

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There are six parts in this chapter. They are background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is the expression of life in the world of truth and beauty; it is the writer record of man's spirit of the thought, emotion, and expression. Literature is traditionally described as the body of writing that exist because of inherent imaginative artistic qualities (Luken, 2003:3). Besides, Literature can be described as something written through the process of imagination which is an imitation or a reflection from real life. There are many kinds of literary works, such as poems, novels, essays, and plays. Novel is one of literary work which gives pleasure to the reader. Novel can take the readers to a certain situation, place or periods that occur in the story of novel. Through the series of events and conflicts experienced by the characters, the readers seem to enter the character's life in the novel. At the end of the novel, the readers can discover meaning, messages or values which are revealed in the novel, like what is said by Elayne Mercier in Stanford's (2005:2) *Responding to Literature Stories, Poems, Plays, and Essays Fifth Edition*" We read literature to find the beauty of words of great writers. Literature teaches us the truth about our lives. We learn good values from literature like Shakespeare".

The study of literature also can be used for promoting interesting language activities in classroom. Literature offers a good way of teaching extensive reading skills. Teaching literature can improve reading fluency through the expansion of vocabulary and increases reading comprehension.

In the other hand, the novel's writers have their own interest in writing. The writers write novel in a certain theme, because they want to expose something interesting of the theme. Jane Austen is one of the novelist who does that. She wants to expose an issue through her novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice*.

Pride and Prejudice tells about social issues and feminism. Austen holds feminist views and uses the novel to show her opinion about women's issues. Jane Austen is a brilliant and talented author. The characters, plot, and dialogue in her novel are reflect her beliefs. Her novels are interesting and meaningful. After reading her novel, the reader can obtain important values that reflect her ideas about life. It gives a spirit and enrich the reader's understanding about the power of a woman's struggle for equality and happiness in their life.

Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* reveals about women's fight against the male dominated society, enjoys great popularity around the world also the nature of the marriage at that time, criticizes marriage based on wealth, and suggests equal marriage between men and women. Elizabeth is the protagonist character of the novel and the second daughter in the Bennet family. She is smart, brave, independence and feminist which make her different than other women in her society. As the main character, Elizabeth faces many problems in her life. She must not only face her mother, a distant father, two younger sisters which

don't like her, several antagonistic females, she must also overcome her own mistaken impressions of Darcy, which initially lead her to reject his proposals of marriage. It can be proven by the statements which are given by Samantha Yung Kah Khei (2011) says that, " Such portrayal of equality has been reflected by heroine of *Pride and Prejudice*, Elizabeth Bennet, leading to one of the factors of widespread debate as to whether *Pride and Prejudice* was a feminist publication or not". The language, story and messages contained in this novel make me eager and want to reveal feminism portrayed by Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice*.

Some previous studies are also done focusing on novel's characters, Kuntik Ismiati (2012), has studied about An Analysis of Conflicts of The Main Character in Thomas Hardy's *The Return On The Native*. In this study, she finds out the conflicts of the main character and also finds the character of the main character. The main character's conflict presented physical, social, Psychological conflict. And for the character, she found two kinds of character, they are major and minor character. Another research, Yuni Riyanti (2007), that conducted the study about character of the main character, Morrie Schwartz, presented in Mitch Albom's *Tuesdays with Morrie*. She had found the characteristic, characterization, and self actualization of Morrie Schwartz. She found that Morrie Schwartz's characteristics are open minded, helpful, strong, attentive, compassionate, patient and wise. The characterization of Morrie Schwartz's characteristics is shown through another's opinion view, his speech, his thought, his past life, and his reaction toward every situation. While, the self actualization was revealed through the characteristics of Morrie Schwartz. Lia Febriani (2011) on An Analysis on

The Main Character Conflict in the First Series of *Harry Potter and the Soccere's* also had found the character of the main character and the minor character. Here, the researcher analyze the different topic with the previous study, they are the characteristic of the main character and feminism portrayed in the main character. The novel used in this study also differs from the previous study. Therefore, this study is given a tittle "An Analysis on Feminism Portrayed in The Main Character, Elizabeth Bennet, in Jane Austen's, *Pride and Prejudice*"

Feminism of this novel is the issues that the writer interested in. the writer is also interested in studying Elizabeth Bennet character. From this study, the writer shows the issues and the characters explored in this novel, so the readers can take the messages to be realized in life.

B. Problems of Study

There are two problems formulated in this study. They are:

1. What are the characters of the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, presented in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*?
2. How does the main character, Elizabeth, reveal feminism in the novel?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of study above, the aims of this paper are:

1. To describe the characters of the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, as presented in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*.
2. To reveal feminism portrayed through the main character, Elizabeth Bennet.

D. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be useful in several ways. This study gives significance for the researcher to understand and provides more knowledge about feminism. This study may be expected to give significant to the future researchers who conduct studies about literature focusing on feminism or on *Pride and Prejudice*, by providing preliminary study . This study may make readers realize that one's right is not based on the gender or belief and make them more aware that all people are born to be free and equal. The writer hopes that this study can give contribution to the improvement of knowledge for the readers especially for English education student of the State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Tulungagung.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this research, the scope of the research is limited to the analysis of the novel written by Jane Austen entitles *Pride and Prejudice*. Focuses of this study are analysing the character of the main character and analysing feminism portrayed in the main character, Elizabeth Bennet.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

There are two definitions that are defined in order to avoid misunderstanding. Those are character and feminism.

1. Character

Abrams (1981:32) in A Glossary of Literary Terms states as follows:
Characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with particular moral, dispositional,

and emotional qualities by inferences from what the person say and their distinctive ways of saying it the diallogue and from what they do the action.

In this study, character refers to the figure in the novel. The writer chooses the character of Elizabeth in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* because the writer intends to reveal the feminism exemplified by Elizabeth's character.

2. Feminism

Ratna (2005:588) in *Sastra dan Cultural Studies Representasi Fiksi dan Fakta* states that "Feminism is the concept generalization of women. A critical of social theory which have the purpose is to obtain women right". According to Ritzer (2004:448) says that "Feminism is kind of critical social theory which included in social context, political, economic, and history that is facing by injustice people". According to Humm (1990:74) in *The Dictionary of Feminist Theory* states that feminism incorporates both doctrines of equal rights of women (the organized movement to attain women's right) and an ideology of social transformation which aims to create a world for women beyond simple social equality. She also states that "Certain terms in contemporary theory, such as work, family, patriarchy, and sexuality, are used to sum up the basis experiences of women". Davies (1996:62) in *Gender Theories in Education* states that "Feminism is women's assertion of their equality with men and their demand for access to those roles and positions of public life traditionally regarded as the province of men". In this study, the writer presents feminism as a way to obtain equal rights as a woman.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature presents five main parts. They are review of theories that related to the topic of the study include literature, novel, character and characterization, theory of feminism, and review of previous study.

