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**A portrayal of marriage in Jane Austen's "*pride*  
*and prejudice*"**

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## Table of contents

Dedication.....	I
Acknowledgment.....	II
Table of contents .....	III
Abstract .....	V
General introduction.....	1
<b>Chapter one: English society and marriage</b>	
Introduction.....	1
1-Victorian period.....	1
2-Victorian society.....	5
2-1 Social aspect.....	5
2-2 Economic aspect.....	8
3-The effect of class and money on marriage .....	9
4- Marriage in nineteenth century literature .....	13
Conclusion.....	14
<b>Chapter Two: Women’s vision of marriage</b>	
Introduction.....	15
1. Status of women during nineteenth century .....	15
2. Women’s vision of marriage .....	17
2-1 Marriage for social and economic pressures.....	17
2-2 Marriage as a means of social affirmation.....	18
2-3 Upper class and marriage.....	23
2-4 Limited rights of women after marriage.....	25

2-5 Men and marriage.....	26
Conclusion.....	27
<b>Chapter Three: A portrayal of marriage in Pride and Prejudice</b>	
Introduction.....	28
1-Pride and prejudice.....	28
1-1 A short summary.....	28
1-2 Analysis of characters.....	31
2- The concept of marriage in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> .....	34
2-1 Marriage for Beauty: Mr. and Mrs.Bennet.....	34
2-2 Marriage for love and wealth: Jane and Bingely.....	35
2-3 Marriage for security: Charlotte and Collins.....	38
2-4 Marriage for profit: Lydia and Wickham.....	39
2-5 Marriage for real love: Elizabeth and Darcy .....	41
Conclusion.....	44
General conclusion.....	45
Work cited .....	46

## General introduction

Marriage generally is considered as union of a man and women. A romantic and sacred bond of our time. However in the nineteenth century marriage becomes more like a business deal or in some cases, a last chance for survival. Love was considered to be a lucky draw and not the bases of the relationship.

*Pride and prejudice* is a novel published in 1813 by Jane Austen, however it does not display ordinary Romantic traits. Rather, it is able to be said that its fashion and characteristics foreshadow the imminent Victorian era. As Victorian novels frequently do, it portrays and feedback on the social conventions of the period. It is usually regarded that the society of the 19th century England turned into not anything like nowadays: class variations were more seen; well mannered manners had been tons extra liked and, most significantly, the social fame of women become decided in line with the status of their circle of relatives or their husband. Consequently, they needed to marry the most suitable man that became occasionally even imposed on them by their circle of relatives. Even though they might select whom they could marry, there was little or no opportunity that they might marry a person they loved, unless he is also wealthy and inclined to marry her.

*Pride and Prejudice* become considered from 200 years ago as a popular and worldwide novel, which treated an important social phenomenon in Jane Austen's works, and through the Bennet daughters, Austen presents us the primary goal of women in the Victorian society to find a suitable husband for marriage. Through those attempts to distinguish the subject of marriage, one important question should be asked as: what are Austen's different visions of marriage exposed within her novel *pride and prejudice* via her female characters?

This study will depend on Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* to illustrate the thesis that due to women's subordinated position marriage becomes the available way through which women

should validate their social reputation. Marriage is the major theme portrayed in *Pride and Prejudice*. As women were subordinated to men in nineteenth century, they could only use marriage as a means of social validation. Because of the class division based on money, those who have money have always the opportunity to be in a high rank. Women were often forced to marry not the man they loved but with a man whom they found to be more agreeable in all other aspects. This study relies on the examples from the novel to show how nineteenth century women imagined their marriage and the marriage of their daughters. In this case Jane Austen successfully portrays the society and the then England and contemporary anxieties connected with marriage.

This study is divided into three chapters. The first chapter will focus on English society and marriage during nineteenth century. The second chapter centers on the women's vision of marriage, and how they imagined their marriage. The third chapter will deal with the aspects of marriage in *Pride and Prejudice*.

## **Introduction**

During Victorian era British society witnessed enormous changes and development in different areas of life such as social and economic ones. In this chapter we shall talk about historical background of the Victorian period and deal with Victorian society by focusing on social and economic aspects in addition to Marriage in literature during this time. Last, how social class and money have impacted marriage in this period.

### **1. Victorian period**

The Victorian era was the period of Queen Victoria who governed Britain between 1837 until she died in 1901 (Carter and McRae 125). It was considered to be the duration that via which Queen Victoria reigned for a longest time in the history of Britain (Sharpe and Henderson 452). Traditionally, the Victorian length is started first of all the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 or it dated from the passage of the first reform bill act in 1832.

Moreover, the term Victorian is frequently used to cover the complete of the nineteenth century. All through the Victorian time Britain witnessed extra changes in distinctive fields which include politics, economic system, society and technological know-how. As a result, it may be described as an age of transition (Pollard vii) those adjustments had been reflected inside the literature of the age.

While Queen Victoria became the governor of Britain in 1837 the monarchy was not famous and the populace of London changed into approximately two million populations but on the time when she died 1901 the population had increased into 6, 5 million and Britain have become the richest manufacturing United States inside the global (Carter and McRae 271). however, unfortunately there had been several events that ended this achievement together with the Crimean struggle (1854-6), the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and the death of

Queen Victoria's husband in 1861 which made the Queen to be widow for 40 years and make several protests against the monarchy (Carter and McRae 125).

Although it was a period of success and progress, the Victorian era became also a period of contradictions (Pollard viii). For that reason, there were many problems consisting of poverty and awful living conditions (Carter and McRae 125-126). For the duration of this era, the middle class has become a rich and effective pressure in the society whereas, people of the working class have been bad and lived in terrible circumstances and forced to paintings in bad situations (Carter and McRae 126). Within this context Burgers Wilson asserts that:

The Victorian Age thus had a large number of problems to face.

in many ways, it was an age of progress of railway building,

steam ships reforms of all kinds but it was also an age of doubt.

there was too much poverty, too much injustice, too much ugliness

and too little certainty about faith or morals thus it became also age

of crusaders and reformers and theorist.(80)

So, typically speaking, not anything characterized the Victorian society an excessive amount of as its Quest of self definition because the sixty three years of Victoria's reign were marked by using social changes, within this context Sharpe and Henderson (2004) declare that:"the sixty 3 years of Victoria's reign were marked by means of momentous and intimidating social adjustments"(451).

Notwithstanding of all its conflicts, contradictions, issues and the danger of social breakdown, the Victorian length can be defined as an age of reform. Within this context Thompson, claims that:

The whole meaning of Victorian England is lost if it is thought of as a country of stuffy complacency and black top hatted moral piggery. Moral piggery. its frowsty crinolines and dingy hansom cabs its gas lit houses and over ornate draperies concealed a people engaged in a tremendously exciting adventure \_ the daring experiment of fitting industrial man into democratic society (qtd in Sharpe and Henderson 460).

On the other side, the Victorian period additionally witnessed a deep spiritual wondering that reflects in a huge range of attitudes in helping the negative and fighting for reform (Grellet 106 -107). This example inspired several Victorian writers who tried to portray a real image in their society (Cockshut 49). Via many of their works, those writers found out their dedication towards their social surroundings at some point of the nineteenth century.

## **2. Victorian society**

### **2.1 Social aspects**

Not anything distinguishes the Victorian society as much as its quest for self-definition. The sixty three years of the reign of Queen Victoria witnessed significant social changes and high-quality inventions, and vast potential in speedy succession of events produced wild prosperity, and unimaginable poverty, humanitarian reforms and planned exploitation, big and unfavorable goals (Henderson and Sharpe 567).

English society during the 19th century consisted of the three classes: the upper, middle, and the working class. This distinction in social training might be recognized via imbalances in riches, education, operating and living situations. Consequently, the crucial nature of day



by day lifestyles for people in Victorian England rested on a hidden structure dictated by using social class and shaped with the aid of standard existence in nation, metropolis, and city. Moreover, the classes lived particularly regions, Victorians commonplace that every class has its own hints and individuals had been relied upon to conform to the parts in their elegance (qtd. in Merizig 15). And each class has its personal norms and values regarding the social life.

