest of their time to be together. Mr. Rochester tries to console Jane because surely she would sad after know that her lover leaves her. Although they will be separate but they believe that fate will someday reunite.

'And when friends are on the eve of separation, they like to spend the little time that remains to them close to each other. Come! we'll talk over the voyage and the parting quietly half-an-hour or so, while the stars enter into their shining life up in heaven yonder. (Jane Eyre : 383)

Mr. Rochester face to carry over into dreams Jane Eyre; it was a sign that she really loves Mr. Rochester. Though later Mr. Rochester is married to a woman

other than Jane Eyre, she still cannot forget Mr. Rochester just because he was her first love. There was no other man she loved except only Mr. Rochester. Indeed, at a time her master's face looks fierce but after knowing him further exactly he is very kind and loving. Mr. Rochester owned affection can be seen from the attitude and behavior to Jane.

As I rose and dressed, I thought over what had happened, and wondered if it were a dream. I could not be certain of the reality till I had seen Mr. Rochester again, and heard him renew his words of love and promise. (*Jane Eyre* : 392)

Jane Eyre's relationship with Mr. Rochester is not as a friend but lovers. And four weeks they will soon hold their wedding. Her heart whispered that later changed its name would be Jane Rochester. If it sounds impossible indeed contemplated but Jane says that men are never enjoying perfect happiness in this world. He does not bear with different fates of other humans; she accepted her fate, picturing her as fairytale. That Jane Eyre's daydream to change her life later.

'Come and bid me good-morning,' said he. I gladly advanced; and it was not merely a cold word now, or even a shake of the hand that I received, but an embrace and a kiss. It seemed natural: it seemed genial to be so well loved, so caressed by him. (*Jane Eyre*: 393)

Jane Eyre's wedding day just a little longer, surely they are busy preparing for her wedding. Not unexpectedly Jane Eyre who was once just a personal teacher of foster children's Mr. Rochester but now her employer will get married her. Every day Mr. Rochester always flattering and praising Jane Eyre, either because of beauty, goodness and also behavior. With compliments like that will

make Jane Eyre more dear to Mr. Rochester moreover they want to get married so they always spend their time together until they were married. Later the marriage ceremony will be held in a church. In fact they already have plans to go after they get married. They will travel to Paris, Rome and Naples.

He pursued his theme, however, without noticing my deprecation. 'This very day I shall take you in the carriage to Millcote, and you must choose some dresses for yourself. I told you we shall be married in four weeks. (Jane Eyre : 395)

Mrs. Fairfax who works as servants in Mr. Rochester's house which has the suspicion to Mr. Rochester, indeed Mr. Rochester and Jane Eyre has different from their old. He could almost be a father to her but Jane Eyre continues to deny Mrs. Fairfax's talks about his girlfriend that Mr. Rochester that has the appearance and life people in general. Somehow Mrs. Fairfax hesitates to Mr. Rochester against love for Jane Eyre. Indeed, she had never before let alone dating married so of course she does not have much experience about love and a man. Mrs. Fairfax just gives advice Jane to remain cautious in choosing a man to marry.

It is an old saying that 'all is not gold that glitters;' and in this case I do fear there will be something found to be different to what either you or I expect.' 'Why? am I a monster?' I said: 'is it impossible that Mr. Rochester should have a sincere affection for me?' (Jane Eyre : 403)

Since Jane Eyre has a sense of love for Mr. Rochester, she showed a lot of changes in appearance. Actually, Mrs. Fairfax has noticed her, if she treated Mr. Rochester like a golden servant. Mrs. Fairfax tried to give suggestions to Jane that she limit the distance with her employer because it worried something that is expected Jane Eyre was disappointed in herself.

‘I hope all will be right in the end,’ she said: ‘but believe me, you cannot be too careful. Try and keep Mr. Rochester at a distance: distrust yourself as well as him. Gentlemen in his station are not accustomed to marry their governesses.’ (*Jane Eyre*: 404)

Mr. Rochester showed much improvement and only appearance for Jane Eyre. Maybe it's from the early arrival of Jane to be his personal tutor, she felt had become like a golden child. At that time Mr. Rochester has not come home until midnight. Jane was worried something would happen to him but she hopes that it will all be fine. Mrs. Fairfax always advised her to be careful and expected to keep a distance with Mr. Rochester. Because most of the men who have the position as he was not accustomed to marry their hired private teacher. After wait long time, Mr. Rochester was coming home and he wanted to go to Millcote with Jane and Miss. Adele. Although Miss. Adele just a foster child but Mr. Rochester loved her as his own daughter.