A. Literature

Literature became part of the culture of the community. Literature is the manifestation of mind in the form of writing. According Jones (1968:1) says, “Literature is simply another way, we can experience the world around us through our imagination”. Literature is related with art, which the author uses poetic language, inner happiness, and emotion in process of writing literary work. According to Oxford dictionary (1995:687) “Literature is written works, especially those considered superior or lasting artistic merit: a great work of literature”. It is supported by the opinion from Lukens (2003:3), states “Literature is traditionally described as the body of writing that exists because of inherent imaginative and artistic qualities”. Wellek and Warren (1990:3) also agree with the opinion above, they state “Literature is a creative activity and an art”.

Literature also provides an understanding. It may give us information and various experiences and give us much more. The subject of literature is taken from real life. Reading a literary work means knowing more about life. The reader can reach the message, idea or value from the literary work which they read or

learn pragmatically. Lukens (2003:9) describes “Literature at its best gives both pleasure and understanding. It explores the nature of human beings, the condition of humankind”.

There are many kinds of literary work, such as poem or poetry, short story, novel or prose, drama or play, and etc. reading a literary work is a process interaction between the author and the reader. An author has the message to the reader through literary. The author expresses what he has experienced and seen in his life. They expect that the readers can get the value or message after read and learn literary work.

B. Novel

Novel is one of literary work. Novel attracts the attention and the interest of many people regardless of their age, profession or position, everyone almost like to read a novel. Language in the novel facilitates the readers in understanding story in novel. It is different from language in poetry which is governed by poetic convention. According to Rees, R. J (1973:106) which explains the description of novel. Rees, R.J (1973:106) states, “A fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity”. A novel describes the stories of the characters in a context that set in a logical sequence. With the narrative technique, novel can depict real picture of the story. From the depiction, the reader can visualize the story what was told.

Novel almost like short story, but novel is longer. According to Reader and Woods (1987:6) state, “Fictitious prose narrative of volume length portraying characters and actions representative of real life in continuous plot”. A novel can depict the characters, events, conflicts that reflect the real life in sequence of plot. The same opinion was come from Hawthorn (1985:1), he states:

A fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length (now usually long enough to fill one or more volume) in which characters and actions representative real life of past or present times are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.

Positive criticism comes from James Ramsay (2013) in his article *Pride and Prejudice: The Classic Jane Austen Novel is Not Just for Girls*, he criticizes:

Pride and Prejudice is valuable because it’s a book for reading people read people. As is still the case today, this is particularly difficult for men, whose narratives are culturally dominant enough that we don’t feel the need to decipher anything —we just expect that our perceptions match reality. And this is why boys ought to read Jane Austen. Women have made it clear enough where we are and where we need to go. It’s our imperative to pay attention.

This article proves that *Pride and Prejudice* is great novel for everyone to read.

Not only for women but also for men.

C. Theory of Character and Characterization

Stanislaw Lem (2005) in his essay *My Essay on Pride and Prejudice* says:

The novel follows the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, and her middleclass family living in 19th century England. Elizabeth, unlike her younger sisters, is quite quick-witted but perhaps is too judgmental and relies very heavily on her first impressions of people; this is clearly evident after her first meeting with Mr. Darcy.

He means that Elizabeth is a woman that difference with the other. She has many characters that will reflect her feminism. Benna Crawford (1999) also comments for the character of Elizabeth on her essay, *Essay topics on "Pride and Prejudice"*. She says that:

Elizabeth is driven by her own romantic notions and by a bright mind that is more independent than is typical for the time she lives in. Charlotte is older, plainer, less gifted and far more pragmatic. Through marriage Charlotte will acquire a secure place in society. Elizabeth seems to fear that a secure place in society will bury her alive.

Character and characterization are the most important elements in a novel.

Good character will be one determinant for the quality of novel. Character and characterizations are elements of the story that can't be eliminated. With character and characterization, the story becomes more real and more alive. Gordon and Kuehner (1999:95) states "A character is a person created for a work of fiction". We know that novel also one of fiction work, but it can't deny that there are many novel based on true story. From Jane and Karen above, we can know that character and characterization plays an important role in novel.

Hall (1983:47) says "A character is an imagined person in a story, whom we know from the words we read on the page". Another opinion comes from Abrams (1981:20) states:

Characters as the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say, they dialogue and what they do the action

Tomlinson and Brown (2002:22) defines that "Character, the "actors" in a story, are another element of fictional vital to the enjoyment of a story". Reader and Woods (1987:51) states as follows:

The characters in a good novel are interesting, intriguing, consistent, convincing, complex and realistic. If the author has created a particularly vivid or individualistic character, then we, as readers, will find that character interesting regardless of whether or not we sympathize with him or her.

In story of the novel, there are minimal two kinds of character that can be seen in the story. They are main or major character and supporting or minor character. A major character is the central figures or the focus of the story. Usually, major character emerged from the beginning to the end of the story. On the other hand, minor character or supporting character is a character that only accompanied or followed the existence of the main character. Stanford (2005:37), states “The protagonist is the major character with whom we generally sympathize, while the antagonist is the character with whom the protagonist is in conflict. The antagonist is generally not sympathetic”.

Character also can be classified into two categories, namely flat character and round character. Tomlinson and Brown (2002:25) say:

Flat character is a character described in one-sided or underdeveloped manner. Although such people do not exist in real life, they may be justified within the story to propel the plot. Sometimes the character is shown as an all-evil or all-frivolous person; for instance, folktales present flat characters as symbols of good and evil.

Furthermore, according to Azies and Hasim (2010:63), defines the term of rounded character. He states, a character is rounded, when he or she has many characteristics like us called rounded character. We are individual who have various attributes whether it is good or bad, pleasant or unpleasant. These rounded characters that become the main or the mayor character and the flat characters which become the supporting or minor character in novel.

According to Gordon and Kuehner (1999:97) state “Characterization-what the author does to bring a character to life, to provide the reader with a sense of that character’s personality, to make that character unique. Authors can characterize or develop a character directly or indirectly”. From the characterization itself, character will be presented and developed, so the readers will understand the character.

While Tomlinson and Brown (2002:25) define:

Characterization refers to the way an author helps the reader to know a character. The most obvious way an author can do this is to describe the character’s physical appearance and personality. Portraying the character’s emotional and moral traits or revealing her relationship with other characters are more suitable and effective technique.