Victorian daughters provided a prime issue to landowning households, for his or her needs to be offered properly, without loss of reputation; but the little girls rarely introduced the inheritance with them. Women could possess arrived property, and a noteworthy quantity especially widows did; but the custom in arrived families by means of and large became to hold the domains in guys' grasp. Therefore, to find out and secure suitable relational unions for their little ladies become a count number of interminable figuring and camp aligning for the landowner and his spouse. To make his little female beautiful on the wedding put it up for sale, a landowner typically gave a share on his girl at the time of her marriage ("Society and economic system in England" 57).

Working class is the decrease rank of social instructions, despite the fact that the largest numbers have been farming works, neighborhood hirelings and manufacturing unit arms. They have been determined in unskilled and skilled works consisting of mining, angling, transportation, industry and different guide alternate. But, their advantage became really obtaining to live alive and fighting the neediness and sickness. In this way proficient people who made up 15 percentage of regular people have been acted as printers, bookbinders and shoemakers (qtd in Merizig 3). And they work so difficult all the day simply because they are lower class in the society.

All through the nineteenth century, there are numerous kids do not go to the school and a big phase of them grew up now not capable of peruse and compose, and wound up in a workhouse, which housed and advocated individuals who had no pressure to assist themselves, else they have been given some thing to do. Younger women and younger men needed to begin paintings extremely youthful and those they frequently helped within the paintings accomplished with the aid of more installed individuals from the circle of relatives (qtd. in Merizig 15). They suffered plenty due to the fact they paintings so hard with the aid of few wages.

The nineteenth century changed into described by what became recognized by means of social cognizance or mindfulness. The mechanical revolution changed the social systems and social family members. It decimated the old, individualistic, modern universe of positions, requests and ranges, and found out an altogether social framework, in view of aggregate and clashing characters, which were come about due to the making of the operating and white collar magnificence. But, the working states of modern-day England had been scary. The people were given subsequent to no wages and had no task health measures (Bedrani 20-21; 25). The economic revolution affected the financial existence of the working class and makes them out of job.

As indicated by means of Robert Hughes within the fatal Shore, the variety of population in England and Wales, which had stayed enduring at 6 million from 1700 to 1740, rose drastically after 1740. The range of inhabitants in England had improved from 8.3 million in 1801 to sixteen. Eight million in 1850 and, by means of 1901, had nearly increased again to 30.5 million. Stepped forward situations brought about the number of population in Britain increasing from 10 million to forty million inside the 1800s. The industrial Revolution was the primary duration in records amid which there has been a synchronous increment in populace and in every capita wage (“industrial Revolution”).

## 2.2 Economic aspects

The 19th century became a time stamped by means of a time of monetary extension, fast changes in mechanical system and era and new advances, a time of essential assets for the British economic system, in view that the kingdom changed into the instigator of the present day upheaval and for this reason grew to be the workshop of the sector. For example, extricating crude substances and changed subject matter to products then sold it once more to the subsequent European countries. In addition to that, agriculture became changed by industry as the basis of the British economy. Additionally new machines and inventions have been partially replacing guide paintings. (qtd in Merizig 18).

During the Victorian era communication took a breakthrough, specifically for people who paintings in the towns and want to correspond with their households who live on farms. This has been the improvement of the Penny Postal system, which began on January 10, 1840 this changed into a easy machine, and lets in the people to ship letters an afternoon, and to everywhere inside the united kingdom through handiest a penny, and this became on hand to every person rich and poor (“Victorian innovations”). So by communication the lifestyles of the humans developed higher than earlier.

The Industrial Revolution added destitution and hopelessness fundamentally for the activity whose nice become supplanted or supplemented with the aid of machines and this turned into what faded from the work opportunities (Bedrani 37).

The Agricultural Revolution has been supplanted inside the connection of a greater steady and complex methodology of monetary development. Clarifications for the extension of British agrarian yield no greater recognition upon the revelation of multiple structures and creations yet upon the components which invigorated an additionally ambitious manner to agribusiness from the most current years of the eighteenth century. The rural Revolution, and

the enclosure movement, mainly, was visible as a social fail by means of contemporaries (prepare dinner and Stevenson 417).widespread modifications within the economic existence of the country ought to basically irritate its whole social structure, and the economic Revolution was no unique case. commonly, as well, it reared some other demeanor of mind to the old troubles of society; neediness, wrongdoing, duty, disasters, and waste, and manifestly, a discriminating disposition to the old and wasteful covered equipment which bore so little connection to the desires of society (Plumb 84).The motive at the back of the quick improvement of enterprise is the extra extreme abuse of the exploitation and techniques for affiliation of the center years of the century, and in part to the impetus of an prolonged battle, which was felt maximum strongly within the fight hardware and cloth business companies (Plumb 146).

The reason behind the rapid development of enterprise is the greater serious abuse of the exploitation and strategies for association of the middle years of the century, and in part to the impetus of an extended war, which became felt most strongly in the fight hardware and fabric business enterprises (Plumb 146).

The direction of the Industrial Revolution have been hindered by way of a scarcity of sufficient delivery and dealing with account offices; however, these obstacles had been commonly someplace round 1784 and 1815, or if nothing else, they got to be fine to the sort of diploma as to control the heaviness of a faster mechanical improvement (Plumb 146). The economic revolution turns the economy the other way up for the rural.

### **3. The effect of social class and money on marriage**

Money can dictate how humans interact with every other. It determines the kind of lifestyle that someone can reach. This will be visible in several exceptional characters in pride and Prejudice. One cannot simply apprehend how the relationships in *pride and Prejudice*

played out without information the monetary components that had been worried. Truly, class turned into an essential factor in the course of the Victorian period while considering a partner, and money changed into carefully tied with class.

In Western lifestyle, the necessity or choice for love in a marriage is a fairly current concept. In keeping with W. A. Craik, marriage in earlier instances was a social contract in which "a person who marries commits himself to heavy obligations, and the female who marries stakes the relaxation of her existence on his performance of them" (94). A person ought to be ready to offer for his spouse, and the lady need to stay with him whether he is a success or not. Marriage in European countries revolved around this perception. In keeping with Coontz, marriage became idea of as a running partnership where every spouse became expected to bring something to the marriage (128). For a male, it changed into his job to be the company; for the girl, it was her job to offer an heir (especially male) for the circle of relatives. This formula for a marriage becomes the standard for masses of years.

Marriages in Europe were additionally entered into because families can also have wanted to unite. There were several reasons for this kind of arrangement. Those marriages may have installed ties between families that quarreled or served as a way for the households to pool assets (Coontz 31). Due to these marriages, the united households would become stronger and feature an excellent better chance of economic survival.

If there has been a couple who loved each other and decided to get married however did not have their circle of relatives' approval, they could elope. According to Roy and Leslie Adkins: "elopement was the solution where a couple was desperate to marry without parental consent" (13). People would jump via many hoops so one can marry the individual they loved. Some ran away too their destinations in England or Scotland to have a quiet ceremony. It might require planning and a outstanding deal of secrecy. If a couple succeeded in escaping, they might jeopardy their households 'respectability in the network.

Class rank also had an important effect in early European marriages. Upper class individuals married to maintain heirs; it changed into clearly essential for all aristocratic ladies to marry (Adkins and Adkins 3). If a lady did not marry, she could risk poverty and second class citizen reputation. It changed into additionally traditional for humans to marry in the equal class (Adkins and Adkins 4). This is in part because it might now not have been appropriate for people to marry outside of rank. Greater realistically, though, individuals did not companion with others outdoor of their rank at all. Many might have gone to social gatherings with humans in their personal class.

Despite the fact that marriage spanning class ranks turned into normally now not desirable, an upper class man may want to carry on with a lady with lower social repute and would now not should marry her (Adkins and Adkins 4). Otherwise, class leaping was now not generally appropriate. However, Robert D. Hurne shows that if someone of the gentry began working for him or herself, it'd have booted them out of the gentry and into upper class (293). This is because working changed into usually associated with the lower lessons. Humans in the upper class usually inherited their money and had no want to paintings. Generally, class frequently decided who a person became allowed to marry.

Marriage turned into a fairly unstable challenge for woman all through this time period. There were numerous special bad consequences that would arise after a couple married. Women regularly have become the assets of the person, and her belongings became his. The two would end up one entity being led by the male; he would make the selections of the family, which includes the ones of his spouse. Finally, if the marriage did not training session, it turned into fairly hard for people to get a divorce.

