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The Psychological Change in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

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Dedication

We would like to dedicate this humble work to the most loving people surrounding us:
our dearest parents; who are the reason behind our success and who have
been our first source of inspiration.

To our lovely sisters and brothers.

To our uncles and aunts.

To our friends and classmates.

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Abstract

The present study attempts to shed the light on the psychological change in the main characters "Elizabeth" and "Darcy" in "*Pride and Prejudice*" novel written by Jane Austen in (1813). It depicts the English society of middle-class , their habits and attitudes . The novel talks about Mrs. and Ms Bennet who are interesting about finding a rich men to their five daughters . Thus, this study aims at analyzing the main characters' development and to investigate the reflection of the author's own life through the female character "Elizabeth". Hence, this thematic study, is based on two theories; psychoanalysis theory and feminism. The two theories are applied to explore the change of thoughts and beliefs of the main characters' personal life, as well as the way in which Jane Austen affects her characters in the novel through using the descriptive qualitative method. This research work attempts to prove three hypotheses : Firstly, "*Pride and Prejudice*" is written to represent the status of women in the nineteenth century, to show how they were struggling against the unfair social norms. Secondly, Jane Austen has succeeded in portraying her own life through the female character 'Elizabeth' in the novel. Thirdly, the main characters psychological change, particularly that of Elizabeth is no longer than a real incidents in the life experience of the author herself. The findings of the study reveals that Jane Austen succeeded in portraying the image of the women in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Moreover, the themes of love, marriage, pride, prejudice, and sisterhood are the key factors that lead to the psychological change of the novel's protagonists. The researchers work also demonstrate that the novel's events are a real reflection of Jane Austen's real life.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

1 Background of the Study :

Jane Austen was one of the most famous romantic novelists in English literature. At the beginning, her writings were meant for entertainment to her family members. Then, she became one of the greatest feminist writers. Jane and her sister Cassandra grew up in a middle class society. Hence, her writing reflects the conditions of women status in an animated way as a critical judgment of her society. Moreover, she defended women and their rights against male domination in all fields of life.

Pride and Prejudice (1813) is one of the most successful masterpieces, first published in 1813 and considered as a classical romantic novel by the feminist British writer, Jane Austen. It was the first literary work depicting the daily life and the values of middle-class British society in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The novel deals with women's discrimination, patriarchy system, gender, and social class differences.

The story of the novel was centered around the two main characters : Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy. One was proud and the other was prejudiced. The two had different personalities, however they fell in love with each other. Jane presents them in an interesting linguistic style to the readers. Besides, the novel includes a variety of themes, such as : marriage, social status, and inheritance.

2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the previous background, Jane Austen uses *Pride and Prejudice* to portray her own real life through the main characters Elizabeth and Darcy. From this point, a certain question comes to the mind: attempts to discover how do the characters psychologically change according to the novel's author ? and how do these changes affect their personal life ?.

3 The Aim and objectives of the Study :

This research aims at investigating the psychological change of the characters focusing on the protagonist Elizabeth Bennet and her relationship with Fitzwilliam Darcy in Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*

This study is an attempt to achieve the following objectives :

- Study Jane Austen as an author to learn more about her life in the nineteenth century.
- Review the novel to analyze the growth of the characters using psychoanalysis approach.
- Study the relationship between the author and her novel.

4 The Significance of the Study :

The significance of this study stands from different reasons : First, the novel has a great importance in English literature; it is a romance that includes many interesting components : humorous language, full of irony, and a well-described characters with original

personality traits. The novel has a fascinated plot that makes the readers always guessing about what would happen next. Moreover, it is an excited topic to be analyzed. It spirits the writer to get a better life. This novel is about woman who wants to save her self- respect; it may help the reader to learn more about women, their attitudes , personalities , and how they portray in literary work.

5 Research Questions and Hypotheses

The present study findings revolve around finding answers to the following key questions:

- How does Freudian psychoanalysis help in analyzing the main characters' personalities ?
- What are the contributing factors in changing the main characters' psychology ?
- How did Austen portray her life and her thoughts via the novel's characters ?
- To what extent does Jane Austen succeed in portraying her main character, Elizabeth, as a woman in English society ?

On the ground of the above stated questions, it is hypnotized that :

- *Pride and Prejudice* is written to represent the status of women in the nineteenth century ,to show how they were struggling against the unfair social norms.
- Jane Austen had succeeded in portraying her own life through the female character Elizabeth in the novel.
- The main characters psychological change, particularly that of Elizabeth is no longer than a real incidents in the life experience of the author herself.

6 Research Methodology

In order to achieve the study's aims, the researchers adopted descriptive and analytical method. Two main approaches were implemented to study the novel : psychoanalysis theory to analyze the novel events that reflect Jane Austen's life, and the Feminist Approach to describe the reality of woman's sufferance in Jane Austen era with reference to *Pride and Prejudice*. This research work is based on describing data from various primary and secondary sources, and analyzing the novel's events.

7 The Structure of the Study

This dissertation is divided into two chapters : theoretical and practical. The first chapter which is entitled, Psychoanalysis and Feminism: Theoretical Perspective consists of two parts : the first part is devoted to the study of psychoanalysis theory initiated by Sigmund Freud starting with introduction, a definition of the theory, its stages, concepts, and origin. Ending by psychoanalysis' contribution in the literature.

The second part is dedicated to the study of feminism by giving some definitions from different philosophies moving to its waves, types, and origin. Finally, the application of feminism in the field of literature is traced, concluding by feminism contribution.

The second chapter, The Psychological Change in Jane Austen' s Pride and Prejudice also comprises two parts. The first part includes an overview about the author Jane Austen and her novel "*Pride and Prejudice*". The novel is described from inside and outside, a summary of the novel content, its main themes and plot are presented. Then, the researchers move to the central part of the overall work, the analysis of the novel events through the application of the two literary theories, psychoanalysis and feminism to trace the psychological change of the novel' s characters.