A character can be reflected from character dialogue, action, the dialogue of other and an explanation by narrator. Through the characterization, the reader can imagine what kind of person the character is. Barnet (1988:746) says, ”Characterization is defined, as in fiction, by what the characters do, by what they say, by what the others say about them, and by setting in which they move”. Those are several opinions for character and characterization. Hence, characterization divided into two ways, they are direct and indirect characterization. According to Gordon and Kuehner (1999:98) says, ”In direct characterization, the narrator or a character summarize or tells the reader what another character looks like or what kind of person he or she is”. Whereas indirect characterization was described:

In indirect characterization, narrators and characters describe, *with-out comment*, a character’s appearance or dress. In this way they suggest something about the character’s personality. A character’s repeated gesture

or a facial tic, for example, may imply a character's arrogance or nervousness". (Gordon and Kuehner, 1999:98)

According to Murphy (1972:161-173), there are several ways in which the author attempts to make the characters understandable and the readers can know what kind of person the character is. They are personal description, character seen by other, speech, past life, conversation of others, reactions, direct comment, thoughts and mannerism.

However, the writer only chooses five procedures to understand the character of Elizabeth Bennet so the writer can get the clue to find the characterization of Elizabeth. They are:

1. Character as seen by another: the author describes the character through the eyes and opinion of another.
2. Speech: the author can give the readers an insight into the character of one of the persons in book through what the person says
3. Reactions: the author can give a clue to a person's character by letting the readers know how that person reacts to various situations and events.
4. Direct comment: the author can describe or comment on a person's character directly
5. Thoughts: the author gives the readers direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about.

D. Theory of Feminism

“Women and men should have equal opportunities, that women should not be discriminated against based on their gender, and that women and men should get equal pay for equal work, chances are she will say yes and so will most men”, (Rosenstand:2006:566).

Women come in a colorful life with an abundance of charm. They are depicting strength, perseverance, patience, fortitude, intelligence, obedience, perseverance and exceptional intelligence. Men will never experience to withstand the pain of childbirth and even risked their lives. Friedan (1963:75) states that “I never knew a woman, when I was growing up, who used her mind, played her own part in the world, and also loved, and had children”.

This situation reversed because people believe that women are weak creatures. They consider that woman can work a little and unable to work hard like a man. Montagu (1953:23) says that “in almost every society there is a belief that men are superior and women are inferior, women also think that belief is right, because it believes as what really happens”. This view can't be supposed as a reason that position of women is under men. Handayani and Novianto (2004:163) state that men are more competent, good orientation, strong, active, competitive and confidence than women.

This condition is unfair for women, also portray that there is gender discrimination in the past. It happens from the generation to the next until they realize their injustice. It encourages the emergence a belief called feminism. The feminist movement related to women's nature particularly and in general it related

to women's emancipation. Women's movement is in order to reach the equality of right with men in many aspects, such as politic, social, economy and culture. Rosenstand (2006:567) says that "the principle of equality does not imply that everyone is the same, but that everyone should be treated as equals unless special circumstances apply

The purpose of feminism theory is to understand women's injustice in terms of gender, race, class, sexual and also how to change it. Women are weaker than men biologically, and different physically.

There are three waves of feminist movement. The first, the second wave and the third wave of feminism. Rosenstand (2006:575) states that "the first wave generally refers to the feminist movement in Europe and the United States from its early beginning the seventeenth century to the accomplishment of its most urgent goal, the right for women to right".

Philcer and Whelehan (2004:53) say that "In Britain, the origins of first wave feminism lay in the widespread social and economic changes of industrialisation, one aspect of which was the extension of constitutional rights to wider sections of the (male) population. He also states that "This early feminism was concerned with the education and employment rights of women and with improving the legal rights of married women (Philcer and Whelehan, 2004:53). There are four genres in this period. They are Liberal feminism, Radical feminism, Socialist feminism, and Marxist feminism. The second wave feminism begins on 1960. According to Ratna (2005:223), the second wave has bring out two genres, they are existential feminism which explains and rejects the presence

of women to bring up their children. Another genre is gynocentric feminism which focusing on the disparity of men and women. While the third wave in the early 1990. This wave brings four genre, they are postmodern feminism, multicultural feminism, postcolonial feminism, and ecofeminism.

There are many perspectives about feminism. The writer presents four types of feminism, they are Liberal feminism, Radical feminism, Socialist feminism, and Marxist feminism.

1. Liberal Feminism

The liberal feminism rose in the seventeenth centuries. Liberalism gives intensity for the equality rights in occupation or education. The feminist believe that democracy is naturally adaptable to equality for the women and men. Every human being is created with the same rights and every woman must have the same opportunity in developing their future. Pilcher and Whelehan (2004:49) state as follow

This liberal position is broadly held to be the dominant, 'common-sense' stance on feminism, applicable to the majority of women who identify as 'feminist' in some way, but dont want to overturn the social status quo in order to achieve better social conditions for women.

Liberal feminism is trying to make women and men equal, corporate, independent and free to decide their own future.

2. Radical Feminism

This type of feminism spreads out in the United States since 1960s-1970s. They consider that both women and men must be educated to see the tradition as one of oppression and be encouraged to create a new one based on a female

perspective. According to Davies in *International Encyclopedia of The Sociology of Education* also gives an opinion about radical feminism. Davies states:

In radical feminist theory the male symbolic order, to which women gained access through liberal feminist strategies, is seen as constitutive of women's oppression and not something in which women can or should function in the ways men do.

Rosenstand (2006:596) says:

The goal of radical feminism is thus to raise the individual awareness of what the patriarchal tradition has done to us, men as well as women. We must try to undo the social and psychological damage done by centuries of male dominated culture-by making women aware of how much in their personal and professional lives has been dominated and design by men.

3. Marxist Feminism

Marxist feminism is growing up in the second wave during late 1960s and 1970s, in Britain especially. Marxist feminist analysis as the identification of the structural elements that determine the quality and nature of our experience. Pilcher and Whelehan (2004:50) state that "changes in women's social conditions with the overthrow of industrial capitalism and changing relations of the worker to the means of production". They consider that changes of women's social are from the economic, social, political structure which related to capitalism. Guerin (1979:202) states that "Marxist feminists attack the prevailing capitalistic system of the West, which they view as sexually as well as economically exploitative. Marxist feminist thus combine study of class with that of gender".

4. Socialist Feminism

Women's participation is important in development of economy. This condition does not mean to increase women's status. In capitalism women's is in

under development. Socialist feminist is concerned with the roles allocated to women that are independent of class status. Tuana and Tong (1995:262) say:

socialist feminist claim that the labor of women, in the domestic realm serves not only the interests of specific families but also the interests of capitalism in that the family reproduces the attitudes and capabilities needed to enter into the wage labor force.

The socialist feminism's purpose is to construct the society in order to get equality in gender.

E. Review of Previous Studies

In this study, the writer presents some researchers who discussed and subjected to the same work on Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and other discussions related to the whole study.