Parental consent changed into a very critical issue in the success or loss of life of a marriage. As mentioned previously, parents were inquisitive about strengthening family ties;

they have been much less concerned about whether or not their children loved their destiny spouses. According Coontz, in sixteenth century England, "while the abstract party of married love elevated, the more advantageous right of parents and authorities to veto or invalidate marriage set limits at the number of affection fits" (137). If parents did no longer approve of the fit, they might not financially guide the couple or they could disown children. If the male celebration determined to again out of the association after the mother and father' disapproval, the female will be in dire straits (Coontz 138). Her dad and mom should nonetheless decide to disown her despite the fact that the marriage did no longer fall through. Overall, it was vital for more than one the aristocratic and gentry classes to have their parents' blessing.

Another important cause why marriage became risky because of the transfer of property, in particular the women and any assets she had. Whilst married, women exceeded from her father's ownership to her husband's (Adkins and Adkins 5). All of her belongings became his. consistent with Coontz, "the minute he placed that ring upon her finger he controlled any land she delivered to the wedding and he owned outright all her movable assets in addition to any earnings she later earned" (Coontz 142). This positioned women in a totally tough situation. If she were to have a business on the side, she could not always be capable of maintain any of her own business. It had to go directly to the household account or to her husband. This would bind a girl to her husband because she might have no extra cash to go away. Having said that women nonetheless had a few power as far as their assets turned into worried. Whilst her property and cash changed into in the long run controlled by her husband, she could have an effect on her husband as to the way it turned into used (Coontz 130).

Sometimes the risk associated with marriage outweighed the advantages and ended in unhappy endings. Divorce was very unusual, and those who did divorce usually had the greater cash vital to divorce. Before 1857, there was no sizeable divorce law; consequently, if a couple wanted to divorce, they must undergo the annulment technique within ecclesiastical.

#### **4. Marriage in 19<sup>th</sup> century literature**

The literature of any culture or historical period represents the experiences of individuals living at a particular time and recording their interactions with the conditions around them. The literature of 1776–1928 necessarily reflects a huge range of responses to women's stories, especially of home and own family. Marriage is the important thing theme of the unconventional of the long nineteenth century, which information thinking of society's assumptions about the appropriateness and availability of marriage, specifically for middle-class women with aspirations to fulfill themselves in other ways. This focuses at the issues addressed with the aid of the canonical women novelists, from Austen to Eliot, as they explored the frustrations and barriers of marriage for their protagonists, and then considers the bolder demanding situations posed by means of 'sensation' and 'New women' novelists, and poets consisting of Emily Dickinson. Literature, especially, become a place in which women ought to explore the intimate details in their feelings and social interactions, imagining new relationships and life picks, while also protesting against the injustices they saw around them.

The dominant topics of eighteenth and nineteenth century literature was marriage, the most urgent and compelling reveal in of most writers in this period, which absorbed the extra subject matters of labor and independence. The length underneath overview, but, traces an upward thrust and falls of romantic ideology, culminating inside the disillusionment of the 'New women' novelist with the conditions of cutting-edge marriage. even as both drama and poetry ceded floor to the novel because the most famous form of literature, both for women and men, after the decline of Romanticism inside the 1830s, the poetry of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Christina Rossetti in Britain and Emily Dickinson in the us, and the suffragette dramas of the early twentieth century proved powerful automobiles for the expression of women's social and political perspectives



## **Conclusion**

To sum up, in this chapter we have given an overview about Victorian era and the main social and economic characteristics of English society during this period, in addition to the general conditions of social life and its effects on marriage of that time. Also Marriage in nineteenth century literature.

## **Introduction**

In the early of Nineteenth century, women lived in hard situation characterized by inequality in rights and education and freedom, and they were expected to remain under the power of their fathers and husbands. This hard situation made women more interesting to find a suitable man for marriage. So women in nineteenth century considered marriage as a primary goal to reach their social validation.

### **1. Status of women in nineteenth century**

During the nineteenth century, women had few possibilities in lots of fields, as training, works, and votes. The appropriate of Victorian female became presupposed to be domestic, women, confronted lots difficulties in specific fields, they did not have sufficient rights; their rights have been very restrained in this period. While the Victorian man and woman get married, all of the rights of the wife will be given over to her husband; because, the married couple has become one under the regulation, so the simplest person who has the right to represent this entity turned into the man. While the female became married, she must give her husband rights to what her body produced; as sex, deliver kids, and domestic works (“Women in the Victorian era”). The women were considered as machines simply to do the home affairs. May be the existence of some rules in Victorian society was the most essential aspect that confined the freedom of woman. They became judged in social gatherings primarily based on her behaviors in line with social norms. However, man had bigger blessings in being the privileged gender (Gran 1).

The rights and the advantages of each single and married women had been very restrained; that they had problem works and women had enduring the inequalities in rights, and had financial and sexual negative aspects inside their marriage and their situations,

through imparting men with a whole lot blessings, stability, and economic power and positions over their other halves (“Women in the Victorian generation”).

While the woman has become married, she can lose the few civil rights she had earlier than, due to the fact she have become as one body together with her companion, as famous that the women had no criminal rights to very own property comparing to guys. But when the Married women’s assets Acts of 1870 and 1882 had been handed, they gave ladies the rights to personal wages and any assets they owned earlier than marriage (Henderson and Sharpe 579).

The author Guen mentioned that :

feminist theory consider that woman was morally politically opposed to marriage among the rich husband to provide a secure financial life, family wealth automatically passed down the male line, if a daughter is able to inherit anything; it was a small percentage and this comes only if she had no brothers, and came from a very wealthy family, and remained unmarried could woman become independent a very wealthy women might make a premarital agreement for her wealth to be held in a trust, but in the majority of cases marriage stripped a woman of all cases marriage stripped a woman of all her assets and handed them to her husband.(14)

This supposes that female became politically and morally conflicted to marriage the various rich husbands to grant a strong economic existence, and the wealth of the circle of relatives

might be passed to the male due to the fact in this society girl isn't always able to inherit her family's wealth, most effective in case that she came from very wealthy family, she will be able to inherit very small percentage.

In the mid-nineteenth century, England noticed essential challenges and trends about the women question, wherein many women referred to as-for greater rights, and had been emphasized on the need of possession greater monetary, political, social and educational possibilities.

## **2. Women's vision of marriage**

### **2.1 Marriage for social and economic pressures**

There have been many reasons why women during the Victorian era got married. Many marriages during this time were the end result of a loss of preference. Women needed to marry a man of their social class. Because of a lack of training, women have been anticipated to locate someone to aid them. They had been handiest knowledgeable in domestic duties. Starting from a completely younger age, women had been taught that their goals in lifestyles were to get married and to have children. Women of better social class, like the Bennet's, had been not predicted to work. There have been many monetary and social pressures that ended in ladies getting married. As it's far obtrusive in pride and Prejudice, Mrs. Bennet wants her daughters to get married to make sure wealth for the destiny. Mr. Bennet's fortune can handiest go to a person, therefore if he dies, they would be left with not anything. Marriages of this time were usually to secure enterprise deals, increase wealth or enhance status for the circle of relatives.

Laws, social practices and economic systems narrow women's selections for significant roles in society. People of this period emphasized the ideology of the house. They felt it changed into extraordinarily crucial for women to hold the identity of the house. From the

very starting of the unconventional, Mrs. Bennet is obsessed with her daughters getting married. She wants not anything extra than for Jane to marry Mr. Bingley. "If i can however see one in every of my daughters fortuitously settled at Netherfield and all of the others similarly married, I shall have nothing to want for" (11, Austen) . Mrs. Bennet really suggests the social and economic pressures. Socially, it became unacceptable to be single. If a women becomes to stay single nicely into her twenties, or destroy an engagement, it changed into likely that she could stay her lifestyles as a spinster. If this has been to appear to any of the Bennets, their social reputation could be ruined. The radical locations a great deal emphasis on social requirements. a number of the troubles within the novel are trivial, however to the characters, they're huge.

The social pressures also are evident while Elizabeth denies Mr. Collins' concept. "it's far very hard to suppose that Charlotte Lucas must ever be mistress of this residence, that I ought to be pressured to make manner for her, and live to see her take my place in it!" (Austen 103). Mrs. Bennet is involved approximately her popularity and wealth after Mr. Bennet passes away. Despite the fact that this may be very a long way within the destiny, those social and financial pressures are first rate. The ladies in this era want to realize that they will be taken care of within the destiny. They want to ensure their wealth and their social status this is all that problems to them.