Chapter One

Psychoanalysis and Feminism : Theoretical Perspective.

Chapter one: Psychoanalysis and Feminism : Theoretical Perspective

Introduction

One of the models for the present study of human psychic is Psychoanalysis theory. It was one of the most influential theories of twentieth century. The chance played a role in the development of this theory because Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, had been entered the field of psychiatry for personal reasons. The term psychoanalysis has different meanings. First, it was a school of psychology which emphasizes the psychic dynamics, childhood experiences and the adult personality and behavior. Then, it is a method for analyzing the unconscious mental activities. Finally, psychoanalysis is a medical method for the treatment of mental diseases particularly the neurotic illnesses.

The first part of this chapter starts with a brief biography of Sigmund Freud. How the theory developed and arose, in addition to the different kinds of the human psyche: Id, ego, superego continues with Freud's stages of sexual development which are oral, anal, phallic and genital stage. It also covers the major concepts of Freud : the Oedipus complex, the dream, repression, the libido theory and the levels of consciousness. Finally, the part concludes with the idea of psychoanalysis as literary theory focusing on Freud major works.

On the other hand, women all over the world are struggling every moment to have their rights, to solve their problems as well as to end sexism and unfair treatments. Feminism is a complex concept means different things to different people according to social, economic, and sexual freedom. To be equal with men women are driving racing cares to have ability to earn their own living independently from their husband, fathers, and lovers.

The second part of chapter one, deals with a general view about feminism; how this theory grows and develops. In addition, different waves that construct the history of feminism focusing on that wave which is related to the theory are tackled. Then, the spot light will be put on its major concepts. The contribution of feminism in literature focusing on major feminist figures and their literary works is the last component of the current chapter.

I/ Psychoanalysis

1.1 Psychoanalysis Theory: Origin and Development

Psychoanalysis is a theory of human mind as well as a method of medical treatment that was founded by the professor Sigmund Freud during 1885 till 1939, and developed by many psychoanalysts over the world. It was firstly originated in Europe in the late of nineteenth century then it expanded to other regions. The term "psychoanalysis" was used in

different areas of application : a theory of how the mind work, treatment method for psychic problems or as a way of social phenomena, literature and art.

According to Sigmund Freud's lectures at Clark University (September, 1909), the ideas of psychoanalysis developed through many stages of treating historical patient (Freud, 1910). Dr. Brown, a physician from Vienna and a medical colleague of Freud, had an interesting case of hysteria named "Anna O" that was treated by many psychologists and psychiatrists in Europe. She was a girl of twenty-one years old with a high level of intelligence. She had a set of physical and mental disturbances reflected in symptoms as partial paralysis and hydrophobia, disturbance of eye movements as well as disability to drink or eat ; no power to speak or understand her mother tongue (Brill, 1949). Generally she was in "absence" state; her illness mainly appeared when she was taking care of her father (Freud, 1910). Dr Breuer showed sympathy and interest towards her. He used hypnosis method to treat her through letting her speak about her symptoms, feelings, thought, and events. By the time, this method revealed good results and the symptoms were disappeared when Dr Breuer hypnotized her. "Anna O" loved that treatment and called it "talking cure." After a few years of investigation, both clinicians Freud and Breuer published their classical work "Studies on Hysteria" in 1895 and named this new procedure "Cathartic Method" in which the mind can be free or pursued allowed normal discharged into consciousness.

After a long time, Freud discovered that not all of his patients could be hypnosis because the symptoms of hysteria in some patients returned again by time or replaced by other symptoms. In his book *"The Origin and Development of Psychoanalysis,"* Freud (1910) states: *"The forgotten memories were not lost, they were in the possession of patient, ready to emerge but hindered from becoming conscious, and forced to remain in the unconscious by some sort of force resistance."* According to him, such force should overcome to cure the patient. He affirmed that all patients have mental and emotional disturbances existed in the past of their lives. The amelioration of the symptoms based on the nature of the patient-analyst relationship.

Later on, Sigmund created a new method called "Free Association" where the patient reads off his experiences and memories without any embarrassment or force giving the hypothesis that the symptoms have meaning and sense, they are replaced by omitted or repressed actions and events. The analyst interpreted the free association in a way that successfully deciphered their meaning which was obscured by censorship. To distinguish this new method from cathartic one, Freud named his new treatment "Psychoanalysis". He claimed that the shift from them insights the phenomena existed in normality and discover the important of the infantile sexuality for understanding the etiology of neuroses

(Daniel, 2011:3).

The Freudian psychoanalysis was developed out of the observation and the analysis of patients in his clinical practice. However, there are many practitioners who influenced Freud's theories as Anton Mesmer (1734-1815), Jean Charcot (1825-1893) and Joseph Breuer (1842-1925).

1.2 The Human Psyche

Freud believes that the mind conflicts with itself causes to humans pain and unhappiness. His investigation and observations on his patients led him to made an eventual division of the mind into three parts: the id, ego, and super-ego which function in different levels of consciousness. David (2011) stated that Freud's theory stands upon the ability of the interaction between the three parts to represent a constant movement from one level to another.

The term **Id** was taken by Freud from the Latin word "it". It considered as the source of the psychic energy and the psychosexual desires that presents at birth based on the pleasure principle. Moreover, it is the reservoir of all basic instinctual derived : sexual (libido), wishes and desires that motivate the organism to seek pleasure and fulfill all its needs. The Id desires to feel good at the time. It does not care about the circumstances or the situations. It does not also give any consideration to law, customs, and/or values. Furthermore, it follows instinctive urges freely and randomly; without any consciousness of rational, normal or conscious awareness (Singh, 1998 :169).