‘After all, a single morning’s interruption will not matter much,’ said he, ‘when I mean shortly to claim you, your thoughts, conversation, and company for life.’ (*Jane Eyre* : 405)

Actually Mr. Rochester also likes to Jane. Indeed, the name of love was not looking at the class, position and age. Though they come from different social classes. Unexpectedly finally Mr. Rochester would propose for Jane Eyre, and Mr. Rochester wants Jane Eyre to stop being guardians Adele. But Jane Eyre will not, she will still work to be a caregiver even though Mr. Rochester had asked her to stop.

You will give up your governessing slavery at once.’

‘Indeed, begging your pardon, sir, I shall not. I shall just go on with it as usual. I shall keep out of your way all day, as I have been accustomed to

do: you may send for me in the evening, when you feel disposed to see me, and I'll come then; but at no other time.' (*Jane Eyre*: 412)

Eventually, the happiness that they were waiting for has arrived. They entered the place of worship was quiet and simple. A priest and scribe is ready to stand beside them as soon wedding was about to begin. Before Mr. Rochester declares his sacred promise to Jane, the priest asks one thing to Mr. Rochester. And apparently in the midst of their marriage, there is the figure of a man who denies Mr. Rochester's marriage that apparently once he's married. Surely if Mr. Rochester still has the wife, the marriage certainly could not continue anymore. It is tragic suffering experienced by Jane Eyre at the time. Jane Eyre hears about it, she has not any power and any attempt to do something. Exactly someone who loved has a wife. And finally their marriage is null and void.

'I require and charge you both (as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed), that if either of you know any impediment why ye may not lawfully be joined together in matrimony, ye do now confess it; for be ye well assured that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's Word doth allow, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful.' (*Jane Eyre* : 440)

After such a long journey to find her boyfriend, finally she found him at home. Not unexpectedly Mr. Rochester has suffered. He has been blind from exposure to fire somewhere. And fate was on their side with their meeting back. Eventually they get married and live together after going through the trials and problems are so complex. Their married life has been going on for ten years. Although Mr. Rochester flawed but Jane Eyre still accept and love him wholeheartedly because for her, he is the only person who could make her life happier and more meaningful. Jane is full of sincere love to get love of Mr.

Rochester's. Besides Jane also felt happy because her brothers are married and live happily anyway. Every year, her brothers always turn to visit Jane.

‘Is it Jane? What is it? This is her shape this is her size’
 ‘And this her voice,’ I added. ‘She is all here: her heart too. God bless you, sir! I am glad to be so near you again.’
 ‘Jane Eyre! Jane Eyre,’ was all he said.
 ‘My dear master,’ I answered, ‘I am Jane Eyre: I have found you out I am come back to you.’ (*Jane Eyre* : 662)

It can be conclude that the lower class was looked down upon by the other higher classes. The working class had poor living and working conditions. They did not follow the rules of courtship and did not participate in social entertainment. The lower class also had very little chance for education. Workers included women and children that worked long days with poor nutrition and health. The lower class women were not treated fairly. They normally wore simple clothing like Jane Eyre as the main character in the novel. Because she as a servant and governess to the lower class people.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

In the last chapter the researcher is going to make conclusions and give suggestions. After making an analysis of the novel Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* the researcher would like to conclude the two main research problems.

The first finding is about three classes on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The upper consists of rich group of people who can freely make ends meet, even excessive. Upper class are usually honored or respected by the lower social class because of some advantages given to the upper class such as position and resources. Every social class usually has habit and lifestyle. For example, upper social class like shopping and partying. As described on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The characters on *Jane Eyre* who can be classified as upper class are Mr. Rochester, Miss. Ingram, Sir George Lynn, Colonel Dent, Lady Lynn, Blanche, Mary, Mrs. Eshton, Amy, Louisa, Rosamond Oliver, Mrs. Reed, Eliza, John, Georgiana. The middle class consists of group of people who have enough money; they are the professionals who are able to meet basic needs. Related with Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* those people have profession such as doctor, teacher and pastor. As describe in characters; Dr. Lloyd, Mr. Miles, Mr. Brocklehurst, Miss. Temple, Miss. Miller, Miss. Smith, Miss. Scatcherd, Madam Pierrot, Mr. Bates, Miss. Gryce, Mr. Carter, Briggs, Mr. Wood and Mr. Milles. And the lower class consists of poor people who cannot fulfill their needs. On Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*, most of people who have job as servant, described on the characters of

Jane Eyre itself as governess in the upper class house. The characters are Miss. Abot, Barbara, Mrs. Fairfax, Robert Leaven, Leah, John, Grace Poole.