## **2.2 Marriage as mean of social affirmation**

Finding a husband turned into the best challenge of women of the upper and middle class during the nineteenth century in step with Victorian fiction (Armstrong, "Gender and the Victorian novel" 113). At that time they might, to a positive quantity, select whom they would marry, which changed into a prime progress in comparison to the fifteenth century for example. The critical thing was for their destiny husband to be either of the identical or of a higher rank than them: "On her choice of a love object, a man she could both marry and

desire, depended not only her identity as a white, respectable English woman, but also the integrity of the family unit, on which in turn rested the well-being and longevity of the nation” (Armstrong, “Gender and the Victorian novel” 113). Due to the fact women commonly did not have many rights; they noticed marriage as their manner of social validation. that they had no private possessions and will accumulate them most effective in uncommon instances; while they were single the whole lot become their father’s propriety which turned into to be inherited only by using male heirs after his death, and as soon as they got married, the dowry they convey into marriage have become their husband’s. Therefore, the effective manner to grow to be socially carried out turned into to marry a wealthy guy. Likewise, a rich man can't be deemed socially done if he stays a bachelor. Austen really depicts these concerns in her novel by introducing them with the well-known first sentence: “It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife” (2). Marriage is thus installed as the relevant problem of the upper class.

Women were imagined to pick out a person who ought to financially assist them and no longer the only they wanted or loved. This became a common truth and it can competently be stated that women were taught to assume that manner from early on. It is not unusual to locate woman characters overtly discussing this in the novel in view that for most of them this became their sole difficulty. Mrs. Bennet is a normal instance. Everything she desires is for her daughters to marry a person with a amazing wealth. Austen straight away well-known shows that: “the commercial enterprise of her lifestyles became to get her daughters married; its solace changed into travelling and information” (Austen 4). After she hears that a young man who has inherited a large amount of money has come into their neighborhood, she insists on Mr. Bennet’s visiting him and right now sees him as an ability husband for considered one of her daughters. In addition, after Elizabeth turns down Mr. Collins’ notion, her mom sees it as the maximum inappropriate aspect due to the fact Mr. Collins was to inherit their land after

their father passes away. She laments it as if Elizabeth prompted their financial downfall the second one she refused him:

Aye, there she comes, looking as unconcerned as may be, and caring no more for us than if we were at York, provided she can have her own way .But I tell you, Miss Lizzy if you take it into your head to go on refusing every offer of marriage in this way, you will never get a husband at all and i'am sure I do not know who is to maintain you when your father is dead.(Austen 69).

Marriage is in her view a way of survival in addition to a way of preserving her reputation. She even accuses Elizabeth in front of Mr. Collins of “no longer knowing her very own interest” (Austen 67) because she reveals Mr. Collins to be tolerable sufficient to make a husband for her daughter. However, Elizabeth does not agree with her – she isn't always in any respect interested by him as a person or in his inheritance.

Miss Lucas, alternatively, willingly accepts his idea the instant he asks her to marry him. Austen explains that her recognition passed off “solely from the pure and disinterested desire of an establishment, [and Miss Lucas] cared not how soon that establishment was gained” (Austen74). The narrator similarly states that “marriage was the only provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it” (Austen75). Miss Lucas admits those motives to Elizabeth later, who does not disguise her surprise. Charlotte explains she handiest wants “a comfortable home” (Austen 76) and

pictures Mr. Collins a very good possibility for her “considering his character, connection, and situation in life” (Austen 76). Having in mind that she is led by the notion of maintaining her social fame it is hard to mention whether or not she is to be judged or not because she isn't always the simplest one that does it.

Miss Bingley further conforms to those social conventions. She attempts with all her feminine powers to draw Darcy with the intention to have him taking into account her as a ability spouse. On the grounds that she belongs to the top class, she is not even taking into account marrying someone poorer than her. According to her, Darcy is a most agreeable man, a super in shape. He is handsome, nicely-knowledgeable, has exceptional manners, and principally he could be very rich. Nonetheless, no longer everybody has the identical opinion of him. Mrs. Bennet, for example, “quite loath s him” (Austen 9) after she sees his behavior on the first ball: “But I can assure you (...) that Lizzy does not lose much by not suiting his fancy; for he is a most disagreeable, horrid man, not at all worth pleasing. So high and so conceited that there was no enduring him! He walked here, and he I walked there, fancying himself so very great! Not handsome enough to dance with!” (Austen 9). However, she quickly adjustments her attitude towards him as soon as she unearths out what he did for Lydia and that Elizabeth common his notion:

Good gracious! Lord blesses me! Only think! Dear me! Mr. Darcy!  
How rich and how great you will be! What pain money, what jewels?  
What carriages you will have! Jane's is nothing to it nothing a t all. I'am  
so pleased so happy. Such a charming man so handsome! So tall! Oh, my  
dear Lizzy! Pray apologize for my having disliked him so much before. I  
hope he will overlook it. Dear Lizzy. A house in town! Everything that  
is charming! Three daughters married! Ten thousand a year! Oh, Lord!  
What will become of me. I shall go distracted. (Austen 220).



His money and the fact that he is willing to marry one of her daughters absolve him from any social misdemeanor he may also have devoted earlier. Soon after that Mrs. Bennet desires to discover approximately Mr. Darcy's favorite dish so that it will be able to please him. She could be very calculating and focused on cash, as possible see from the instance above. Courts which changed into costly (Adkins and Adkins 16). Due to the fact divorce turned into so luxurious, many generally just suffered in terrible marriages (Adkins and Adkins 17). Man who had loveless or horrific marriages could find their fulfillment in mistresses.

Any social misdemeanor he may also have devoted earlier. Soon after that Mrs. Bennet desires to discover approximately Mr. Darcy's favorite dish so that it will be able to please him. She could be very calculating and focused on cash, as possible see from the instance above.

Although Elizabeth is not led totally through the idea of marrying a rich individual no matter his manners, she does exclaim after she sees Darcy's estate "that to be mistress of Pemberley might be something!" (Austen 141). Even she, who is taken into consideration to be pretty rational and realistic, admits that it would be best to stay on an estate like Pemberley. Armstrong on this view states that satisfaction and Prejudice is one of those novels that say: "Marry a man with whom you were emotionally compatible if you could, but marry a man of material means you must, (...) or else face the degradation of impoverishment or, worse, the need to work for a living" ("Gender and the Victorian novel" 97). Certainly, the largest fear of ladies of the top class become now not marrying a wealthy person due to the fact that could motive their social and financial degradation, which turned into a long way worse than being married to a penniless man but much a woman would possibly love him. That is only a motive greater to trust that marriage was a method of social as well as monetary security.

Men had been also prone to this concept, as exemplified through Wickham. He tried extra than once to marry a rich woman and the primary one we find out approximately is Darcy's sister. afterward he wants to marry pass over King, to whom "he paid (...) no longer the smallest interest till her grandfather's death made her mistress of this fortune" (Austen 91), and on the give up, whilst he escapes with Lydia, he is willing to marry her most effective after Darcy discharges his debts and pays him a certain amount of cash. However Wickham isn't always the handiest one who wants to marry for money; Colonel Fitzwilliam on one occasion overtly discusses with Elizabeth his motives for marrying a rich woman. As Prewitt Brown sums it up, "rought up to steer an aristocratic existence and sincerely unwilling to provide it up, he desires a monied marriage to hold the costly leisure to which he's accustomed. He cannot have the funds for the luxurious of falling in love with a terrible girl" (69). This explains why humans on the time need to marry for money; they are used to residing inside the lap of luxurious and aren't willing to discharge it.

Similarly, Armstrong factors out "its miles truthful to say that any guy whom girls discover agreeable in different respects will possibly price them dearly in monetary terms, and there can be little emotional gratification in that" ("Gender and the Victorian novel" (107). Armstrong's end about the Victorian fiction in standard can be carried out to this novel, too: "Victoria fiction revised an earlier narrative that insisted a girl's quest for monetary safety and social respectability started and ended with her capacity to attract an agreeable man and extract a promise of marriage from him" ("Gender and the Victorian novel" 113). This confirms the earlier presumed thesis that the cause of marriage within the society of the 19th century had to do first and fundamental with the female's social confirmation.