The ego is a rational part of our personality. The word "ego" is Latin term which means 'I'. It develops from the id aims to control it. According to Freud, it is the part that reduces and regulates thought, memories and behaviors involved in the external world based on **reality principle**. It postponed the satisfaction to the appropriate time (Freud, 1936). The ego is used as a defense mechanism. It includes repression, displacement, sublimation, rationalization, projection, reaction formation, denial, undoing, and regression (Ego Defense Mechanisms, 2004).

The superego is an extreme version of the ego which was founded in Freud thinking on narcissism during the First World War. It brings in the feeling of another part of the psych beside the id and ego. Unlike the id, where the individuals live only for their selves, the superego permits the individual to live as a part of the community, responding and responsible to others (Thuschwell, 2000 : 92).

The superego consists of conscious and the ideal-self systems. The conscious punish the ego through causing the feelings of guilt while the ideal-self is an imaginary picture of how you should be, how to treat other people and how to behave as a member of society.

Hence, the id, the ego and the superego work together in creating behavior. The id creates the demands, the ego adds the needs of reality and the superego adds morality to the action which is taken in (Guerin, 1999 :129).

1.3 The Psychosexual Stages

In the early of the twentieth century, Freud built his ideas about the stages of child sexual development. Each stage is characterized by particular features in which the child gains sexual pleasure.

1.3.1 The Oral Stage

The first stage started from the birth, in the first eighteen months. The principal source of pleasure in this stage is the mouth . Sucking and biting are the favorite oral activities as well as swallowing. In this context, Freud asserts:

The first organ to make appearance as an erotogenic zone and to make libidinal demands upon mind is, from the time of birth onwards, is mouth [...]
The baby's obstinate persistence in sucking gives evidence at an early stage of a need for satisfaction which, although it originates from and is stimulated by the taking of nourishment, nevertheless seeks to obtain pleasure independently of nourishment and for that reason may and should be described as "sexual"(Freud, 1962: 71).

Psychoanalysis refers to the beginning of the oral stage, from birth to eight months. After the development of teeth, the child enters to a new stage named oral biting stage. During this stage, the mode of deriving pleasure is modified. Its sources are biting (Philip, 2012:183).

1.3.2 The Anal Stage

The second stage begins when the child is about one and a half years old and ends when he is three years old. During the initial part of anal stage, the pleasure derives from the expulsion of feces; this later removes discomfort to produce feelings of relief depending upon particular method of training used by the mother and his feelings concerning defecation. So, the child learns to postpone the pleasure that comes from relieving anal tensions to build his personality values.

1.3.3 The Phallic Stage

Between the ages of three to six years old, the child would enter the phallic stage where sensual pleasure is focused on the genitalia that motivates by everyday activities like washing. At this stage the sexual difference is discovered. Generally, the phallic stage focuses on the sexual feelings associated with the functioning of genital organs. The child is able to recognize that boys and girls are different; boys have penis and girls have not.

1.3.4 The Latent Stage

According to Freud, from seven years to eleven years old, the child is in the latency stage where he/she develops the same-sex friendships. In other words, there is no interest of the opposite sex. The word 'latency' itself suggests that sexual desire is hidden, and diverted in academic and social situation, and subordinated to the intellectual positions.

1.3.5 Genital Stage

The genitalia stage begins at twelve years old, "puberty". It is characterized by the focus of pleasure in sexual intercourse and the representation of resurgence of sex drive in adolescence (Gorge, 1856-1939). The child wants to satisfy his feeling in his relationship with the opposite sex. During this stage, the sexual emotions become more mature. Adults feel that they have to control their sexual desire in acceptable social way where sexual attraction, group activities, preparations for marrying and raising family manifest (Philip, 2012:185).

1.4 Major Freud's Concepts

There are certain Freudian concepts from which the principles of psychoanalysis theory: Oedipus complex, the theory of repression, the dream and libidinal theory :

1.4.1 Oedipus Complex

Sofer (2002) stated that Freud used the term "Oedipus complex" in his work "*Interpretation of Dreams*" (1899) to describe the desire for sexual contribution with the parents of the other sex, that creates a sense of competition with the parents of the same sex.

Freud borrowed the word "Oedipus" from Greek mythology, when the King Laius of Thebes and his wife Jocasta were waiting a boy and told that the child will grow up to kill his father and marry his mother. The father, in order to avoid this future, left his new baby on a mountainside. Fortunately, the child was taken by the king and queen of "Corinth" and named him Oedipus. When he became a young man, he went out of Corinth. On his way to Thebes, he met Laius by chance, they fought each other and Oedipus killed the man without knowing that he was his father, and carry on his way to the city. When he founded the Sphinx, he fought it and killed it. As a result to that action he became the new king of Thebes, then he married the widow of the old king; his own mother Jocasta. At the end, the truth emerges Oedipus blinds himself and Jocasta committed suicide. Sigmund Freud stated that in the life of Oedipus, the accidents occurred because of sexual complexity between Oedipus and his mother. Thus, the concept of "Oedipus complex" is invented. Freud sees that all human behaviors are urged by sex, which is the neurological representations of physical needs (Boeree, 2006).

The child falls in love with his mother and becomes obviously jealous of his father, he wants to kill him to own the mother. -Freud claimed that the child's relationship with his

parents is critical for the achievement of its proper sexual identity. The father is seen as the source of all authority, and directions of desire, and as capable of castrating the boy who instinctively believes that this is the reason for the absence of the penis in girls. As Gregory (2007) claimed, the importance of the Oedipus complex in psychoanalysis is difficult to undervalue. It is the basis of the "family romances" (240). It protects the stability of the family, and it could be regarded as the foundation of civilization.