The second result is about the love relationships between different social classes as reflected in the main characters (Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester) on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The story talks about Jane relationship with Mr. Rochester, the one whom she was finally married to. However, falling in love with Rochester has made Jane oppose the tradition of the class boundaries. It says so because Jane is a governess in which its position in the house is the same as servant, while Rochester is the master of Thornfield. It means that both are coming from two different worlds where at that time it is against the social norms if they marry. Jane Eyre was finally accepted the proposal of Mr. Rochester first marriage although they had failed because Mr. Rochester still has a wife. Therefore he keep the first marriage of Jane Eyre, because he was feared would reject his proposal. But unexpectedly, when their marriage took place, there is the figure of a man who suddenly comes and tells about his first wife Jane Eyre. After that Jane Eyre was feeling disappointed and hurt. But since Jane Eyre has a sincere love, finally she got married.

4.2 Suggestion

As the final note, the researcher would like to give some suggestions that the novel is very good for the students who are interested in studying social class. the term "social class" is regarded as a universal phenomenon in people's lives. In this case social class could give an impact on the culture which affects the lifestyles, behaviors and habits that often distinguish between upper class, middle

and lower. Another impact of the existence of social class is the emergence of ethnocentrism is happening in the community, where it is regarded as a group exalts itself.

I hope the next researchers could analyzed those social class phenomenon based on culture, social etc in literary work because it will increase the knowledge and give academic contribution to the richness of literary insight. How small the essence it contributes could be made as references for student of literature to make further study of this novel. It invites more search for the truth of literature is rich with experiences the must find out in order to make us see our face in the mirror of literature.

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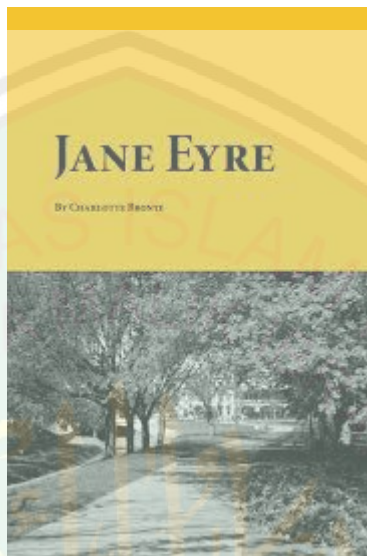
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APPENDICES



JANE EYRE

The main character, Jane, lives with her relative Mrs. Reed who treats her horribly. One day her cousin, John Reed, is bullying her and they get into a fight. Mrs. Reed punishes even though it wasn't her fault by locking her in a room. This room happens to be the room where her uncle Reed died. While locked in the room, Jane screams and faints when she believes that she saw her uncle Reed's ghost. When she awakens, she is being cared for by the servant of the house, Bessie, who has always been kind to Jane. Mr. Lloyd suggests to Mrs. Reed that Jane be sent away to school. Mrs. Reed decides to send her to a boarding school called Lowood.

When Jane arrives at Lowood, she quickly realizes unhealthy conditions and unpleasant people that she has to deal with. The head master of Lowood, Mr. Brocklehurst is a cruel and hypocritical man who preaches about poverty to all the students when he, in turn, lives a lavish and wealthy lifestyle of his own. A huge epidemic spreads throughout the school while Jane is there and her good friend Helen Burns dies from the disease. When the epidemic forces Mr. Brocklehurst to leave, public attention is drawn to the horrible conditions of the school. The school is then taken over by a group of men who improve Jane's life at the school greatly. Jane spends eight years in all at Lowood, six as a student and two as a teacher.

After teaching for two years, Jane longs for new experiences. She obtains a job as a governess at Thornfield where she teaches a young girl Adele. Rochester is

Jane's employer who Jane secretly falls for throughout her experience there. One night, Jane saves Rochester from a fire in his room. Rochester claims that it was started by a servant named Grace Pool who must have been in a drunken state. Jane was suspicious when she found out that Grace Pool continued to work at Thornfield after the incident and believed that there was more to her story. When Rochester returns from one of his many trips with a beautiful lady named Blanche Ingram, Jane believes that he is going to propose to her. To her surprise, Rochester had the same feelings for Jane that she had for him and proposes to her.