### **2.3 Upper class and marriage**

It turned into imperative for a woman of the Victorian era to be married to a man of a top social class. Due to the fact women had been no longer allowed to be knowledgeable in

anything aside from being a spouse, they trusted their husband to make money and guide the own family. All that those women needed to understand become how to carry up their kids and a way to maintain a house. They regarded to believe that the maximum vital component that would pop out of a marriage became wealth. If the person became now not wealthy, then the female could be sad.

The simplest time that a woman becomes expected to work was after they were of a lower class. By using marrying into the top magnificence, this will be completely prevented. Parents might look for a rich guy and push them to marry right into a properly respected circle of relatives. Social class becomes a primary subject while a wedding occurred. Just as humans are judged today, own families had been judged all through the Victorian generation. Everyone in a circle of relatives had to take responsibility for their actions. If a single man or woman did something fallacious, the whole family might be accused. Often the dad and mom would be blamed for now not bringing their children up in n the suitable way. Within the novel, pleasure and Prejudice, Lydia (one of the sisters of the Bennet circle of relatives) runs off with a person named Wickham. As a result, the complete circle of relatives is blamed for her mistaken behavior. it is so important to the circle of relatives' reputation that Lydia is married to Wickham.

The better behaved an own family is, the extra of a hazard they will should marry their daughters into a well respected own family. In *Pride and Prejudice*, by means of Jane Austen, Mr. and Mrs. Bennet take cautious care that their daughters might be married to higher class guys. As quickly as Mr. Bingley got here to metropolis, it has become a race to peer which family could talk to him first. The circle of relatives attended a ball in which every family tried to electrify him and his own family. Mrs. Bennet says that she needs for nothing more in her life then that all of her daughters be married to men as accurate as Mr. Bingley.

## **2.4 Limited rights of women after marriage**

Married women had rights similar to the rights of youngsters. A married couple changed into considered as one individual. The husband became answerable for his hide and managed her. The spouse becomes to obey her husband, and do as he pleased. All belongings turned into managed with the aid of the husband. Even if a woman added non-public belongings into the marriage, the man routinely took manipulate of it. Most women particularly those in the upper class, were no longer to have a job. Even a girl did for a few reason have a process, all of her profits went to her husband. The task of a woman turned into to organize parties and dinners to bring prestige to her husband, making it viable for them to fulfill new human beings and set up economically vital relationships. Her actual job became devoting time to the children and retaining the house. Girls' our bodies have been taken into consideration to be the belongings of their husbands. Women did now not wear makeup or other adornments. They did no longer wear apparel that confirmed their pores and skin or stockings.

Similarly to being able to sing, play an instrument and talk a bit French or Italian, the characteristics a younger Victorian gentlewoman needed, had been to be harmless, virtuous, biddable, and dutiful and be unaware of highbrow opinion. Married women, in addition to single women, had been predicted to be susceptible and helpless. They have been presupposed to be delicate creatures, incapable of making selections beyond deciding on the menu and making sure their youngsters were taught moral values. A lady's high use became to bear a large own family and hold a easy family atmosphere in which a man want now not bother himself approximately domestic subjects. He assumed his house might run easily so he may want to get on with getting cash. The confined rights of ladies are evident in delight and Prejudice. Mrs. Bennet has no wealth and the whole thing she has belongs to her husband. All of his money and his property would visit Mr. Collins if he surpassed away. The women in the novel additionally couldn't method a person first. Mr. Bennet had to speak with Mr.

Bingley earlier than his daughters should meet him. The men in the novel have all the power and manipulate. They decided the future of their women.

## **1.5 Men and marriage**

Men had specific dreams and reasons for marrying than women did. Whilst women married for wealth and to find a lifetime help system, men tended to try to find the fine searching wife they might. Most men at some point of the Victorian generation did not admire their other halves as they must have. Better halves had been an essential and critical part of a person's existence, for she tended to the house and youngsters and kept him in line. Mr. Darcy, a individual in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*, illustrates how men had very little appreciate for ladies who could doubtlessly be their better halves. "She is tolerable, however not good-looking enough to tempt me; I'm in no humor at present to offer result to younger girls who're slighted via other guys" (Austen 30). This quote, said by means of Darcy, indicates that men were drawn to girls only on their looks. It proves that if a women did something a person did not approve of, and she or he did no longer look 'perfect', then the man changed into not inquisitive about her.

Mr. Collins' character in *Pride and Prejudice* also shows a view similar to that of Darcy's. "Why might you be amazed, my expensive Eliza? Do you observed it terrific that Mr. Collins should be able you got any lady's precise opinion, because he turned into now not so happy as to prevail with you?" (Austen 144). This quote is stated with the aid of Charlotte after Collins proposes to her. Collins proposes to Charlotte, Elizabeth's excellent friend, handiest rapidly after Elizabeth turns him down. This indicates how little recognize Collins has for ladies due to the fact he's able to pass on from one to any other so rapid. although Collins claims he loved Elizabeth and Charlotte, it's miles hard to sincerely agree with that to be proper because of how fast he moved from one lady to the next. This, once more, suggests that men had been not really into marrying for love, however rather simply to have a spouse to speak of and

plenty of brag approximately. Men have been very choosy and slim-minded whilst selecting a wife and Darcy and Collins' characters in *Pride and Prejudice* really represent a person's role in marriage.

For the wedding ceremony, men paid close attention to their wardrobe. Men typically wore a frock coat with a flower, waistcoat, and trousers of numerous shades, however black became now not an alternative. The frock coat changed into the maximum critical a part of a person's wedding apparel in the starting of the Victorian era, and with the aid of the middle, they'd changed their outfit to include a vest or morning coat. Hats have been always common for men in the course of marriage in Victorian era.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up, this second chapter focuses on the position of women during nineteenth century. Through this chapter we can say that people and especially women of that period considered marriage as mean of survival and they become married just for financial reasons, it was also the only way which women could validate their social status.

## **Introduction**

During nineteenth century, attempting to find an appropriate husband may be very critical depend in the life of any unmarried women (Taawo 06). And inside the equal time it becomes very strict to locate him, due to social classes and status in the society. Inside the novel *pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen weaved five varieties of marriages; these marriages are absolutely exclusive from each different. Right here Jane Austen suggests us the real social conflict throughout her time and its characteristics, and she implied her personal concepts of marriage (Pei and changle and xiaolin 148). Although, the important aspect that is depicted in the novel is how the society controls the mindset of people concerning the proposals of marriage between the higher and lower classes. In this chapter, we will see what are Jane Austen's different visions of marriage revealed through her characters especially female.

### **1. *Pride and prejudice***

#### **1.1 A short summary**

Pride and Prejudice tells the story of a big and middle class family, Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Bennet, and their 5 unmarried daughters; Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Katherin. They live in a small United States of America called Hertfordshire. The mom seems all of the time for locating a appropriate husband for her daughters. When a unmarried rich man with a very good fortune, Charles Bingley got here to the United States of America with his sisters Louisa and Caroline Bingley, and his buddy Fitzwilliam Darcy. Mrs Bennet wants to marry certainly one of her daughters to him (Guen 36).

The Bennet's daughters meet the traffic in the first Ball, and their fathers introduce them. Every person likes Mr. Bingely, he and Jane begin to flirt, and that they dance with every different all the celebration, whilst his pal Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy refuses the thought of

Elizabeth to dance together with her. Then he says to Bingley that: "She is tolerable, but not good-looking sufficient to tempt me"(Austen 15), and he thinks that there may be other ladies, who are greater interesting than her. Whilst Elizabeth hears those phrases, she has no doubts that he's proud with a difficult coronary heart, bloodless, critical, and odd guy. Mr. Bingley's sisters and Mr. Darcy, concern that this affection for Jane develop in no time, and that they cannot tolerant her lower popularity, the way of her circle of relatives particularly her mom, Mr. Darcy, in spite of his higher wisdom he will become obsessed and interested in the charm and intelligence of Elizabeth ("evaluation").