1.4.2 Repression Theory

The term 'repression' appears firstly in Breuer and Freud's preliminary communication. It is a process in which unacceptable ideas, memories and emotions produce the conflict between the pleasure and the reality principle and forced into the unconscious. It is considered as a form of a defense mechanism that keeps unconscious matters out of conscious.

The concept of repression is essential to psychoanalysis, Freud described it as the "cornerstone" of psychoanalysis on which the whole structure of psychoanalysis rests. He regarded this theory as the mental process that creates the unconscious (Kenny, 2016). In other words, the essence of repression lies in turning something away and keeping it at a distance from the unconscious.

Freud (1896) in letter to Ferenczi dated on December 6, 1910 stated that repression theory includes three stages: fixation, repression proper and the return of the repressed. The first stage is described as primal repression (fixation) which results in the formation of nucleus of conscious ideas. Secondary stage named repression proper targets either mental derivatives of the primary repressed material or those sharing associative connection with it. The final stage called the return of repressed constitutes the failure of repression and resulting neurosis.

Repression has different features as Freud described. It is an active process giving the impression of embodied an immense amount of energy. It is unconscious process in which the patient is not aware of it. Furthermore, it is continuous process; the memories which are made unconscious remain unconscious. Finally, repression is a purposive process, it gives the impression of being directed to an end.

1.4.3 Levels of Consciousness

According to Freud, the mind is divided into three parts: the conscious which consists of events, feelings or emotions that are person aware of it, the unconscious mind, which is the most significant aspect of Freudian theory, and the third level named preconscious which contains all the past.

1.6.3.1 Preconscious Mind

Preconscious mind is a part that is ready to recall although it is not current in use . It contains thoughts, events and feelings that is available to use in future and are easily to recall them when they are needed (Freud,1924). Freud believed that the majority of the awareness process is conscious for a short time, then it diverts to latent. However, it can be recalled based on one condition; they must be psychical. Preconscious mind named also subconscious which corresponds the ordinary memory an. Those memories can be retrieved to the awareness at any time. Freud often uses the iceberg as a metaphor to describe the human personality, he declared this part of the iceberg exists below the water. He believes that the preconscious influence the awareness and conscious like the slips of the tongue which known as Freudian slips or it manifests in the dream.

1.4.3.2 The Conscious Mind

From the oxford dictionary, the conscious is a Latin word emerged in the sixteen century. It exists when the information about the current situation is handled . The conscious mind has important function , it supposed to be as guardian of the subconscious from mistaken impressions (Haanel, 2010 /1/27). Furthermore, Conscious is a simple transformation of receptions from the external world in the mind. It comprises all kinds of perceptions that mind captures, and differs from person to another. The tip of the iceberg which describes the conscious mind is that above the water. This concept is similar to the modern notion of 'Qualia'. It viewed as an individual's awareness of their internal states as well as the events around them, thoughts and desires.

1.4.3.3 The Unconscious Mind

The unconscious is the central principle of Freud's psychoanalysis. It refers to the existence of thoughts and feelings which motivate the behavior. Moreover, it is the locus of dynamic psychic activity; the place where wishes, impulses and energies exist in. The content of the unconscious is experienced as a painful and or forbidden. Therefore, it has been repressed and excluded from conscious in order to reduce the associated anxiety, guilty ,or conflict. Individuals express their thoughts or feelings in indirect symbolic or distinguished ways like dream slip of the tongue. The minds of Freud's patients were divided , it was a larger part revealed by free association which was a storeroom where patients kept all their dark and unhappy thoughts and desires. Hence, this part is the most important aspect in the mind. All what has been left out from conscious and preconscious considered unconscious. It remains hidden and repressed in a process of fixation, it is dynamic, not static. Furthermore, it comprises of instincts, ideas and images originally punished. Gardner defines:

Knowledge of the unconscious is fixed in two connections: (i) by reference of the behavior of the object (object could be an analysis , a text, or any other target) - here the unconscious state is identified by a definite description which is constructed out of reports of the object's behavior. (For e.g. the motive that caused an analysis to forget X, to misrepresent etc. or in a text the behavioral pattern of a particular character); (ii) by reference to dreams, fantasies, and symptoms, which give an indirect but nevertheless privileged insight into the content of unconscious states - here the unconscious state is identified in terms of its intrinsic representation(138).

The unconscious holds importance in literary perspective of Psychoanalysis, it has intrinsic representation holds rich viability for the literary artist. In addition , Freud himself said that poets discovered the unconscious much before he did. The unconscious cannot be recalled at will; it can only be explored and explicated with the help of psychoanalysts through hypnosis. Another aspect of unconscious is a facilitator in a psychical apparatus, it keeps emanating certain ripples into the conscious person of the human being .

Brill (1949) stated that the unconscious includes all the psychic manifestations that the person cannot be aware of. It made of repressed material. In other words, the psychic experiences are either have been crowded out of consciousness because of their painful and impossible content, or have been repressed from the early childhood.

1.4.4 Interpretation of the Dream

Psychoanalysis has interests in different areas involved in the formation of the dream. The image of dream covers experienced real events, waking thoughts, feelings and ideas in addition to body sensation memories. from the previous days or for distant and even infantile past (Freud : 2-3).

According to Freud, Dream Interpretation is process of reading dream where the patient related it to the analyst and continues to free associate about resent events, words, memories that the mind reminds it. "The dream of Irma's Injection" was the first dream Freud analyzed using his new method "Dream Interpretation" . He convinced that any dream could be interpreted using the same way of Irma, one of his patient in real life (Freud ,1910:34-39).

In his work "*Interpretation of Dream*", a long book published in a late of 1899 Freud claimed that the notion of mental determinism contains symbolic character of neurotic free association as well as parapraxes of mental life and dreams, the two are as a neurotic symptoms to express meaning through analytic interpretations (Daniel, 2011).