During the wedding, the voice of Mr. Mason claims that Rochester already has a wife named Bertha who is still alive and that he is her brother. Rochester doesn't deny this fact and argues that Bertha is insane. He proves this fact by returning to Thornfield to show Bertha to Jane who is crawling around the room and growling like an animal. He admits to Jane the true story behind the fire; it was in fact Bertha who was trying to kill Rochester in his sleep and Grace Pool is the servant who he pays to keep Bertha under control. After finding out all of this hidden information about Rochester, Jane leaves Thornfield.

Because Jane has no money, she has to sleep outside in the cold and beg for food. After begging many people for shelter and food, three siblings, Mary, Diana, and St. John, take her into their manor called Marsh End and Moor House. Once the nurse her back to health, they offer her to stay for as long as she needs to. St. John finds her a job as a teacher at a charity school in Morton. One day, St. John surprises her with the news that her uncle John Eyre has died and left her the fortune of 20,000 pounds. When she asks how he came about this news, he tells her that John Eyre is also his uncle and that they are all relatives. Jane decides to share all her inheritance equally with her three relatives.

Sr. John asks Jane to accompany him on a missionary trip to India and be his wife. Jane agrees to go to India but denies the marriage offer because she does not love her cousin and cannot abandon her first love Mr. Rochester. One night she hears Rochester calling for her over the Moors and immediately returns to Thornfield only to find that it has burned down because of Bertha. Jane finds out that Bertha lost her life in the fire; Rochester saved two servants and survived but lost his eye sight and one hand. Jane continues on to Ferndean, Rochester's new residence. They reconnect and marry each other.

At the end of the story, Jane writes that she has been married to Rochester for ten years and that they share a marriage of equality and happiness. Rochester regained eye sight in one of his eyes after two years and was able to see his first son born.

