

# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Learning literature is like watching the real story about life. According to Wellek and Warren (1977, p. 94) as cited in Saputra (2008) “literature reserve about life and life, in most part, is part of the real society.” Therefore, literary work is the reflection of real life. It describes the events in human life, and contains the cultural and social background which indicates that literature and society are closely related because literature expresses the situations and problems existing in society.

Literature is about human experiences that capture the mindless and unselective video camera. Therefore, if readers want to learn about literature there is no ending way with an interest plot and great story. Literature is not only created as private imagination but also as the report of that period, the reality of certain thinking. The example of it is a novel. It is a mirror that is very suitable to reflect all aspects of life and nature (Taime, 1972, p. 21) as cited in Saputra (2008). Here Taime clearly views that novel as one kind of literary work reflects the condition of one period. By reading

a novel, the readers can read the reality or condition includes social condition in which the literary works are created.

According to C.S. Lewis (1968) "Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become." Literature like capture the situation by the experiences that occur in the real life.

There are four types to make a judgment. First, there is the work itself. A second type to make a judgment is the artist itself. Third, the universe in which the art will be placed. It consists of people thought, feeling, ideas, and events. Abrams (1953, p. 6) says that there are four theories of work of art: mimetic theory, pragmatic theory, expressive theory, and objective theory. He says that objective theory focuses on the intrinsic elements of the art, such as setting, character(s), and plot. This theory is not influenced by external elements. Objective theory is the basic of analyzing an art. According to objective theory, an art is analyzed based on the content of the art itself, without the influence of other factors. Analyzing an art, according to this theory, does not have to deal with the significance of an art as an imitation of the nature, as a pleasure to the audience, as a valuable action, or as an expression of the author. The other

hand the only thing left is to analyze an art through its intrinsic elements: setting, character, plot, and theme. The writer considers objective theory to be her focus to find out the problem in this study. It is because objective theory is the theory which explains something that comes from inside.

Literature as stated by Roberts and Jacobs (1989, p. 2) is classified into three kinds of genre or classes: (1) prose fiction, (2) poetry, and (3) drama, in which novel belong to the prose fiction class. The writer chooses a novel to be the object of the study because novel serves a specific problem in a plot and shows deeply about the feeling, thought, and emotion in the character(s). A novel includes setting of time and place that can happen in the reality.

Novel according to Clara Reeve (1785) in Kennedy (1983) “is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it was written.” From the quotation above, a novel seems as the portrayal of human life and behavior in reality. In other words, the novel tends to be the representative of the activity of human real life, which concerns too many things and aspects such as: ambition, feeling, emotion, desire, obstacles in life, and problem. Reeve also explained the difference between novel and romance. Romance tells about something that never happened but novel tells readers there is possibility in the real life.

Literature is an important component of a total language art. There are several benefits of learning literature. Literature provides pleasure to listeners and readers. Reading literature likes refreshing from daily activity. The second is literature build experiences for readers from the story. Readers can meet some different characters and different traditions from another place. The third is literature develops thinking skills. Discussions of literature bring out reasoning related to sequence; cause and effect; character motivation; predictions; visualization of actions, characters, and settings; critical analysis of the story; and creative responses. The final reason for the writer chooses literature as an interesting topic because literature is the masterpieces of someone that cannot be disappeared from time to time and she can learn the life from reading literature.

There are famous writers from generation to generation such as Matthew Lewis, Charles Dickens, William Morris, Jane Austen, and Agatha Christie. Nowadays, there are many writers and there is no exception for women because in this era women and men have the same chance to study and have careers. It is very different in the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century according to Womens's press, they had no chance for women to have careers. Girls from well off families also went to school. Women in 18<sup>th</sup>

century only had a chance to stay at home as a mother and wife. Women in that era who had a career would get public punishments such as denied by the community and unmarried. Therefore, for women who had taken that risk and choose to have a career was very rare. According to *Life & Times* by Collins Classics Publisher, Jane Austen was a British novelist from Steventon. The seventh child and second daughter of Cassandra and George Austen, Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775, in Steventon, Hampshire, England. Jane came from an educated family. Her father was the Oxford-educated rector for a nearby Anglican parish. Jane and her sister in order to acquire a more formal education, they were sent to boarding schools during Jane's pre-adolescence. Her first novel published in 1811 as *Sense and Sensibility*. Jane began working on a second novel, *First Impressions*, in 1796. She finished the draft in August 1797 when she was only 21. *First Impressions* became *Pride and Prejudice*; like another novel before she read aloud to the rest of her family after she makes the novel. *Pride and Prejudice* first published in 1813. The story set in 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Jane Austen attracts the modern readers to read this novel because the story is agreeable and it can happen in real life nowadays. This novel has become popular in English literature. In fact, the book has already been sold 20

million copies worldwide. Some other novels published such as *Northanger Abbey*, *Persuasion*, *Emma*, and *Mansfield Park*.