Dream, according to Freud (1916), contains two different kinds of content. the manifest and the latent content. He named their relationship "Dream – work "; the process of translating the thoughts and desires in dreams.

The manifest content is the recollected dream often, it is bizarre and strong. However, the latent content in dream, the thoughts are distorted "residues " of the previous day. Freud believed that the unconscious is the major element that motivates appearance of dream formation for seeking satisfaction and wish fulfillment in the form of latent of the dream. So the dreams represent the attempt to satisfy the unconscious wish. Indeed, the interpretation of dream provides an important clue to the nature of the unconscious and the process of symptom formation (Daniel, 2011).

1.4.5 Libidinal Theory

The term "libido" used by Freud in his psychoanalysis theory to describe the sexual instinct's energy. In *his three essays* on sexuality (1903), Freud claimed that libido is both quantitative and qualitative variable. Quantitative serves as a measure of the forces of the sexual excitation, While qualitative can distinguished from other kind of psychic energy (Daniel, 2011).

Freud's libido theory can be taken as third fundamental principal of psychoanalysis (Fairbairn, 1929); it emphasizes on the strength of desire responds towards on sexual incentive. Thus, it considered as a conscious reflection of sexual motivation. Moreover, libido is deriving force of all sexual interest to seek pleasure, masturbation, or engaging in any other form of sex. This sexual motivation regarded as internal process based on neuroendocrine mechanism and it also organized by experiences and expectation learned patterns of behavior related to sexual arousal, desire, reward, and inhibition (Pfaus, 2011).

According to the libido theory, there are various zones of the body. The first zone Freud calls "erogenous zone" which pleasurable libidinal sensations arise. They include the mouth, anus, and genitalia . In addition, erogenous zones tends to become the centre of perverse satisfaction. The second zone which Freud related to sexuality, it agreed that sexual life appears at puberty (Incest, 2002) . the third and the last zone which Freud extended sexuality with accept of the libido was in relation to its objects, that sexuality has only one object which is an appropriate member of the opposite sex. This was introduced the concept of narcissism which is considered as product of ego-libido. According to libido theory such primary narcissism gradually turns to object libido in the course of development with the breast, body, and the person of the mother being its original object As a result the libido theory was a key part of Freud's wider instinct theory. And it constantly evolved over his

lifetime reaching a final embodiment in his belief in universal life and depth instincts (Freud, 1920 : 1- 84).

1.5 Psychoanalysis and Literature

Psychoanalysis and literature had a paradoxical relationship and become interdependent. According to Feldman as the literature falls in the content of psychoanalysis, the psychic also falls in the realm of literature and its logic. So the paradox which existed between the two branches ensure that both of them aim to study the hidden self, literature manifests the hidden self and the psychic is the method to explore it (Shosan, 1977).

According to Freud (1920) there are certain psychoanalytic concepts which influence the psychic of the author and their book : unconscious, the theory of psychic, interpretation of dream, and the relationship between Neurosis and creativity. He believed that artists, poets, and novelists use their creativity as a sort of therapy, they express neurotic tension through creative work which give as insight into the nature of reality and psychoanalyzing a literary work helps us to understand the unconscious of the author. Therefore, the Freudian concepts can be used in the literary work to study characters and their actions with reference to the narrative or poetic structure and to provide us a method or theory of psychic literary criticism. Thus, there is a mutual fascination between the field of psychoanalysis and literature (438).

Coleman (1976) stated that literature cannot provide any theoretical or practical basis to treat and understand the causes of abnormal behavior. It is the compliment of psychology to give different kinds of such behavior for much understanding which could be about personality dynamic, mental disorder or about the inner experiences of those who have such disorders (8).

The history of literature presented the idea of superiority of the human faculty of imagination by greats romantic poets as Sc Coleridge, William wordsworth and Percy Byasshe Chelley, this idea is reminiscence of psychoanalysis theories which included also the renaissance man Sir Phillip Sydney's belies on the moral effects of poetry (Guerin, 2012 : 126).

1.5.1 Literary Application of Freudian Psychoanalysis

Literary greatest authors as **Proust** and **Thomas Stems Eliot** explored the realm of the psyches by applying tools of symbolism, metaphor, allusion and many other seemingly psychoanalysis influences (Trilling, 1990 : 42). **William Shakespeare's hamlet** is a testament to men kind's understanding the complex of the human psyche. Freud used the term to explain hamlet's psychic problem was broad from the well known a Greek myth and its renewed a literary version (*oedipal sex*) which provided him with the notion Oedipus complex (Polkar, 2005: 167). Freud explained the indecisiveness mental torment and luck of will in Hamlet. In

avenging his murdered father through the psychoanalysis theory "Oedipus complex" **Carl Gustav Jung** leading psychologist introduced "Electra complex" for girls – Jung's label is deprecated by Freud, Jung saw the mind as a centre of conflict forces, beginning in childhood and following a developmental course throughout an individual's life. His theory of the human personality is built on the concept of a self as the true centre of the psyche which for Jung, comprises 'the totality of all psychic processes, conscious as well as unconscious' (Jacobi,1968:5). **Cervantes's Don Quixote** is another extraordinary example of a work of literature which explores the mind's vast capacities, the hero **Don Quixote's** imagination turned into customs gallery slaves into gentleman and believes himself to be a real knight. **Don Quixote** is a remarkable character who can be only understood through psychoanalysis reading.

In the psychoanalytic approach, critics see the text as if it was a kind of dream. This means that the text represses its real content behind manifest content. The critic analyzes the language and symbolism of a text to reverse the process of the dream work and arrive at the underlying latent thoughts. Psychoanalytic literary criticism focus on different aspects of the text as the author to analyze his/her life and the literary work. The characters to analyze their behaviors and their moods. The audience to explain the work for those who read it. The text itself, the theory is used to analyze the role of language and symbolism in the work.