Jane is invited to Netherfield with the aid of sisters of Mr. Bingley, and on her manner she stuck in the rain; she comes down with a awful bloodless. Mrs. Bennet is extremely joyful, because this puts Jane near to Mr. Bingley and his wealth. Jane turns into extra unwell, and her sister Elizabeth is going to Netherfield to nurse her. Mr. Darcy likes the concern for her sister and electricity of her character, however he's frightened of his obsession with someone who's economically inferior.. Then the women go back domestic, whilst Jane's fitness improves ("review").After they go back domestic, they locate Mr. Collins visiting their own family. Mr. Collins is a younger clergyman who stands to inherit the property of Mr. Bennet, which has been entailed, which means that it is able to most effective be surpassed down to male heirs, due to the fact Mr. Bennet has best daughters. rapidly after his arrival, he makes a proposal of marriage to Elizabeth. She refused his inspiration. Meanwhile, the Bennet ladies have grown to be pleasant with a handsome young soldier Sir. Wickham who is friendly in the direction of Elizabeth and tells her how Darcy cruelly cheated him out of an inheritance (SparkNotes Editors)

The Bingleys and Mr. Darcy leaves Nether field for London and Caroline Bingley writes to Jane to inform her that they will not return till winter. She guidelines in her letter that Mr. Bingley intends to marry Darcy's sister. Elizabeth correctly acknowledges that Bingley's



sisters and his pal are trying to hold him from the Bennets, due to the fact her circle of relatives is not tremendous sufficient for his or her aspirations ("overview"). some other surprise comes with the information that Mr. Collins has turn out to be engaged to Charlotte Lucas, great buddy of Elizabeth, and the terrible daughter of a neighborhood guy. Charlotte explains to Elizabeth that she is growing old and desires the in shape for economic reasons. Charlotte and Mr. Collins get married and Elizabeth guarantees to visit them at their new home. As winter progresses, Jane visits the town to look her friends, also she hopes to peer Mr. Bingley. Though, Bingley's sister visits her and behaves impolitely, whilst Mr. Bingley fails to go to her in any respect. When spring comes, Elizabeth visits Charlotte and Collins's domestic; which they live close to the home of purchaser of Mr. Collins, female Catherine de Bourgh; she is also Darcy's aunt. Darcy goes to female Catherine's home and encounters Elizabeth; her presence leads him to make a number of visits to the home of Collins, wherein she is staying, and simply to meet her. Someday, he makes a stunning inspiration of marriage for her, which Elizabeth quick refuses. She tells Darcy that she considers him selfishness and unlikable, then scolds him for steering Bingley far from Jane, and treating Wickham poorly. Darcy leaves her, but soon after that he sands her letter. He confesses in the letter that he supported Bingley to distance himself from Jane, because he concept that their romance turned into no longer severe. As for Wickham, he informs Elizabeth that Wickham is a liar, and the actual purpose of their disagreement was the try of Wickham to escape along with his sister, Georgiana Darcy.

Shortly, Elizabeth gets a letter from Jane, tells her that Lydia and wickham were eloped, and that they stay collectively without marriage, in a shock, Elizabeth informs Darcy approximately what Wickham has been completed. in the meantime, Mr. Gardiner sends a letter, pronouncing that the couple has been located and that Wickham has agreed to marry

Lydia. The Bennets are convinced that Mr. Gardiner has paid off Wickham, later on they realise that it was Darcy's paintings.

Bingley and Darcy go back to Netherfield and phone at the Bennets. Bingley professes proper affection to Jane and asks for her hand. Darcy stays distant till her aunt; Lady Catherine visits the Bennets and demands that Elizabeth deny any connection between her and Darcy. Elizabeth refuses his concept, a bit later, Elizabeth and Darcy go out walking together and he tells her that his emotions have no longer altered for the reason that spring. She lightly accepts his proposal, and both Jane and Elizabeth are married (SparkNotes Editors).

## **2.1 Analysis of the characters:**

### **Elizabeth**

The novel's protagonist and the second oldest of her five sisters, Elizabeth Bennet is energetic, short-witted, sharp-tongued, formidable and sensible. She is eager and perceptive, but Elizabeth's pride in that very potential engenders a prejudice that nearly hinders her satisfied destiny with Darcy. Elizabeth is not inspired by mere wealth or titles; rather, she values propriety, proper-manners, and virtue.

### **Mr. Darcy**

An exceedingly rich aristocrat, Mr. Darcy is proud, haughty and extremely conscious of class variations (at the least at the start of the novel). He does, however, have a strong feel of honor and virtue and a diploma of equity that enables him to manipulate his pride after Elizabeth rebukes him for his narrow-minded attitude.

### **Jane**

Jane Bennet, the oldest Bennet daughter, is lovely, right-tempered, amiable, humble, and selfless. Her desirable nature does result in a level of naiveté, especially on the subject of recognizing the wickedness of others. Her sweetness leaves her at risk of injury from insincere pals like Caroline Bingley. An alternatively static man or woman, Jane stays a version of virtue all through the novel.

### **Mr. Bingley**

Similar to his lover Jane, Charles Bingley is an amiable and excellent-tempered person, normally unconcerned with magnificence variations notwithstanding his extraordinary wealth. His distinctive feature proves to be his vice at times, considering that his modesty leads him to be effortlessly swayed by means of the critiques of others. A more often than not static individual, Bingley remains quality and in love with Jane all through the novel.

### **Mr. Wickham**

An officer in the regiment stationed at Meryton, Officer Wickham possesses a appeal that hides his dissolute, untrustworthy persona. He turned into godson to Darcy's father. but, Wickham betrayed Darcy with the aid of seducing Georgiana whilst she changed into handiest 15. He also spreads fake rumors approximately Darcy in the course of Hertfordshire and Meryton. universal, Wickham is driven via self-interest, revealed through his many romantic engagements (or lack thereof, inside the case of Elizabeth). He is also a static character and marries Lydia handiest due to the fact Darcy provides a financial incentive. in the epilogue, Austen means that Wickham tires of Lydia after a certain factor.

### **Mrs. Bennet**

Mrs. Bennet is a foolish and frivolous woman. She lacks any feel of propriety and neglects to provide her daughters with a right education. Rather, she stays concerned solely with securing them worthwhile marriages. Her loss of self-focus continuously embarrasses Elizabeth and Mr. Bennet alike.

### **Mr. Bennet**

An intelligent guy with true sense, Mr. Bennet presentations an unfortunate disinterest in maximum of his circle of relatives (besides Elizabeth). He seems weary after spending many decades married to the interminable Mrs. Bennet. His complacency is shaken best while Lydia's her negative choices in Brighton threaten her future.

### **Lydia**

The youngest of the Bennet sisters, Lydia Bennet is foolish and flirtatious. She gratifies her each whim without thinking about the consequences. She is Mrs. Bennet's preferred daughter because they percentage similar (although frivolous) interests. She is obsessed with the regiment officials, and shall we her lack of virtue and propriety lead her into a close to-disaster with Wickham.

### **Mr. Collins**

Mr. Collins is a distant cousin of the Bennet family to whom Longbourn has been entailed. He is usually a comedian man or woman due to his awkward mix of obsequiousness and pleasure, as well as the tiresome formalities of his speech. Even after he marries Charlotte Lucas, Mr. Collins remains largely unchanged.

### **Charlotte**

Charlotte Lucas is Elizabeth's pleasant friend, the Bennets's neighbor, and Sir William's daughter. Her attitudes on marriage - as a realistic transaction in preference to as a romantic attachment - stand in stark contrast to Elizabeth's. She sooner or later marries Mr. Collins after Elizabeth rejects his idea.

## **2. The concept of marriage in *Pride and Prejudice***

### **1.2 Marriage for Beauty: Mr. and Mrs. Bennet**

Mrs Bennet is the mother of the Bennets family, and the wife of a man of little knowledge; he's tons closer to his daughter Elizabeth due to the fact she may be very smart and accomplished. Mrs. Bennet is an unbelievably annoying female; she is egocentric, foolish and so noisy. Her simplest purpose is to peer her five daughters married and she does now not care about anything else in existence, her individual is summed up inside the remaining strains in the first chapter:

Her mind was less difficult to develop. She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper. When she was discontented, she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life the business of her life was to get her daughters married scale was visiting and news (Austen 08).

Jane Austen makes use of her character to attract interest to the necessity of marriage to unmarried women (Yu 680). She has an empty thoughts, and stocks all her thoughts with every person, neither she is knowledgeable nor she is a woman in good way and mentality, she is talkative and her only mind are in marriage, money, and wealth.

Mr. Bennet married Mrs. Bennet simply because he is infatuated with the aid of her beauty, and he did not care approximately her conduct and character individual, but after having five daughters, he feels the vulgarity of his spouse, and takes safe haven in his library just to keep away from seeking out the way his spouse takes care in their daughters. additionally, because he isn't able to discover a peace along with her mentality, her illiberal mind makes him disillusioned and drove him aside from his family. For that, there had been no love and affection in their marriage (Khalaf 87)

Mrs. Bennet is focused only on getting her daughters married. also she got a surprise and plenty pain whilst she knew that Mr. Collins has the right to inherit their belongings after the death of Mr. Bennet, because he has best daughters and no son to inherit him. However she planned to marry her daughter Elizabeth to him, but she failed.