1. Social Classes on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*

A. Upper Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I might say never, indeed, unless when a chance influx of visitors at Gateshead Hall rendered it necessary to turn to account all the accommodation it contained: yet it was one of the largest and stateliest chambers in the mansion. A bed supported on massive pillars of mahogany, hung with curtains of deep red damask, stood out like a tabernacle in the centre; the two large windows, with their blinds always drawn down, were half shrouded in festoons and falls of similar drapery; the carpet was red; the table at the foot of the bed was covered with a crimson cloth; the walls were a soft fawn color with a blush of pink in it; the wardrobe, the toilet-table, the chairs were of darkly polished old mahogany. Out of these deep surrounding shades rose high, and glared white, the piled-up mattresses and pillows of the bed, spread with a snowy Marseilles counterpane. Scarcely less prominent was an ample cushioned easy-chair near the head of the bed, also white, with a footstool before it; and looking, as I thought, like a pale throne. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 16-17) • Bessie had been down into the kitchen, and she brought up with her a tart on a certain brightly painted china plate, whose bird of paradise, nestling in a wreath of convolvuli and rosebuds, had been wont to stir in me a most enthusiastic sense of admiration. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 27) • November, December, and half of
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	<p>January passed away. Christmas and the New Year had been celebrated at Gateshead with the usual festive cheer; presents had been interchanged, dinners and evening parties given. From every enjoyment I was, of course, excluded: my share of the gaiety consisted in witnessing the daily apparelling of Eliza and Georgiana, and seeing them descend to the drawing room, dressed out in thin muslin frocks and scarlet sashes, with hair elaborately ringletted; and afterwards, in listening to the sound of the piano or the harp played below, to the passing to and fro of the butler and footman, to the jingling of glass and china as refreshments were handed, to the broken hum of conversation as the drawing-room door opened and closed. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 38)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliza was putting on her bonnet and warm garden-coat to go and feed her poultry, an occupation of which she was fond: and not less so of selling the eggs to the housekeeper and hoarding up the money she thus obtained. She had a turn for traffic, and a marked propensity for saving; shown not only in the vending of eggs and chickens, but also in driving hard bargains with the gardener about flower-roots, seeds, and slips of plants; that functionary having orders from Mrs. Reed to buy of his young lady all the products of her parterre she wished to sell: and Eliza would have sold the hair off her head if she could have made a handsome profit thereby. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 40) • Mr. Brocklehurst was here interrupted: three other visitors, ladies, now
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	<p>entered the room. They ought to have come a little sooner to have heard his lecture on dress, for they were splendidly attired in velvet, silk, and furs. The two younger of the trio (fine girls of sixteen and seventeen) had grey beaver hats, then in fashion, shaded with ostrich plumes, and from under the brim of this graceful headdress fell a profusion of light tresses, elaborately curled; the elder lady was enveloped in a costly velvet shawl, trimmed with ermine, and she wore a false front of French curls. These ladies were deferentially received by Miss Temple, as Mrs. and the Misses Brocklehurst, and conducted to seats of honour at the top of the room. It seems they had come in the carriage with their reverend relative. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 97)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traversing the long and matted gallery, I descended the slippery steps of oak; then I gained the hall: I halted there a minute; I looked at some pictures on the walls (one, I remember, represented a grim man in a cuirass, and one a lady with powdered hair and a pearl necklace), at a bronze lamp pendent from the ceiling, at a great clock whose case was of oak curiously carved, and ebon black with time and rubbing. Everything appeared very stately and imposing to me; but then I was so little accustomed to grandeur. The hall-door, which was half of glass, stood open; I stepped over the threshold. It was a fine autumn morning; the early sun shone serenely on embrowned groves and still green fields; advancing on to the lawn, I looked up
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	<p>and surveyed the front of the mansion. It was three storeys high, of proportions not vast, though considerable: a gentleman's manor-house, not a nobleman's seat: battlements round the top gave it a picturesque look. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 131)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great houses and fine grounds require the presence of the proprietor.' 'Mr. Rochester!' I exclaimed. 'Who is he?' 'The owner of Thornfield,' she responded quietly. 'Did you not know he was called Rochester?' Of course I did not. I had never heard of him before; but the old lady seemed to regard his existence as a universally understood fact, with which everybody must be acquainted by instinct. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 152) • She was in a room the folding-doors of which stood open: I went in when she addressed me. It was a large, stately apartment, with purple chairs and curtains, a Turkey carpet, walnut-panelled walls, one vast window rich in slanted glass, and a lofty ceiling, nobly moulded. Mrs. Fairfax was dusting some vases of fine purple spar, which stood on a sideboard. 'What a beautiful room!' I exclaimed, as I looked round; for I had never before seen any half so imposing. 'Yes; this is the dining-room. I have just opened the window, to let in a little air and sunshine; for everything gets so damp in apartments that are seldom inhabited; the drawing- room yonder feels like a vault.' She pointed to a wide arch corresponding to the window, and hung like it with a Tyrian-dyed