To emphasize the importance of psychoanalysis to interpret literature and how Literature uses psychoanalysis for creative purpose to enrich the equality, value, and legitimacy of the literary text. Literature can also help us to answer our cognition; the internal structure of the self, and this transformation can be well explained through psychoanalytic criticism (437). This enables us to explore new possibilities for reading, studying and teaching literature (449).

The significance of psychoanalysis in the context of the study of art and literature had defiantly broadened the horizon of art as a subject with its various constituents. The symbols in art are the projection of hidden motives. Many critics had applied the psychoanalytic technique for analyzing the formal aspect of the art (Trilling, 1990 :166).

1.5.2 Freud Major Works

Freud was a skillful writer and a lecturer who had various creative works. The vast majority of his works have been translated, edited and extensively documented by different authors over the world. Freud's earlier works are generally more accessible as well as fundamental than his later ones, among them "*Studies on Hysteria*", "*The Interpretation of*

Dreams", "*The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*", and "*Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*".

Studies on Hysteria a book was written by Freud with Josef Breuer and published in 1895, contain of his ideas about Psychoanalysis. The book is divided into theoretical chapters and descriptions of particular cases, which is of the theory. the most significant case is Anna O; Breuer's patient; with Freud's cases who are all women who suffering of hysteria. Freud and Breuer make the believed that individual hysterical symptoms disappear when the events that forced them are brought into the open and carefully described by the patients themselves. 'Anna O' called this method "talking cure." The theoretical chapters of the book. It was Freud's idea that the precipitating traumas in hysterical patients were sexual that was to cause a division between himself and Breuer in the period after the publication of *Studies on Hysteria* (Rennison, 2001).

The Interpretation of Dreams (1900) had an important greeted when first published. In two years the book sold just over 350 copies. The principal idea of Freud's book is that dreams are the consequences of a battle between the conscious and the unconscious where the unconscious contains the thoughts and wishes that look for expression in waking life, the conscious mind represses those desires. However, because the wishes and desires have power to disturb the individual, there is the manifest dream, the dreamer remembers and recounts. Freud described what he called 'the dream-work' by which the mind disguises the material that is seeking expression and hides the latent dream behind the manifest dream. Freud identified a number of techniques of disguise, including symbolization which a range of neutral objects in dreams stand in for the sexual organs and activity, Freud paid the subject little attention in '*The Interpretation of Dreams*'. For Freud, the task of the psychoanalyst was to use methods like free association to reach the latent dream hidden behind the manifest dream just as it was to get beyond the neurotic symptoms to the unacknowledged desires that had created them his theory of dreams was clear evidence that psychoanalysis had moved beyond the treatment of the mentally distressed and was now a general theory of the human mind, applicable to all. Throughout the rest of his life, Freud continued to think that '*The Interpretation of Dreams*' was his most significant book. he wrote in a foreword to a 1931 edition of it.. Without Freud and *The Interpretation of Dreams*, much of the later research used to discredit his theories would not have existed (Rennison,2001).

The Psychopathology of Everyday Life 1901, in which Freud detailed the evidence in a favor of unconsciously motivated mistaken this work considered as one of his most popular work which is firstly appeared as an article in a medical journal. However, in 1904 it

reprinted to be a separate book and it expanded in a nine editions during twenty years (*Rennison, 2001*).

II/ Feminism

1.2.1 Definition of Feminism

Different researchers and scholars used the term feminism , and defined it differently referring to some believes, historical , and political movements. Hooks (2000) defines feminism as a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation , and oppression.

Feminism is, as stated in the National Journal or Multidisplanary Research Development, a term described as a political, economical, or cultural movement which is related to women's thoughts and aimed at achieving equal opportunities for women with the leas as well as inequality in society, in workplace, politics, sexual harassment, and race. Feminism is predominant in western societies, United State, and Europe ranging from culture to low.

Another definition for this term was initiated by Zara (2013: 21) who said that feminism in English is linked to women activism from the late of nineteenth century to the present. She claimed that women have traditionally been dehumanized by a male dominated society, which they call patriarchy; the thing that has always been better to be a man. While Chaman (1991 : 17) defines it as a mode of existence in which women are free of dependence syndrome. There is a dependence syndrome: whether it is the husband, the father or the community, or whether it is a religious group or ethnic group commitment.

1.2.2 Origin and Development

Feminism has a long story indicates women's problems and their suffering in male dominated society. The concept of "Feminism" appeared firstly in 1871. It is a medical terminology signifying feminization of men in medical text. Then, the term was used by Alexander Dumas Fils, French writer, under the subject of women behavior in a muscling way in his work entitled "L'homme femme" in 1872. While in politics, the term was firstly used to describe "the variation of women".

In the beginning of the twentieth century, the term feminism appeared in English; mainly in Britain (1910), (1920) in America, and in 1920 in the Arab world, the word originated from the Latin term "Femina" to describe women issues.

Feminism considered as a social and political movement as well as a theory which is mainly focused on women's experiences of pain and sufferance, highlights the different forms of oppression and gender differences in the society.

The term is appeared long time after women's complaint for their inferior status and demanding an amelioration in their social positions , and it has recently been applied for the women's rights groups (Freedman, 2001).

1.2.3 The Waves of Feminism

The history of feminism has passed through three main waves that can be stated as follows :

1.2.3.1 The First Wave : Votes for Women

The first wave emerged during the nineteenth century and in the early of twentieth century in the United Kingdom and United States which concerned with women's sufferance movement. Activists such as Vultrine de Cleyre and Margret Sanger focused on the rights of women such as, equally contract, the position to chattel marriage by husbands, and gaining political power. Moreover, they were still questioning for women's sexual and economic rights at that period.