She is someone who most effective cares about what she wants. Her mood is fickle. If something isn't as true as she expects, she will be able to keep complaining or caviling at other's behaviors. But, when matters follow the proper song, her thoughts will exchange as fast as viable. Take as an instance, Mr. Darcy, who has been hated via Mrs. Bennet since the first encounter. Her response to him reflects her capriciousness most.

## **2.2 Marriage for love and wealth: Jane and Bingley**

Jane is the beautiful elder daughter of Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Bingley is a wealthy guy "Mr. Bingley inherited belongings to the quantity of almost one hundred thousand pounds from his father, who had supposed to buy an estate, however did no longer stay to do it. Mr. Bingley meant it likewise, and on occasion made desire of his united states; however as he turned into now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor (Austen 19). Due to the fact he's a man with a good fortune, Mrs. Bennet plans to marry Jane to him (SparkNotes Editors).

Mr. Bingley is described by means of Jane Austen as "handsome and gentlemanlike; he had a nice countenance, and easy, unaffected manners" (Austen 13). The first affect of Jane Bennet about Mr. Bingley that "he's simply what a young man ought to be" stated she "practical, suitable-humoured, lively; and that i never noticed such glad manners! - so much ease, with such best correct breeding"(Austen 18). it is very clear that Jane fell in Mr. Bingley's love from the primary time she met him within the ball, and mainly whilst he asks to dance with him two times " i used to be very flattered by using his asking me to dance a 2nd time, I did now not expect such compliment" (Austen 18). additionally their dance made her mother very happy due to the fact Mr. Bingley chooses her daughter to bounce with him in the front of all the humans "Mrs. Bennet had visible her eldest daughter a lot favorite by the Netherfield party. Mr. Bingley had danced together with her two times, and he or she had been prominent by his sisters"(Austen 15).

Mr. Bingley and Jane were very clean in showing their love for each other, and he describes her "The most beautiful creature I ever beheld"(Austen 15) he obsessed by her lovely from the first assembly. The two are very just like every different: both are cheerful, and always consider the best element of others, compatibility and goodwill are their precept traits (SparkNotes Editors). the relationship among Bingley and Jane remains very deep all through balls, dinners, and family visits, but Bingley's sisters have been very appalled by means of the vulgarities of her mom, her younger foolish sisters, and their decrease financial status among the landed proprietors (Yu 680). And this is a sturdy cause that makes Mr. Darcy persuade Bingley to leave Longbourn for a while, despite the fact that he wishes him to forget her.

Mr. Bingley has a good mood, however he is modest and has no opinion approximately his non-public affairs especially marriage, and he believes a lot in Darcy's opinion and representation of Jane's truth popularity, and he leaves her for some time, because his sister

does no longer like her and they are attempting to persuade him of selecting Darcy's sister as a wife for him, due to the fact she is very advanced to Jane. Mr. Bingley starts off evolved to doubt in the affection of Jane to him, and this took place because of the have an impact on of his sisters and Mr. Darcy (Pei and changle and xiaolin 148). This unexpected choice of Bingley hurts and confuses Jane. She attempted typically in her personal manner to overlook him, but she later found that she had fallen deeply in love with him and he or she can't live without his love, whilst most of the man or woman's view on marriage is naïve and typically at the social situation. it seems that Jane is a extraordinary being from maximum of the characters, she does not view marriage and relationships from the factor of view of social standings, and actually she falls in love with Mr. Bingley. Additionally Mr. Bingley falls in her love. He believes that love alone is enough motive to get married, and he shouldn't get married only with a woman of sure advanced circle of relatives, in contrast to his buddy Darcy who cares only issue of the female's family and their social fame. in the long run, we find that Jane and Bingley realized how in love they were with every different and they were given married and feature a satisfied ending. This kind of marriage is something special in their society that was not generally existed throughout that point.

The preconception of Mrs. Bennet together with her daughters and their associates leads her to be nearly a social oddity. Also she constantly sets a horrific call for her family, due to her irregularly behaviors and vulgarity in the front of public ball and the important humans ("Marriage in delight and Prejudice"). And she or he hurts her daughters' honor and pleasure by way of these behaviors toward others.

### **3.2 Marriage for security: Charlotte and Collins**

Charlotte Lucas is the nearest buddy of Elizabeth, and he or she is defined by using Jane Austen as "wise" and "practical" (Guen 45). She is unromantic female and plain. She changed



into constantly thinks dreadfully in her repute as unmarried woman, and she or he desires to get married due to the fact she hates her popularity as unmarried girl.

Mr. Collins is the cousin of the Bennet daughters; he is the best guy who will inherit the Bennet assets. He feels that his responsibility is to marry one of Mr. Bennett's daughters, and his first objectives are closer to Jane, however Mrs. Bennet informs him that she can engaged to Mr. Bingley, then he turns his intention to Elizabeth, and he's confident in his inspiration, but Elizabeth refuses him, although her mother does whatever to convince her to marry Collins, and her father helps her now not take delivery of Collins's thought of marriage ("Marriage in pride and Prejudice"). Collins main purpose is just to get married with one of Bennet daughters, he does no longer care on character point of view, and he thinks that the primary concept of marriage is to manifest in time period of secure life.

Charlotte and Mr. Collins's marriage is primarily based on money and secure life as Charlotte stated "I am not romantic, you know; I never was. I ask only a comfortable home; and considering Mr. Collins's character, connection, and situation in life. I am convinced that my chance of happiness with him is as fair as most people can boast on entering the marriage state" (Austen 143). She replies for her pal, because Elizabeth became very amazed by the information, and he or she cannot accept as true with that her pal Charlotte gets married with Collins only due to the fact his cash, and then Charlotte defined to her that she isn't always romantic and he or she does no longer want to married beneath love, and she or he became old, she desires for a fulfilling home and life. but Elizabeth can't understand sufficient the decision of Charlotte; because, Elizabeth believes that marriage is based totally on mutual affection, as Southan translates Elizabeth's manner of thinking as follows: "Perhaps the principled and high-minded Elizabeth Bennet, who was so angry and upset that poor Charlotte Lucas should marry Mr. Collins for the sake of a home, is deep down a victim to the same temptation, even if it comes in a more insidiously acceptable disguise"(qtd. in Dobosiova 15),

the opinion of Southan closer to character of Elizabeth that she is a strong lady and she or he isn't like the opposite characters as Gilbert and Gubar suggest that: "all heroines in Jane Austen's novels are literally or figuratively motherless that is why they must look to men for security, they seek their husbands to escape from home"(qtd. in Dobosiova 15). This factor of view is an appropriate portrayal of Charlotte Lucas character; however Elizabeth is an incredible character. Additionally we observe that Charlotte Lucas has plenty interest in chances of marriage, whilst she says to Elizabeth that if her elder sister Jane receives married with Mr. Bingley, she will be able to have a great chance at happiness (Taawo 14). As she mentions that:

I wish Jane success with all my heart and if she were married to him tomorrow, I should think she had a good chance of happiness as if she were to be studying his character for a twelvemonth. Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance (Austen 28).

She believes that there are not any a great deal probabilities in life concerning marriage, for that she general her first risk of marriage from Mr. Collins.

## **4.2 Marriage for profit: Lydia and Wickham**

Lydia Bennet is the youngest sister inside the Bennet family. She is un-self-conscious adolescent, she is noisy, wild, fearless, empty minded, and stupid as her father describes her: "From all that I can collect from your manner of talking, you must be two of the silliest girls in the country." (Austen 35). We will discover from this quote that Mr. Bennet reveals her daughter Lydia to be the sort of a girl that has no ambition in life, however as a substitute she is silly and extra concerned with daydreams to take care of experience and reality. Additionally she is frequently depicted as stupid and has no interest in books or getting to

know, and he or she is plenty extra focused handiest on one goal that is to discover a future husband. Lydia additionally may be very talkative and selfish, being concerned more about video games, gossip, and gents, than any information (Singleton and Emilie 1-2). And she or he is commonly looks like her mom's character.