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	<p>curtain, now looped up. Mounting to it by two broad steps, and looking through, I thought I caught a glimpse of a fairy place, so bright to my novice-eyes appeared the view beyond. Yet it was merely a very pretty drawing-room, and within it a boudoir, both spread with white carpets, on which seemed laid brilliant garlands of flowers; both ceiled with snowy mouldings of white grapes and vine-leaves, beneath which glowed in rich contrast crimson couches and ottomans; while the ornaments on the pale Pariain mantelpiece were of sparkling Bohemian glass, ruby red; and between the windows large mirrors repeated the general blending of snow and fire. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 158-159)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you like him? Is he generally liked? ‘Oh, yes; the family has always been respected here. Almost all the land in this neighborhood, as far as you can see, has belonged to the Rochester time out of mind.’ ‘Well, but, leaving his land out of the question, do you like him? Is he liked for himself?’ ‘I have no cause to do otherwise than like him; and I believe he is considered a just and liberal landlord by his tenants: but he has never lived much amongst them.’ (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 159-160) • A dress of rose-coloured satin, very short, and as full in the skirt as it could be gathered, replaced the brown frock she had previously worn; a wreath of rosebuds circled her forehead; her feet were dressed in silk stockings and small white satin sandals. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>:
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	<p>212-213)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Are there ladies at the Leas?’ ‘There are Mrs. Eshton and her three daughters very elegant young ladies indeed; and there are the Honourable Blanche and Mary Ingram, most beautiful woman, I suppose: indeed I have seen Blanche, six or seven years since, when she was a girl of eighteen. She came here to a Christmas ball and party Mr. Rochester gave. You should have seen the dining-room that day, how richly it was decorated, how brilliantly lit up! I should think there were fifty ladies and gentlemen present, all of the first county families; and Miss Ingram was considered the belle of the evening.’ (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 240) • Lady Lynn was a large and stout personage of about forty, very erect, very haughty-looking, richly dressed in a satin robe of changeful sheen: her dark hair shone glossily under the shade of an azure plume, and within the circlet of a band of gems. Mrs. Colonel Dent was less showy; but, I thought, more lady-like. She had a slight figure, a pale, gentle face, and fair hair. Her black satin dress, her scarf of rich foreign lace, and her pearl ornaments, pleased me better than the rainbow radiance of the titled dame. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 260) • Conversation waxes brisk and merry. Colonel Dent and Mr. Eshton argue on politics; Their wives listen. The two proud dowagers, Lady Lynn and Lady Ingram, confabulate together. Sir George whom, by the bye, I have forgotten to describe, a very big, and
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	<p>very fresh-looking country gentleman, stands before their sofa, coffee-cup in hand, and occasionally puts in a word. Mr. Frederick Lynn has taken a seat beside Mary Ingram, and is showing her the engravings of a splendid volume. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 266)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Fairfax was summoned to give information respecting the resources of the house in shawls, dresses, draperies of any kind; and certain wardrobes of the third storey were ransacked, and their contents, in the shape of brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin sacques, black modes, lace lappets, &c., were brought down in armfuls by the abigails; then a selection was made, and such things as were chosen were carried to the boudoir within the drawing- room. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 277) • Presently advanced into view Miss Ingram. She, too, was attired in oriental fashion: a crimson scarf tied sash-like round the waist: an embroidered handkerchief knotted about her temples; her beautifully-moulded arms bare, one of them upraised in the act of supporting a pitcher, poised gracefully on her head. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 279) • Miss Oliver; the only daughter of the sole rich man in my parish Mr. Oliver, the proprietor of a needle- factory and iron-foundry in the valley. The same lady pays for the education and clothing of an orphan from the workhouse, on condition that she shall aid the mistress in such menial offices connected with her own house and the school as her occupation of teaching
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	<p>will prevent her having time to discharge in person. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 540)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rosamond Oliver kept her word in coming to visit me. Her call at the school was generally made in the course of her morning ride. She would canter up to the door on her pony, followed by a mounted livery servant. Anything more exquisite than her appearance, in her purple habit, with her Amazon's cap of black velvet placed gracefully above the long curls that kissed her cheek and floated to her shoulders. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 558)
B. Middle Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I felt an inexpressible relief, a soothing conviction of protection and security, when I knew that there was a stranger in the room, an individual not belonging to Gateshead, and not related to Mrs. Reed. Turning from Bessie (though her presence was far less obnoxious to me than that of Abbot, for instance, would have been), I scrutinised the face of the gentleman: I knew him; it was Mr. Lloyd, an apothecary, sometimes called in by Mrs. Reed when the servants were ailing: for herself and the children she employed a physician. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 24) Miss Temple had always something of serenity in her air, of state in her mien, of refined propriety in her language, which precluded deviation into the ardent, the excited, the eager: something which chastened the pleasure of those who looked on her and listened to her, by a controlling