This wave was able to influence other feminist movements all over the world, it gave the rights of vote to women. In 1918, Britain, parliament has passed an act that gave women who were thirty (30) years old the right to vote. Patriarchy who owned houses but in 1929, it was extended to women who are more than twenty one (21) (Susan, 1991 : 41). In the united states, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan. B, who are the leaders of this movement, claimed that the abolition of slavery passage of nineteenth (19) Amendment to the United States constitution (1919) which gave women the right to vote overall states (Rebecca, 1995).

Mary Wollstonecraft (1792), in her famous work entitled," *Vindication of the Rights of Women* " stated that the first wave of feminism in Europe considered as a revolution in itself. He believes that education is the best way for women to be in equivalence with men in society.

1.2.3.2 Second Wave : The Person is Political

The second wave refers to women's liberation movement which is campaigned to social and legal rights for women during 1960-1980. The scholar (Whelehan ,1995)declared that this activity came as a continuation of the first feminist wave which is holding sufferance in the UK and USA.

Accordingly, women's cultural and political inequalities were so complicated that women should understand aspects of their personal lives. In this era, feminists focused on

other issues as sexuality, family, the workplace, harassment, reproductive rights, defector, inequality, official legal inequality, domestic violence, and material rape.

According to Freedman (2001) who made a comparison between the two waves reached following conclusion; the wave focuses on rights as sufferance while the second wave, widely, deals with other issues of equality aiming at ending discrimination..

1.2.3.3 The Third Wave : Transversal Politics

The third wave feminism is related to different feminist's activities which began in the early 1990s until the present days. Rebecca Walker (1995 : 70) is the main figure of this wave who used this term " Third- Wave Feminism " firstly in 1992. Schneider describes the third wave as :

"A movement of liberation which is not concerned with the social political, and economic equality of women with men but with political fundamental reimagination of the whole humanity in relation to whole reality; including nonfiction creation (Schneider, 2000 : 98).

1.2.4 Feminism Branches

1.2.4.1 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is social and political philosophy, emerged in the nineteenth century, broadly used to defend the equal individual rights and liberties for women and men. They reject the sexual differences and emphasize the importance of structuring social, familial, and sexual roles.

According to Pilcher and Whelehan (2004:49), this liberal position is broadly held to be the dominant, 'common-sense' stance on feminism, applicable to the majority of women who identify as 'feminist' in some way, but do not want to overturn the social status in order to achieve better social conditions for women.

Liberal Feminists fight to have equal rights in works or education. Those feminists believe in democracy to be natural equality for the women and men. In other words, every human being has the same rights particularly every woman must have the same opportunity in developing their future life.

1.2.4.2 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism is considered as a movement emerged in the late 1960s century. Its famous leaders are T. Grace Atkinson and Shulamith Firestone. In their analysis of sexism and gender issue led to the elaborated system of male domination known as patriarchy. They argued that patriarchy is the foundation form of women's oppression. This later considered as a system of power that made the society more complexes. The major source of this concept "patriarchy" is the family and society.

Furthermore, the primary concern of this group is specializing of women's activities as the sexual harassments, rape prostitution as well as child bearing, homework, love, and marriage. They articulate that women's biology generally leads to the oppression and sexual violence by men. Therefore, it believes that women's liberation requires a biological revolution. Biology gives the rise to those psychological characteristics linked to women. Psychologists argue that the whole system must be obliged especially its biological differences. They attempt to draw lines between the biological and cultural behaviors in order to free both men and women as much as possible from their previous gender roles .

Moreover, the principle idea of this feminists is to preserve women from any kind of violence and precisely from pregnancy and child birth that think it the greatest harm over women. They propose technology to reduce this harm.

1.2.4.3 Socialist and Marxist Feminism

Socialists and Marxists argue that the family is the source of women's oppression and exploitation. According to them women would work in her home but if she works outside, she will end up with the same hard work condition as that men but with less payment. Hence, they are economically dependent to their husband. To illustrate, at the end of the nineteenth century , married women in capitalist countries were not allowed to own property under their names but using their husbands' name. As a result, they became the private property of men and the first oppressed class. They always have unpaid Work with law salary and barring jobs. Socialist feminist is an integral unit of capitalism and patriarchy system, it calls for the end of capitalism through socialist reformation of economy. Capitalism, according to socialist feminism, supports sexist status that means women with low opportunities and resources. However, these feminists came to reduce the capitalist system and replace it with socialism which tends to end economic exploitation.

They tend to eliminate all kinds of social issues of gender, sex, race, and ethnicity as well as to make equal participation for women in the economic production process with equal payment, salary for men and women (Ghorfati, 2014).

1.2.5 The Main Concepts of Feminism

1.2.5.1 Sex and Gender

Many researchers and feminist writers use the term "sex" and "gender" as a concept to indicate the socially differences between male and female or between women and men because for them it is important, to be able to distinguish between them in the academic discourses and writings. Feminists used the term "sex" to refer to biological and physiological differences between male and female such as the difference in genitalia, in male, and in female. Oakley (1972) in her book "Sex, Gender and Society", first published in 1972, claimed that " Sex" is a word that refers to the biological differences between male and female : the visible difference in genitalia, the related difference in procreative function (16).

On the other hand, the concept of "gender" in feminist writings became popular in the early 1970s. It defines and explains the difference between men and women in social terms.

Diamond (2002) indicates that gender refers to the social and cultural distinctions associated with men or women. Gender identifies the extent in which one identified as being a man or some other gender.

This concept refers to human characteristics ranging from gender roles to physical appearance that societies attribute to the notion of masculine and feminism. Gender are learned through socialization which starts very early and continues throughout our lives through education, media, families, religion, public policy, and other social institutions. Gender roles are different depending on cultures and change through times (Morris,1993).