Some previous studies are also done focusing on novel's characters, Ismiati (2012), has studied about An Analysis of Conflicts of The Main Character in Thomas Hardy's *The Return On The Native*. In this study, she finds out the conflicts of the main character and also finds the character of the main character. She found two kinds of character, they are major and minor character. Another research, Riyanti (2007), that conducted the study about character of the main character, Morrie Schwartz, presented in Mitch Albom's *Tuesdays with Morrie*. She found that Morrie Schwartz's characteristics are open minded, helpful, strong, attentive, compassionate, patient and wise. Febriani (2011) on An Analysis on The Main Character Conflict in the First Series of *Harry Potter and the Soccere's* also had found the character of the main character and the minor character.

According to Kah Khei (2011) undergraduate thesis, which talk about a study of the use of satire to express feminism in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. She said that satire played an important role in the expression of feminism in *Pride and Prejudice*. She also clarifies:

This could be contributed to the influence of Austen's life over her works, as her liberal manner of living a life of spinsterhood and writing to support herself had been said to be mannerism close to that of feminist, which were emulated by her heroines, particularly her favourite, Elizabeth Bennet, who had been said to be most alike to herself.

This opinion may prove that Elizabeth is main character in *Pride and Prejudice* who has feminism.

In this thesis, the writer is going to reveal that Elizabeth, the main character of the novel, has shown evidences of feminist action.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methodology in conducting this research. This chapter consists of four parts. The first part discusses research design. The second part presents data and data source. The third part tells about data collection. The fourth part explains about data analysis.

A. Research Design

Ary *et al* (2002:426) states “The research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting”. Chreswell (2011) says “Qualitative research is the research that intended to pronounce symptom in a holistic and contextual manner by means of data from background natural with make us a researcher as a key of instrument”.

This current literary study employs the qualitative research method by using library research. The writer used the library research in gathering the data of the research which aims to collect data from written source books that would be useful for the analysis. According to Ary *et al* (2002:423) in *Introduction to Research in Education* states:

Qualitative inquirers to interpret human actions, institutions, events, customs, and the like, and in so doing construct a “reading” or portrayal, of what is being studied. The ultimate goal of this kind of inquiry is to

portray the complex pattern of what is being studied in sufficient depth and detail so that someone who has not experienced it can understand it.

From this statement we can know that literature is belonging of qualitative method. In literary work, especially from the novel, the reader can interpret many elements in the novel, such as character, plot, theme, setting and etc. from the series of events and conflicts of the characters, the readers seem to enter the character's life in the novel. The reader's can discover the messages which reveal in the novel.

This study deals with descriptive way to analyze the data. It is intended to describe the character and feminism portray of the main character, Elizabeth Bennet. Ary *et al* (2002:425) state:

The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words, rather than numbers and statistic. The data collected are the subjects experiences and perspectives: the qualitative researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on.

Based on the study above, the writer applies the feminist approach to deal with the feminism portrayed in Elizabeth character in *Pride and Prejudice*. The writer can analyze Elizabeth's life experience and feminism represents by Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice*.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data can be interpreted as the fact which are functioning as a material to construct an opinion, statement and information or material that is used for research. Data is an important element for research study. It can be the evidences and clues for the researcher to solve the research problem.

The source of data is the source where the data was obtained. The source of data can be divide into two kinds, primary and secondary data. Ary *et al* (1985:332) states, “If a document is written by someone who has had firsthand experience with the phenomenon under study, it is considered a primary source”. The primary data for the analysis was taken from the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, while the secondary data was derived from other sources, such as books, internet, and other which could be fully supported the study, and were related to the problem. Ary *et al* (2002:435) state, “A secondary source is a secondhand description written by someone who may have heard about an event from others, but did not directly experienced it”.

C. Data Collection

Ary *et al* (2002:430) in *Introduction to research in Education* states, “The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are (1) observation (participant and non participant) (2) interviewing, and (3) document analysis”. In collecting data, the researcher use document analysis. Document analysis focusing on analyzing and interpreting recorded material within its own context. It is used to discover the description of data from the primary and secondary data which are relevant with the research. In the same book, Ary *et al*

(2002:435) says, “Qualitative researchers may also use written documents to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study”.

In collecting data, the following steps are done:

1. Reading the novel to gain deeper understanding about the story of the novel.
2. Drawing notes to gain a clear description about Elizabeth, as the object of the analysis.
3. Identifying critical analysis by using some references
4. Selecting and picking the data up which related with the problems.
5. Finally conducting and analyzing the collected data and drawing a conclusion from the analysis.

D. Data Analysis

The last method in this chapter is data analysis which the writer do after the data, information and some theories that related to the study are collected. Ary *et al* (2002:465) states, “Data analysis is a time consuming and difficult process, because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, reflections, and information from documents to examine and interpret”. Bogdan (1982:145) describes:

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that the researcher

accumulates to increase her own understanding of them and to enable her to present what she has discovered to others.

In this study, descriptive method is used to analyze the qualitative data through the following procedures below:

1. Identifying the character of the main character, Elizabeth Bennet

After reading the novel, the writer tries to find the character of the main character Elizabeth Bennet. The writer was find Elizabeth character based on character as seen by another, speech, past of life, reactions, direct comment, thought. And then the writer identifying kinds of character which Elizabeth has.

2. Identifying feminism portrayed in the main character, Elizabeth Bennet.

After the writer was find the character of the main character Elizabeth, the writer tries to find feminism through the character of Elizabeth.

3. Drawing the conclusion

The last procedures is making conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

There are two main parts that are analysed in this chapter. The first part is Elizabeth character's presented in the novel. The second part is how the character, Elizabeth Bennet, reveals her feminism.

A. Finding

1. The character of Elizabeth Bennet presented in *Pride and Prejudice*

a. Elizabeth is an Intelligent Woman

- **Data 1.1**

Chapter 1 (Page 8)

‘What nonsense! Lizzy is not a bit better than the others. **She is not half as pretty as Jane, nor as good tempered as Lydia.** But you always prefer her.’

(This is her mother expression when her father preferring Lizzy was introduced to Mr.Bingley (their new neighbor) than the other daughters and Mrs.Bennet was disappointed to hear that)

- **Data 1.2**

Chapter 1 (Page 8)

‘They are all silly and ignorant, like other girls, said he. **‘But Elizabeth is more intelligent than her sisters.’**

(The first opinion consider that Lizzy is intelligent women is come from her father, Mr.Bennet opinion)

- **Data 1.3**

Chapter 4 (Page 16)

‘Elizabeth listened silently, but she was not sure. **She had a quicker and stronger intelligence than her sister. She did not really like Mr.Bingley’s sisters.** They could be very good humoured when they were pleased, but they were proud and conceited*. Being handsome, well educated and wealthy, they had always lived among other wealthy and well born people. Therefore they thought themselves better than others.’