	<p>sense of awe. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 109)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliza actually took the veil, and is at this day superior of the convent where she passed the period of her novitiate, and which she endowed with her fortune. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 368) • We entered the quiet and humble temple; the priest waited in his white surplice at the lowly altar, the clerk beside him. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 438)
C. Lower Class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And then I was well received by my fellow-pupils; treated as an equal by those of my own age, and not molested by any; now, here I lay again crushed and trodden on. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 102) • How quiet and plain all the girls at Lowood look, with their hair combed behind their ears, and their long pinafores, and those little holland pockets outside their frocks, they are almost like poor people's children! (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 49) • They were uniformly dressed in brown stuff frocks of quaint fashion, and long holland pinafores. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 64) • Each put on a coarse straw bonnet, with strings of coloured calico, and a cloak of grey frieze. I was similarly equipped, and, following the stream, I made my way into the open air. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 71) • I looked round the convent-like garden, and then up at the house, a large building, half of which seemed grey and old, the other half quite new. The new part, containing the schoolroom and dormitory, was lit by mullioned and latticed windows, which gave it a church. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 72)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a quaint assemblage they appeared, all with plain locks combed from their faces, not a curl visible; in brown dresses, made high and surrounded by a narrow tucker about the throat, with little pockets of holland (shaped something like a Highlander's purse) tied in front of their frocks, and destined to serve the purpose of a work- bag; all, too, wearing woollen stockings and country made shoes, fastened with brass buckles. Above twenty of those clad in this costume were full-grown girls, or rather young women; it suited them ill, and gave an air of oddity even to the prettiest. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 68) • 'Because fifteen pounds is not enough for board and teaching, and the deficiency is supplied by subscription.' 'Who subscribes?' 'Different benevolent-minded ladies and gentlemen in this neighborhood and in London.' (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 74) • 'Barbara,' she said to the servant who answered it, 'I have not yet had tea; bring the tray and place cups for these two young ladies.' (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 108) • Could not then distinctly say it to myself; yet I had a reason, and a logical, natural reason too. However, when I had brushed my hair very smooth, and put on my black frock which, Quaker like as it was, at least had the merit of fitting to a nicety and adjusted my clean white tucker, I thought I should do respectably enough to appear before Mrs. Fairfax, and that my new pupil would not at least recoil from me with antipathy. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 150)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘She is a person we have to sew and assist Leah in her housemaid’s work,’ continued the widow; ‘not altogether unobjectionable in some points, but she does well enough. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 164) • ‘You are not a servant at the hall, of course. You are.’ He stopped, ran his eye over my dress, which, as usual, was quite simple: a black merino cloak, a black beaver bonnet; neither of them half fine enough for a lady’s-maid. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 174-175) • I have hired a building for the purpose, with a cottage of two rooms attached to it for the mistress’s house. Her salary will be thirty pounds a year: her house is already furnished, very simply, but sufficiently. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 540) • ‘Do the servants sleep in these rooms?’ I asked. ‘No; they occupy a range of smaller apartments to the back; (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 161) • That woman was no other than Grace Poole. There she sat, staid and taciturn-looking, as usual, in her brown stuff gown, her check apron, white handkerchief, and cap. She was intent on her work, in which her whole thoughts seemed absorbed: on her hard forehead, (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 233)
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2. The Love Relationship between Main Characters from Different Social Classes on Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During this interval, even Adele was seldom sent for to his presence, and all my acquaintance with him was confined to an occasional rencontre in the hall, on the stairs, or in the gallery, when he would sometimes pass me haughtily and coldly, just acknowledging my presence by a distant nod or a cool glance, and sometimes bow and smile with gentlemanlike affability. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 196) • I did as I was bid, though I would much rather have remained somewhat in the shade; but Mr. Rochester had such a direct way of giving orders, it seemed a matter of course to obey him promptly. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 199) • 'Sir, you have now given me my 'cadeau;' I am obliged to you: it is the meed teachers most covet praise of their pupils' progress.' 'Humph!' said Mr. Rochester, and he took his tea in silence. 'Come to the fire,' said the master, when the tray was taken away, and Mrs. Fairfax had settled into a corner with her knitting; while Adele was leading me by the hand round the room, showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the consoles and chiffonnières. We obeyed, as in duty bound; Adele wanted to take a seat on my knee, but she was ordered to amuse herself with Pilot. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 185) • Go into the Library I mean, if you please. (Excuse my tone of command;