Wickham is an officer and a gentleman that Lydia infatuated by his top looking, wealth, and also all of the women likes him, however Lydia plans to marry him, for that Wickham and Lydia run away with every other to get married, but this news disappoints all the individuals of own family. however, Wickham does now not clearly love her, and he uses her just to get cash from Mr. Darcy, because he is egocentric and cares best about money, and he is aware of that Mr. Darcy will pay for him on the way to marry Lydia, Wickham is an opportunist who has tried several times to seduce wealthy heiresses, and Darcy doesn't care about Lydia, however because his liked Lydia's sister (Shoop Editorial group).

While the news involves the Bennet circle of relatives that Wickham agreed to marry Lydia, Mrs. Bennet goes across the town telling every person that eventually her daughter grow to be married. She does no longer sense ashamed with the aid of her daughter's wrong; she cares most effective that one of her single daughters get married. also Lydia when she returns to her us of a she become pleased with being married before her elder sisters, she doesn't care who paid for her wedding, and she unnoticed the truth that she made her circle of relatives go through, and she thought that she has selected an immortal path (Khallaf 89).At the quit of the novel we find out that their love has been ruined into some difficulties and they have distinctive goals. And their marriage didn't supply them a satisfied ending, however disturbed and an uncomfortable one.

## **5.2 Marriage for real love: Elizabeth and Darcy**

Elizabeth Bennet is the protagonist of the radical satisfaction and Prejudice, and the second daughter of the Bennet own family. She may be very closest to her sister Jane, additionally she is lively, shrewd and short-witted as her father says "they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters" (Austen 07). She is prominent by her father. Darcy is a rich guy; he's the master of the amazing property of Pemberley. His high fame and wealth makes him very proud of his self as Elizabeth says: "they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters"(Austen 24). Elizabeth dislikes him due to the fact he hurts her conceitedness and satisfaction whilst he says to his pal that:"she is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me" (Austen 15). And he sees her as not pretty to bop together with her. However her sister Mary explains to her the differences among pride and conceitedness"Vanity and pride are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being vain. Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us"(Austen 24). Elizabeth attempts to apprehend the rationale of her sister, but she cannot exchange her influence towards Mr. Darcy.

So, the two are the primary characters of the radical pleasure and Prejudice, and that they formed a delight and prejudice opinion for every different from the first meeting in the Ball, Mr. Darcy describes her as no longer good-looking sufficient, however after a few time, his opinion and hobby in her grew up, and Elizabeth is unaware that he commenced to observe her, and she or he has no concept that "he began to wish to know more of her, and a step towards conversing with her himself, attended to her conversation with others. His doing so drew her notice" (Austen 29). As critic Bloom cited in his ebook Bloom's courses Jane Austen's pride and Prejudice that: "Mr. Darcy's attempts to observe and join conversations

with Elizabeth are a source of annoyance to her” (24). She does now not understand that he begins to fall in love with her in an oblique way.

Elizabeth is ashamed from the vulgar conduct of her mom in seeking to hook Mr. Bingley. She is aware of how others would consider her own family and she tolerates this load on my own. And whilst Mr. Darcy notably proposed her, she was infuriated and defended the honor of her family, and angry his personal conduct, however once they met later once more, she determined out that he had changed his ways; she notices that he isn't always immodest, proud and arrogant as earlier than. And when she knew that the wedding of her sister with Wickham turned into the end result of the sacrifice of Darcy and his hard works, she understood that she had been so wrong in many stuff about him and she or he began to admire him greater than she changed into. The braveness of Elizabeth in refusing the thought of Mr. Darcy changed into something that is splendid, during their time wherein marriage turned into approximately rooting oneself in the society, she became one of the maximum suitable bachelors inside the u . s . With full-size wealth. However she did no longer take delivery of simply to be traditional to the approaches of the society. but she felt that it's far higher to now not marry in any respect than to marry someone who despises her family, and Elizabeth prefers to stand alone and combat for what her perception, because the critic Barry stated that:"that is the very sturdy character when nearly all the ladies never even think of standing and combating for what they believe, they may be subjugated through the society and do no longer thoughts being a transaction in society"(qtd. in khalaf ninety two). Elizabeth has very robust character in standing against people who behave badly in the direction of her dignity.

Mr. Darcy became shocked by using Elizabeth's refusal to his inspiration, however later his like to her correct his delight, and he knows that Elizabeth isn't like other women and cash and wealth isn't always sufficient to persuade her to marry him, and he can't overlook her, but afterward when she realizes her wrong condemning approximately him, she understand how a

lot she loves him, and Darcy proposed to her once more, and the 2 got married with a happy finishing. The ones characters does no longer view marriage as a transaction in the society, as Kumar suggests that:

They wanted to get married for the right reason. And through they made some mistakes, they were not afraid to accept their faults and mend their ways. This led to the right kind of marriage one that is not based on social transaction. Nor was this marriage based on physical attraction and beauty but it was based on their willingness to accept one another's view point and mend whatever mistakes they had made. (qtd in Khalaf. 93).

within the first they misunderstand every other because of their pleasure and prejudice, but on the end their maturity and love caused a stunning and an super marriage.

The inner trade within the character of Mr. Darcy is the alternate that Jane Austen desired it to be in her society. Through making Mr. Darcy smash the guidelines of his society and marry a woman decrease than his class. She is capable of point out that how the social guidelines are a socially phenomenon used in incorrect manner by using the upper class and especially with the aid of the guys direction. The emphasis on character and individuality has to have extra importance than social class and rank. Mr. Darcy does marry Elizabeth and in so doing, he breaks the social conduct regulations that Austen concept had been too strict and unfair towards girls (Gran 26). So we apprehend from this couple that Austen chooses the ones characters as the protagonist, and they play the role because the rebellious from the social

guidelines and values of that point, particularly in case of marriage and in choosing the proper companion.

The Bennet sisters situation their mother is the best person who chooses a probable candidate for his or her marriage, but they absolutely have the proper to veto for the candidate they want and to refuse the guys who proposed<sup>2</sup> to them. In the end Jane gets married to Mr. Bingley according to her mom's will. But, their marriage is also in harmony with their mutual fondness. Elizabeth and Darcy marry after permission of both Elizabeth's mother and father, but they marry each different due to mutual affection and know-how as well. The only daughter who married without the permission of her mother and father is Lydia. She has sixteen years antique, and her relationship stems essentially from her physical enchantment to Mr. Wickham. all of the own family appears for this marriage as a negative manner, except the mother. Additionally Charlotte Lucan and Collins get married only for the sake of life, and that they have no longer the electricity to choose their suitable companion for life (Dobosiova 30).The marriages entire the story fortunately after type of way. Although these couples are married, their marriage did now not come so without problems. All those couples got here through misunderstandings and of matching personalities.

## **Conclusion**

To conclude this chapter,Jane Austen's novel *pride and Prejudice* is taken into consideration as a conventional novel; *pride and Prejudice* centers in a mother who wanted her single daughters to be married in particular for financial motives, but also as it turned into socially predicted. The story revolves around deciding on whether or not to marry for love or to marry for money and security; in the end the daughters decided who they desired to marry. Mrs. Bennet wanted her daughters just to be married, and she or he doesn't care about the personality of the husband. Then again Mr. Bennet become now not pushing them into

relationships they did not need to be in Elizabeth and Jane skilled love, but no longer without sorrow. And Jane Austen wrote this novel to criticize the shocking thinking of the society of her time and through the use of the ones couples to portray the main theme of that time that is marriage.



## **General conclusion**

To sum up, During the 19th century women in England generally had no many rights as they have these days; they'd no possessions in their very own and considering the fact that they did no longer need to waive their social reputation and the manner of residing they have been used to, the most effective way to keep it was to marry a man of the identical or a better social status. That way they might hold the popularity they received at their delivery and the reputation they'd. Due to these goals, marriage become a central social concern and changed into often entered into for economic interests in more than for love, as it is proven on several examples in *Pride and Prejudice*.

Jane Austen tried to depict the society of that time as faithfully as she should in this novel, and thinking about the fact that she is a women, one may additionally say that she understood women's function better than every other male creator. consequently it is no marvel that on a couple of events through the voice of the radical's narrator she explicitly states that marriage became first and primary an organization through which women were capable of discover safety and admire. It became enough for them as a way to stand the selected man in an effort to supply birth to his heirs, and perhaps, one day, to learn to love him. This was their socially constructed imaginative and prescient of happiness.

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