(It was an author description when Elizabeth visited Bingley’s family)

- **Data 1.4**

Chapter 9 (Page 34)

“Perhaps that is not possible for anyone but my object in life has been to avoid the weaknesses which often make intelligence people seem ridiculous”.

(Elizabeth’s intelligent also indicates in her dialogue with Miss Bingley.)

- **Data 1.5**

Chapter (Page 49)

‘He has been unlucky to lose your friendship.’ replied Elizabeth, ‘and he is likely to suffer for it all his life.’

Darcy made no answer.

‘I remember hearing you say Mr.Darcy, that you hardly ever forgave anybody. I suppose you are very careful about starting any resentment.’

‘I am’

‘People who never change their opinion must be sure they are right in the first place.’

‘May I ask what these questions means?’

(It was Elizabeth dialogue with Mr.Darcy in the dance party)

- **Data 1.6**

Chapter 15 (Page 56)

‘You must decide for yourself. If you think the misery of disappointing his sisters is greater than the happiness of being his wife, then of course you must refuse him.’

(The idea of Elizabeth to Jane about Jane’s relationship with Mr. Bingley also indicated her intelligent).

- **Data 1.7**

Chapter 18 (Page 68)

‘Really, Madam, I think it would be very hard on the younger sisters if they could not have a share of amusements, because their elder sisters do not marry early. The youngest has the same right to the pleasure of youth as the oldest. If she were kept back it would not improve sisterly affection!’

(Elizabeth dialogue with Lady Catherine De Bourgh)

- **Data 1.8**

Chapter 26 (Page 98)

Elizabeth was distressed. She felt that she had no business at Pemberley. The possibility of meeting Mr.Darcy while looking at house instantly occurred to her. It would be dreadful! She blushed at the very idea. At last, though her aunt praised the beauty of the house and its grounds, she decided to go only if she found that the family were absent from Pemberley.

(Elizabeth thought when her aunt, Mrs.Gardiner ask her to visit Mr.Darcy's house)

- **Data 1.9**

Chapter 40 (Page 150)

‘Yes, and heard it before. But the knowledge that his mother and her aunt wished him to marry Miss De Bourgh will certainly not keep me from him. If Mr.Darcy does not wish it himself, why can he not make his own choice? And if I am that choice, why may I not accept him?’

(Elizabeth rejected the coercion of Lady Catherine De Bourgh which require her to refuse Mr.Darcy's proposal)

b. Elizabeth is Bravery and Sharp-tongue Woman

- **Data 2.1**

Chapter 5 (Page 19)

‘If he cannot see how she feels about him, then **he must be more stupid than I am!**’

(Elizabeth dialogue with Charlotte Lucas about Jane's feeling towards Mr.Bingley)

- **Data 2.2**

Chapter (Page 25)

‘How silly you are!’ cried her mother. ‘You will covered with mud when you get there. You will not be fit to be seen.’

‘I shall be fit to see Jane – which is all I want. It is only three miles. I shall be back for dinner.’

She went alone, quickly crossing field after field.

(It was Elizabeth did when he knew that Jane was very ill in Mr.Bingley's house)

- **Data 2.3**

Chapter (Page 53)

‘That is an extraordinary hope, sir, cried Elizabeth.

‘I am not one of those young ladies who dare risk their Happiness on the chance of being asked a second time!

I mean what I say. You could not make *me* happy and

I am sure that I could never make you so. If your friend

Lady Catherine knew me I am sure she would agree that

I am not suited to the position of your wife.’ (Austen, 2005:53)

(That was a conversation between Elizabeth and Mr. Collins. At that time,she was proposed by Mr. Collins)

- **Data 2.4**

Chapter 18 (Page 68)

‘Really, madam, I think it would be very hard on the younger sisters if they could not have a share of amusements, because their elder sisters do not marry early. The youngest have the same right to the pleasure of youth as the oldest. If she were kept back it would not improve sisterly affection!’

Lady Catherine seemed astonished at not receiving a direct answer.

Elizabeth was the first person who had ever dared to teased her dignity.

(It was a conversation with Lady Catherine De Bourgh who is respectable sensible woman indeed)

- **Data 2.5**

Chapter 19 (Page 71)

‘you mean to frighten me, Mr.Darcy, by coming like this to hear me. But I refused to frightened. I am a stubborn person. **My courage always rises when others try to frighten me.**’

(It was Elizabeth expression when she was playing the piano after having dinner together at Lady Catherine’s house and she awakened by the emergence of Mr.Darcy suddenly)

- **Data 2.6**

Chapter 21 (Page 79)

‘in such cases it is, I believe the custom to express thanks for the feelings of the gentleman, even when one does not share them. If I could *feel* gratitude I would now thank you. But I cannot – I have never desired your goof opinion, and you have certainly given it most unwillingly. I am sorry to have caused pain to anyone. It has been unintentional, however, and I hope it will not last long. The pride which you tell me, has long prevented you speaking to me, can easily overcome your affection for me after this explanation.’

(Elizabeth answer when she proposed by Mr.Darcy)

- **Data 2.7**

Chapter 21 (Page 81)

‘From the very beginning, from the very first moment that I met you, your manner showed me your arrogance, conceit and your selfish indifference to the feelings of others. On this basis was built, by later events, an immovable dislike. After I had known you a month I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be persuaded to marry.’

(Elizabeth’s reasons, why she did not accept Mr.Darcy’s proposal)

- **Data 2.8**

Chapter 35 (Page 133)

‘I thank you for my share of the favour.’ Said Elizabeth, ‘but I do not much like your way of getting a husband,’

(It was Elizabeth reaction when her sister, Lydia brag herself because she has been obtained a husband first)

- **Data 2.9**

Chapter 40 (Page 151)

‘And I shall certainly never give it. I shall not be frightened into anything so unreasonable. I do not know whether your nephew would approve of your interference in his affairs. But you certainly have no right to interfere in mine.’

(Elizabeth’s reaction when Lady Catherine De Bourgh interfered her to avoid Mr.Darcy)

c. Elizabeth is An Independent Woman

- **Data 3.1**

Chapter 7 (Page 24)

Elizabeth was really anxious to see her sister. **The carriage was being used and she decided to walk**

(Elizabeth would visit her sister, Jane, after receiving a letter informed that Jane was very ill at Mr.Bingley’s house)

- **Data 3.2**

Chapter 7 (Page 26)

She went alone, quickly crossing field after field

(Elizabeth’s journey to visit Jane)

- **Data 3.3**

Chapter 22 (Page 82)

She could do no work at all, and she decided soon after breakfast to give herself some fresh air and exercise.

(The activity of Elizabeth after having a breakfast in Mr. Collins house)

- **Data 3.4**

Chapter 28 (Page 108)

-she could hardly hide her astonishment.