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	<p>I am used to say, 'Do this,' and it is done: I cannot alter my customary habits for one new inmate.)</p> <p>Go, then, into the library; take a candle with you; leave the door open; sit down to the piano, and play a tune.' I departed, obeying his directions. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 189)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And was Mr. Rochester now ugly in my eyes? No, reader: gratitude, and many associations, all pleasurable and genial, made his face the object I best liked to see; his presence in a room was more cheering than the brightest fire. Yet I had not forgotten his faults; indeed, I could not, for he brought them frequently before me. He was proud, sardonic, harsh to inferiority of every description: in my secret soul I knew that his great kindness to me was balanced by unjust severity to many others. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 223) • 'Evening approaches,' said I, as I looked towards the window. 'I have never heard Mr. Rochester's voice or step in the house to-day; but surely I shall see him before night: I feared the meeting in the morning; now I desire it, because expectation has been so long baffled that it is grown impatient.' (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 238) • 'You have nothing to do with the master of Thornfield, further than to receive the salary he gives you for teaching his protegee, and to be grateful for such respectful and kind treatment as, if you do your duty, you have a right to expect at his hands. Be sure that is the only tie he seriously acknowledges between you and him; so don't make him the object of your fine feelings, your raptures, agonies,
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	<p>and so forth. He is not of your order: keep to your caste, and be too self-respecting to lavish the love of the whole heart, soul, and strength, where such a gift is not wanted and would be despised.’ (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 246)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I wish to think only of the work I have in my hands, to see only the silver beads and silk threads that lie in my lap; whereas, I distinctly behold his figure, and I inevitably recall the moment when I last saw it; just after I had rendered him, what he deemed, an essential service, and he, holding my hand, and looking down on my face, surveyed me with eyes that revealed a heart full and eager to overflow; in whose emotions I had a part. How near had I approached him at that moment! What had occurred since, calculated to change his and my relative positions? Yet now, how distant, how far estranged we were! So far estranged, that I did not expect him to come and speak to me. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 264) • Every good, true, vigorous feeling I have gathers impulsively round him. I know I must conceal my sentiments: I must smother hope; I must remember that he cannot care much for me. For when I say that I am of his kind, I do not mean that I have his force to influence, and his spell to attract; I mean only that I have certain tastes and feelings in common with him. I must, then, repeat continually that we are forever sundered:- and yet, while I breathe and think, I must love him.’ (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 266) • I have told you, reader, that I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester: I could
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	<p>not unlove him now, merely because I found that he had ceased to notice me because I might pass hours in his presence, and he would never once turn his eyes in my direction. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 281)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Is that a portrait of someone you know?’ asked Eliza, who had approached me unnoticed. I responded that it was merely a fancy head, and hurried it beneath the other sheets. Of course, I lied: it was, in fact, a very faithful representation of Mr. Rochester. (<i>Jane Eyre</i> : 356) • But what is so headstrong as youth? What so blind as inexperience? These affirmed that it was pleasure enough to have the privilege of again looking on Mr. Rochester, whether he looked on me or not. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 371) • Mr. Rochester had sometimes read my unspoken thoughts with an acumen to me incomprehensible: in the present instance he took no notice of my abrupt vocal response; but he smiled at me with a certain smile he had of his own, and which he used but on rare occasions. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 374) • ‘And when friends are on the eve of separation, they like to spend the little time that remains to them close to each other. Come! we’ll talk over the voyage and the parting quietly half-an-hour or so, while the stars enter into their shining life up in heaven yonder. (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 383) • As I rose and dressed, I thought over what had happened, and wondered if it were a dream. I could not be certain of the reality till I had seen Mr. Rochester again, and heard him renew his words of love and promise. (<i>Jane</i>
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	<p><i>Eyre: 392)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Come and bid me good-morning,’ said he. I gladly advanced; and it was not merely a cold word now, or even a shake of the hand that I received, but an embrace and a kiss. It seemed natural: it seemed genial to be so well loved, so caressed by him. (<i>Jane Eyre: 393</i>) • He pursued his theme, however, without noticing my deprecation. ‘This very day I shall take you in the carriage to Millcote, and you must choose some dresses for yourself. I told you we shall be married in four weeks. (<i>Jane Eyre: 395</i>) • It is an old saying that ‘all is not gold that glitters;’ and in this case I do fear there will be something found to be different to what either you or I expect.’ ‘Why? am I a monster?’ I said: ‘is it impossible that Mr. Rochester should have a sincere affection for me?’ (<i>Jane Eyre : 403</i>) • ‘I hope all will be right in the end,’ she said: ‘but believe me, you cannot be too careful. Try and keep Mr. Rochester at a distance: distrust yourself as well as him. Gentlemen in his station are not accustomed to marry their governesses.’ (<i>Jane Eyre: 404</i>) • ‘After all, a single morning’s interruption will not matter much,’ said he, ‘when I mean shortly to claim you, your thoughts, conversation, and company for life.’ (<i>Jane Eyre: 405</i>) • You will give up your governessing slavery at once.’ ‘Indeed, begging your pardon, sir, I shall not. I shall just go on with it as
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	<p>usual. I shall keep out of your way all day, as I have been accustomed to do: you may send for me in the evening, when you feel disposed to see me, and I'll come then; but at no other time.' (<i>Jane Eyre</i>: 412)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'I require and charge you both (as ye will answer at the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed), that if either of you know any impediment why ye may not lawfully be joined together in matrimony, ye do now confess it; for be ye well assured that so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's Word doth allow, are not joined together by God, neither is their matrimony lawful.' (<i>Jane Eyre</i> : 440) • 'Is it Jane? What is it? This is her shape this is her size' 'And this her voice,' I added. 'She is all here: her heart too. God bless you, sir! I am glad to be so near you again.' 'Jane Eyre! Jane Eyre,' was all he said. 'My dear master,' I answered, 'I am Jane Eyre: I have found you out I am come back to you.' (<i>Jane Eyre</i> : 662)
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