Jane Austen made a good story in all of her novels. Every novel of Jane Austen has its own character. For the first time, the writer knew Jane Austen from *Pride and Prejudice* novel. In *Pride and Prejudice* Jane Austen shows the real love in the Bennet family, the situation is like a real life very easy to understand. The novel strongly shows five girls in one home show an extraordinary care and love for each other. The writer chooses a novel from 18<sup>th</sup> century *Pride and Prejudice*. This novel shows a good storyline and language. *Pride and Prejudice* talks about social status, family, manner, education and marriage. The main character, Elizabeth Bennet, is the second child of five daughters. The first impression of this novel is the problem of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet have five daughters and they do not have any son. Mr. Bennet is a good reader and he spends most of his time in the library to read a book. Mrs. Bennet is a housewife and only concerns to find husbands for her five children. Mrs. Bennet who lacks of a social manner primarily looks for rich men to marry her children. Jane Bennet is very beautiful and very kind. She never says bad words to someone else. Elizabeth Bennet, who is very open minded, sometimes gives a sarcasm opinion to someone that she does not like. The third daughter is

Mary, she is not beautiful and she likes reading books. The fourth and the last children is Kitty and Lydia they have the same character they do not think about manner and social status. Elizabeth is a headstrong woman and she does not want to marry someone because of money like her mother's theory. She meets Mr. Darcy who comes in Netherfield with his friend Mr. Bingley. The best part between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy is when they have a conflict but fall in love at the same time. This novel provides the conflict between "Pride" (Darcy) and "Prejudice" (Elizabeth).

There are some problems in *Pride and Prejudice* that is strongly showed by the writer in the story line. Jane Austen expresses her ideas in some conflicts such as Elizabeth Bennet with her mother, Elizabeth Bennet with Mr. Darcy, and Elizabeth Bennet with herself. The background of the family makes Elizabeth Bennet think about marrying the rich man and she meets Mr. Collins who is very soon to be the heir of Bennet's estate and Mr. Darcy, the man that Lizzy hates because of his pride. The writer considers to find out the problem of Elizabeth Bennet in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen as an object of the study. The writer finds an internal conflict that is faced by the main Character, Elizabeth Bennet. Elizabeth Bennet thinks there is a different social background of their families that could make a crucial problem between them. Therefore, the writer chooses the

research entitled “The Internal Conflict of Elizabeth Bennet in Jane Austen’s *Pride and prejudice*”

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study, two problems arise. These are the identification of problems as follows:

1. What internal conflict does the main character, Elizabeth Bennet face?
2. What are the causes of the conflict?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

Related to the Statement of the Problem this study will find out the internal conflict of Elizabeth Bennet and the causes of the conflict.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The writer considers giving a contribution to the literature readers that may help the readers understand about an internal conflict in *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The result of this study may help people studying about internal conflict in the novel.



## **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

There are many aspects in *Pride and Prejudice* to be explored and discussed. To avoid this study from being too broad the writer focuses on the internal conflict of the main character in the novel for this study. The internal conflict of the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, is the most interesting part of the novel.

## **1.6 Theoretical Framework**

Related to the topic of the study, there are some underlying theories to discuss. These theories are as follow:

### 1.Objective theory

Abrams (1953) says that objective theory focuses on the intrinsic elements of the art, such as setting, character(s), and plot. This approach is not influenced by external elements.

### 2.Theory of conflict

According to McKenzie (1978, p. 31) there are two types of conflicts, external and internal. An external conflict is the struggles of the protagonist against an objectified antagonist such as another individual. An internal conflict is the conflict occurs in the mind of the character who is torn frequently between contrasting loyalties and ways of life, or between

two aspects of the self, usually one that is “idealized” and the one that is “real”.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

### **1. Internal Conflict**

“Internal Conflict is a conflict within the mind of the character who is torn frequently between contrasting loyalties and ways of life or between two aspects of the self, usually one that is ‘idealized’ and one that is ‘real’” (McKenzie, 1978, p. 31).

### **2. Pride and Prejudice**

Pride and Prejudice is a classic English novel and this novel first published in England, 1813. Pride and Prejudice refers to the novel by Jane Austen published by The Harper Collins Publishers in 2013, of the paperback edition, with the ISBN of 978-0-00-735077-3.