(Elizabeth expression when she observed Mr. Darcy in a dinner party at Mrs. Gardiner's house and she thought that his behavior was different with before)

- **Data 3.5**

Chapter 29 (Page 112)

‘I must confess, she replied, ‘that I never could see any beauty in her. Her face is too thin. Her eyes, which have sometimes been called so fine, have nothing extraordinary in them. They have a sharp, bad tempered look, which I do not like at all; **and in her whole appearance there is a self confidence**, without fashion, which is unpleasant.’

(Miss Bingley opinion about Elizabeth)

- **Data 3.6**

Chapter 30 (Page 115)

‘No, I thank you,’ she replied, **trying to calm herself**.

‘There is nothing the matter with me. I am only distressed by some dreadful news which I have just received from Longbourn.’

(Elizabeth utterance to Mr.Darcy when she received a letter from Longbourn which tell about the disappearance of Lydia with Wickham, then Mr.Darcy offered to help her)

- **Data 3.7**

Chapter 39 (Page 147)

‘if you were to give forty men like him I never could be as happy as you. Until I have your character, your goodness, I can never can have your happiness. **No, no, let me manage for myself**, and perhaps, if I have good luck, I may meet with another Mr.Collins in time.’

(Elizabeth expressions when Jane had proposed by Mr.Bingley, and Jane felt touched to Elizabeth because she could not find her companion yet.)

- **Data 3.8**

Chapter 40 (Page 151)

‘I have no such thing. **I am only determined to do whatever, in my opinion, will make my happiness, without concern for you or anyone unconnected with me**’

(Elizabeth’s response when Lady Catherine De Bourgh were threaten her to avoid Mr.Darcy and rejected his proposal)

d. Elizabeth is A Family lover

- **Data 4.1**

Chapter 7 (Page 24)

Elizabeth was really anxious to see her sister. The carriage was being used and she decided to walk.

(It was Elizabeth did, when she knew that her sister, Jane was sick)

- **Data 4.2**

Chapter 8 (Page 27)

She had no merits at all-

except that she was an excellent walker. **How**

to walk so far, just because her sister had a cold!

Her hair was untidy. Her petticoat was covered with mud.

(Miss Bingley's criticism to Elizabeth for her arrival to look Jane)

- **Data 4.3**

Chapter 8 (Page 27)

'She shows her affection for her sister which is very

Pleasant,' said Bingley.

(It was Mr.Bingley opinion about Elizabeth after Miss Bingley criticize her)

- **Data 4.4**

Chapter 25 (Page94)

She secretly advised her father not to let her

go. She drew his attention to the crudeness of Lydia's general behavior, the bad influence of friendship with a woman like Mrs. Forster and the probability of her behaving even more badly in Brighton with such a companion.

(Elizabeth advised her father not to let Lydia go to the Mrs. Forster by herself)

- **Data 4.5**

Chapter 30 (Page 115)

She burst into tears as she mentioned it and for a few minutes could not say another word. Darcy, in wretched Suspense, could only say something about his concern And watch her in sympathetic silence.

(Elizabeth got a letter from Jane, asked about Lydia's goings with Mr. Wickham)

- **Data 4.6**

Chapter 32 (Page 123)

'You must not blame yourself too much.' Replied Elizabeth

(Elizabeth statement to her father when he felt guilty for disappearance of Lydia and he did not listen Elizabeth's prohibition before)

- **Data 4.7**

Chapter 39 (Page 145-146)

Elizabeth's congratulations were given with a sincerity,

a warmth, a delight which word could only poorly express. Every sentence give fresh happiness to Jane

(The expression of Elizabeth when she knew that Jane had proposed by Mr.Bingley)

- **Data 4.8**

Chapter 40 (Page 151)

Elizabeth made no answer and returned quietly to the house. Her mother met her with anxious questions about their visitor. Elizabeth was forced to disguise the truth; it was impossible to explain the subject of the conversation.

(It was happened when Lady Catherine de Bourgh visited Elizabeth house at Longbourn to warn Elizabeth for avoiding Mr.Darcy.)

2. Feminism Portrayed in Elizabeth's Character in *Pride and Prejudice*

- **Data 5.1**

Chapter 6 (Page 21)

‘Indeed, Sir, I have no wish to dance. I sincerely hope that you do not think that I came this way to ask for a partner!’

Mr.Darcy with grave politeness, asked for the honour of the dance, but in vain. Elizabeth was determined not to dance. Nor could Sirn William's arguments change her mind.

(Elizabeth statements when Sir William invited her to dance with Mr.Darcy at an evening party)

- **Data 5.2**

Chapter 7 (Page 24-25)

Elizabeth was really anxious to see her sister. The carriage was being used and she decided to walk.

‘How silly you are!’ cried her mother. ‘You will be covered with mud when you get there. You will not be fit to be seen.

‘I shall be fit to see Jane – which is all I want. It is only three miles. I shall be back for dinner.’

She went alone, quickly crossing field after field.

(It was Elizabeth did, when she knew that her sister, Jane was sick)

- **Data 5.3**

Chapter 9 (Page 340)

‘Every person, I believe, has some special fault of character which even the best education cannot entirely cure.’

‘And *your* fault is a tendency to hate everybody.’

(One of Elizabeth’s conversation with Mr.Darcy at Bingley’s house)

- **Data 5.4**

Chapter 14 (Page 53)

‘That is an extraordinary hope, sir,’ cried Elizabeth.

‘I am not one of those young ladies who dare risk their happiness on the chance of being asked a second time!’

I mean what I say, you could not *me* happy and
 I am sure that I could never make you so. If your friend
 Lady Catherine knew me I am sure she would agree that
 I am not suited to the position of your wife.’
 (*Elizabeth rejected Mr.Collins proposal*)

- **Data 5.5**

Chapter 21 (Page 79)

‘In such cases it is, I believe, the custom to express
 thanks for the feelings of the gentleman, even when one
 does not share them. If I could *feel* gratitude. I would
 now thank you. But I cannot - I have never desired your
 good opinion, and you have certainly given it most un-
 willingly. I am sorry to have caused pain to anyone.
 It has been unintentional, however, and I hope it will
 not last long. The pride which, you tell me, has long
 prevented you speaking to me, can easily overcome your
 affection for me after this explanation.’
 (*Elizabeth rejected Mr.Darcy’s proposal*)

B. ANALYSIS

This part presents analysis the result of the research. The analysis is given based on the research finding, the character of Elizabeth Bennet and feminism portrayed on Elizabeth Bennet in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*.

1. The character of Elizabeth Bennet presented in *Pride and Prejudice*

There are many aspects in a novel. Character is the one of the important aspects in a novel. Abrams (1981:14) defines that a character is an actor or actress who has role in story or presented in dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say (dialogue) and what they do (action). As the first step, the writer will analyze the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, in *Pride and Prejudice*. Elizabeth has a big role in developing the story of *Pride and Prejudice*. She is seen to be an atypical female during those times. Intelligence, bravery, sharp tongue, independence, and feminist views Elizabeth shares make her a totally different young woman than other women of her society. Lizzy's characters are portrayed below.

a. Elizabeth is an Intelligent Woman

Based on the research finding above, the writer found 9 data which can support that Elizabeth Bennet is an intelligent woman. In the novel, Elizabeth or Lizzy is the second daughter of Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet. Physically, she is

not beautiful enough, but she is her father's favorite daughter. Mr. Bennet loves her than the other Elizabeth sister (**see on data 1.1**)

Elizabeth is a kind of smart and intelligent woman that different with the other women in her era. From the **data 1.2**, it is known that intelligent is the character of Elizabeth and her father admit it. His father was convinced that Elisabeth has an intelligent thought which distinguished her with other women at the time. In the other hand, Elizabeth had a quicker intelligence than her sister. It showed when they met their new neighbors, Bingley's family. She has a different view with Jane. In the first meeting, she was able to guess and feel if Bingley's sisters did not like with their arrival except Mr. Bingley. Elizabeth asked to Jane, but Jane did not feel it (**see on data 1.3**).

Elizabeth's intelligent also reflects on her dialogue with Mr. Darcy. Based on the **data 1.4**, actually these words intended to criticize Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth recognized that Mr. Darcy is an intelligent man, but she was very hated him because of his pride. Her opinion was shows us for her strength intelligent and personalities. She is able to push Mr. Darcy in awkward situation (**see on data 1.5**).

Elizabeth's ideas and understanding describe that she have brilliant thought. We can found it in **data 1.6** which shows her idea made Jane happier than before. It can raise Jane wishes towards Mr. Bingley and she hoped that the impression of Miss Bingley was wrong. **Data 1.7**, Elizabeth has the ability to understand complex concepts and understand relationships. She was able to understand the problem in depth and think about the solutions. On the other hand,

she can answer the question with the rational and obvious reasons. It reflected on her conversation with Lady Catherine De Bourgh (**see on data 1.9**).

From the author explanation shows that Elizabeth could anticipate her meeting with Mr.Darcy when she visited the residence of Mr.Darcy at Pemberly with her aunt and her uncle. She was looking for an idea that her meeting with Mr. Darcy did not happen because she will feel embarrassed due to misunderstandings that occur between them before. Elizabeth always concerned with the situation and the people around her. As intelligent woman, she also concerned with herself. She always concerned with everything happened in her life (**see on data 1.8**).

b. Elizabeth is Bravery and Sharp Tongue Woman

Intelligent can't be separated from Elizabeth, but she also has another character that will be find in the novel. One of the other characters is bravery and sharp tongue. This character is very significant in the novel. Almost the whole part of the story in the novel, we can find her bravery and her sharp tongue.

The first data used which can prove that Elizabeth is bravery and sharp tongue woman is her conversation with Charlotte Lucas about Jane's feeling towards Mr. Bingley (**see on data 2.1**), she dared to speak the truth although her words sometimes sound harsh and could offend the others feeling. But her bravery in conveying her opinion or idea is very impress and impressed that she is an honest woman also. Elizabeth's bravery reflects when she knew that Jane was very ill, and she wants to visit her. She did not care if it was far away and alone. She traveled only on foot without a carriage with her. Her bravery grew after

knowing that Jane was sick. She did not care about her mother's prohibition (**see on data 2.2**).

Elizabeth bravery also found when she rejected two proposal, they are from Mr. Collins and Mr. Darcy. Based on **data 2.3**, Elizabeth firmly refused. Although Mr.Collins is the heir of her house but she could not deceiving herself that she dislike Mr.Collins. From the **data 2.6**, Elizabeth also dared to refuse Mr.Darcy's proposal. Although Mr.darcy is a rich and esteemed man, it did not change her assumption that Mr.Darcy is an arrogant. And her reason for her refusal of Mr. Darcy's proposal, she openly speaks against Mr.Darcy and reveals why she did not like him and once again brave to reject his proposal outright (**see on data 2.7**)

Besides that, her bravery is shown when she has a dialogue with Lady Catherine De Bourgh who is a very rich, honorable and highly respected by almost everyone no exception her cousin, Mr.Collins, who always revere her on the good side. But it does not matter for Elizabeth. She did not care about the honour of Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Based on **data 2.4**, Her courage to speak did not see when she spoke, where she spoke and with whom she spoke. She dared to say like that to Lady Catherine De Bourgh, which is a noble, wealthy, honorable and respected woman during this time. Another is on the **data 2.9**.

As a bravery woman, she used to say honestly to anyone, no exception to her sisters. That is her remarks for her sisters, Lydia. Elizabeth considered that Lydia's behavior had blackened her family by run away with Wickham. Elizabeth could not hide her disappointment at his sister, Lydia (**see on data 2.8**).

c. Elizabeth is an Independent Woman

Another characteristic that cannot be missed from Elizabeth was her Independence. The first evidence is when she wants to visit Jane in Mr. Bingley's house (**see on data 3.1**), it describes that Elizabeth is an independence woman. She did not rely on vehicles or help from the others. On her initiative, she visited Jane by herself. From **Data 3.2**, she directs the activities of her life to achieve the goals. She took the decision and run with a conscious and responsible.

Elizabeth also good in organize and maintain herself that shown her independence. Based on **data 3.3**, Elizabeth could organize and maintain herself. She also keeps her body and health care. Another is seen on **data 3.4**, Elizabeth could manage and maintain herself in every situation and condition. Elizabeth was an independent woman that she did not need any help from her sister, Jane to find her life companion. She can manage and maintain herself to find it (**see on data 3.7**).

Elizabeth has a high confidence, steady and firm. She could not be affected by other easily. And another person also recognized her confidence that is Miss Bingley's opinion (**see on data 3.5**). Elizabeth's independent also shows when she reduces her dependence separately from others rely more on her own strength. She tried to make her calm by herself (**see on data 3.6**)

Based on **data 3.8**, which shows Elizabeth can set a picture of her life that she wanted. She dare to take a decision quickly and accurately. She considered the probability which will occur later. It can reflect her independence.

d. Elizabeth is a Family Lover

Family is one of the most important aspects of a life. Especially for a woman who has a very important role in a family. Love between family members is a very necessary factor, as well as Elizabeth. She loved her family so much.

On **data 4.1, data 4.2, data 4.3** show that Elizabeth was really love her family, especially for Jane. From three data above reflected that how big Elizabeth's love for her family. She was really anxious when she know that Jane was very ill in Mr. Bingley's house. She cannot used the carriage to go there, then she decided to walk. She went alone, quickly crossing field after field. She did not care about herself. Her desire is as soon as possible meet Jane.

Elizabeth affection also addressed for Lydia, the other sister. Elizabeth very worried to Lydia that was going to Mrs.Forster house alone. Because Elizabeth know that Lydia's behavior was not as good as her or Jane. She did not anything happen on Lydia. Elizabeth was worried Lydia's ignorance, because she knew that Mr.Wickham was not a good man. She worried that undesirable thing will happen to Lydia. Although Lydia did not submit to her but she is still her family that must be loved (**see on data 4.4 and data 4.5**).

Elizabeth was very care for her beloved parents and sisters. Based on **data 4.6** which shows Elizabeth's response to compose her father. She did not want anything happen to her father due to Lydia. Elizabeth was very fond of her father. As well as to her mother, when Lady Catherine de Bourgh visited Elizabeth house at Longbourn to warn Elizabeth for avoiding Mr.Darcy, Elizabeth did not want to

make her mother worried if she asked the truth, because Lady Catherine De Bourgh was insult her and also her family (see on data 4.8).

2. Feminism Portrayed in Elizabeth's Character in *Pride and Prejudice*

In this part, the writer analyzes the type of feminism presented in Elizabeth's character, in Jane Austen, *pride and Prejudice*. In answering the second problem formulation, the writer analyzes the development of the female character of *Pride and Prejudice* on their idea of feminism.

Background of *Pride and Prejudice* is around 18th century in England. At that time a view was developed, English society based on money, property and social status. In *Pride and Prejudice* described that a nobleman or high social status are those who own the land or the landlords classes as well as professionals such as doctors, clergy, and lawyers. Industrialization has developed at that time, but the most influential sector is land ownership. Consequently the English culture becomes increasingly focused on the amount and concentration of wealth in a family. The role of woman began to change. The position of woman was change in family, be a means to achieve or gain greater wealth. Women's has social ambitions to have a rich husband. So that the dependence of a woman in a marriage for financial and survival.

There are many aspects in determining feminism or someone that considered as a feminist. In this analysis, the writer would like to focus on Elizabeth's character and behaviors which reflect the practices of feminism. In this novel, the main character, Elizabeth shows the different view of what is

society's view and expectation about woman. At that time, woman as an asset to gain greater wealth and depend on a great marriage. Elizabeth can turn those views and prove that she can change the image into an intelligent, bravery and independence woman.

Feminism had shown by Elizabeth when she refused the invitation of Sir William which to dance with Mr. Darcy. She emphatically rejected because she did not like Mr. Darcy's arrogance. Whereas a party is a great event for women to attract and acquire a rich husband. They show themselves as much as possible to attract the men, and one of the ways is dancing. But Elizabeth dared to waste that opportunity (see on data 5.1). On the other hand, Elizabeth's courage and strength can be equated with men. She dared to do something that maybe men were rarely willing to do it. She can stand by herself without a man's help (see on data 5.2), she decided to walk and went alone crossing field after field.

Another evidence for feminism on Elizabeth is her conversation with Mr. Darcy at Mr. Bingley's house (see on data 5.3). The conversation shows that feminism is owned Elizabeth. She has the same opportunity with Mr. Darcy to argue or defend herself. Elizabeth is very good at arguing and the way of thinking equal with men. Whereas at the time, a woman educational arguably low. Only the rich and nobles family who send their daughters, while most women were self educated at home.

Elizabeth's bravery rejected Mr. Collins and Mr. Darcy's proposal also shown that she is a feminist. Based on data 5.4, Elizabeth showed the different images of what's society view and expectation about woman. Where a woman is

very crave for a rich and noble men for happiness in their life. Elizabeth dared to reject Mr.Collin who is her father's heir. Because of the legal heirs which organized the family wealth will be passed on sons or brothers. If she accepted Mr.Collins proposal, she would be happy materially. Elizabeth did not think about that, there was no love for Mr.Collins. Besides that Elizabeth was courage to reject another proposal which come from Mr.Darcy and once again changed public's opinion about the marriage of a woman with a rich man. Mr. Darcy is a wealthy gentleman with an income exceeding £10,000 a year and the proprietor of Pemberley, a large estate in Derbyshire, England. He was a man dreams for every woman at that time. Elizabeth was not concerned with his wealth, she was indulging.

From the evidences above, it can be concluded that the type of feminism represents by Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice* is Marxist feminism. This type views that the women's problems within the framework of capitalism's critique. According to Pilcher and Whelehan (2004:50) state that "Changes in women's social conditions with the overthrow of industrial capitalism and changing relations of the worker to the means of production". Woman status was change because of the concept of personal wealth (private property), like landed gentry that occur on *Pride and Prejudice* period.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter five presents the conclusion of the thesis and provides the suggestion concerning on analyzing the main character of novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

A. Conclusion

This thesis “An Analysis of Feminism Portrayed in The Main Character, Elizabeth Bennet, in Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice*”. The writer analyzes the character and feminism on Elizabeth Bennet.

Based on the story Elizabeth is an intelligent woman, Elizabeth had a quicker intelligence than her sister. Elizabeth has the ability to understand complex concepts and understand relationships. She was able to understand the problem in depth and think about the solutions. She always concerned with everything happened in her life. On the other hand, she can answer the question with the rational and obvious reasons.

Elizabeth is Bravery and Sharp-tongue Woman. She dared to speak the truth although her words sometimes sound harsh and could offend the others feeling. But her bravery in conveying her opinion or idea is very impress and impressed that she is an honest woman also.

Elizabeth is An Independent Woman. Elizabeth is a brave person who directs the activities of her life to achieve the goals. She took the decision and run with a conscious and responsible. Elizabeth could organize and maintain herself. She also keeps her body and health care. Her independent shows when she reduces her dependence separately from others rely more on her own strength.

Elizabeth is A Family lover. Everything she did for her family without thinking In any case on herself.

Feminism was clearly reflected through Elizabeth's characters. She is intelligent woman. She is also independent and confident woman, although it was hard during her period. Elizabeth portrayed the Marxism feminism. She showed the different images of what's society view and expectation about woman. Where a woman is very crave for a rich and noble men for happiness in their life. Elizabeth proves that she can gain happiness in her life. In the novel, it is described that at the end of the novel, she can live with her husband, Mr.Darcy happily.

B. Suggestion

Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* as an interesting novel. There are many aspects of life that we can get by analyzing the novel, such as marriage, family, social, feminism, and others.

The study on this novel will open the opportunities for the next researchers to conduct further analysis on the future. This will enrich the future researcher field of study, especially when it comes to feminism topic. For the reader it is hoped that it can give significant reference to enrich the understanding

of character in literary work and also about feminism. The study of literature can be used in teaching learning activity especially on reading. This study about character hopefully can give significant reference for the teacher in teaching reading especially literature

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