The distinction between gender and sex is made to emphasize that every human being either men or women has a great role in the society. Each has social, cultural, and physiology factors rather than biological connotations. The proper terms for describing sex, for instance, are male and female while for gender are masculine and feminine.

This idea is tackled by Simone De Beauvoir (1949) in her book "Le Deuxieme Sex " (the second sex) who argues that one is not born a woman which means that means women's behavior should determine by society. Thus, the social construction of women has been the main factor in women's oppression. De Beauvoir's distinction between the biological sex and social gender is very essential, it has influence on the feminist theory, it encourages

researchers to maintain the quest against biological determinism between women and men. The social construction process was a principal focus of many classical feminist literary works between the 1970s and 1980s.

1.2.5.2 Oppression Theory

Oppression is a concept which describes the conflict between social groups, this leads to have a group which is oppressed, while the other must be the oppressor (Messner, 1997: 22). Many activists defined this concept among them Cudd (2006) who said that oppression is as harm through which groups of person are systematically, unfairly or unjustly constrained, burdened or reduced by any of the several forces. The feminist movement builder's dictionary defines oppression as :

A systemic social phenomenon based on the perceived and real differences among social group that involves ideological domination, institutional control, and the promulgation of the oppressor's ideology, logic system, and culture to the oppressed group. The result is the exploitation of one social group by another for the benefit of the oppressor group

(In Goodman & Schapiro, 1997 : 23).

Oppression occurs due to the differences among people in such factors as economics, gender, cultural, and religion issues. Hardiman and Jackson (2010) assert that oppression has different kinds among them : individual, institution, the social, and political.

- **Individual Oppression** : presents all actions and attitudes that reflect prejudice against a social group
- **Institutional Oppression** : this kind of oppression can be in politics, laws, rules, customs that enacted by organizations or social institutions. It harms social groups while benefits other groups in terms of religion, education and so forth.
- **Social and Cultural Oppression** : social rules, norms, languages, music, and art reinforce the belief that one social group is better than other .

1.2.5.3 Patriarchy

Patriarchy is the most important concept that expresses women's oppression. It refers to male domination, prejudice or power. In literary context, means the role of father or the oldest male over all women in the family. In other words, patriarchy is typically the older male who has legislative power over others in the social unit.

Hurtmnn (1981) defines patriarchy as a set of hierarchical social relations between men which enable them dominate over women. This term is used as a concept since the early

of the nineteenth century to refer to the domination of males over women in a given social system and as a basic concept to analyze gender. Patriarchy was not one event, as declared learner, but a process developed over a period of time from 3100B.C to 600B.C.

Patriarchy is a system which symbolizes the subordination of women in a different ways. It takes many forms as discrimination, disregard, insult, oppression, or exploitation, whether in family, in workplaces, or in society. There are many examples to illustrate how the domination of male occurs such as the preference of sons, lack of educational opportunities for women, sexual harassment in workplaces, and wife battering (Kamala, 1993).

1.2.6 Feminism and Literature

Feminism, as asserted in Hooks (2000), has a great contribution to the field of literature. It was created by a group of women who learned about it, obtained it to be their reaction against the sexism and patriarchy movement which was dominated the world in past. They created a new trends towards literature and a new needs in the social interaction.

The history of women's writing in literature passed chronologically through different times. First, it began in the eighteenth century. Then, in middle ages where it focused on the subject of women and women's rights. The major authors of this period were Christine De Pezan, Sappho and Marry Wollstonecraft. The nineteenth century involves the topic of United States women's suffrage movement. A number of authors who tackles this topic includes Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte and Elizabeth Browning in addition to others. Finally, The twentieth century to the present time, it covers various topics of feminism. The most influential figures in this era are Margret Atwood, and Virginia Woolf.

Conclusion

The present chapter provides in-depth information details about the tools of analyzing Austen's novel: *Pride and Prejudice*, which are psychoanalysis and feminism. The researchers viewed that theoretical information about these theories are necessary to equip themselves with the needed diction to successfully analyze the literary text, and to provide the research work readers with details about psychoanalysis and feminism.

Therefore, the current chapter is the platform of the practical chapter. That is, the theoretical ground constitutes the billers of the analysis of the novel to assess and measure the psychological change of the novel's characters.

Chapter Two:
The Psychology Change in the Main Characters in
Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

Introduction

In the previous chapter, Which constitutes the theoretical part of the current study, have dealt with the two theories: psychoanalysis and feminism. From the theoretical perspective, the present chapter is an attempt to apply those theories on *Pride and Prejudice* written by Jane Austen. Our concern is to interpret the novel's content and reviewing the representation of both theories' principles and themes in the target literary text.

This chapter focuses on the two protagonists; Elizabeth, the second Bennet daughter and Darcy, a rich aristocratic and a landowner man, particularly the psychological change during their personal journey. Moreover, how feminism is reflected in this novel and how Jane Austen contributes in identifying the role of women in the early nineteenth century, when women were viewed as a weak part in any community.

The first part of this chapter is dedicated to present a brief biography of the author "Jane Austen," in addition to the external and internal description of the novel by giving an overview about its chapters, themes, plot and the setting, ending with a brief summary which summarizes all the events of the novel.

While the second part presents the analyzes of the character's personalities; how they developed and change relating this with Jane Austen's real life. Moreover, we use feminism theory to analyze the role of women in *Pride and Prejudice* as well as its main issues and the reflection of this theory on the novel's characters.

Part one : Description of the Novel

2.1 The Cover Art of *Pride and Prejudice*

Generally the cover art of a book is a reader's first indication of what lies between its pages and the topics that tackled in the book. The publisher tailors the cover to target a specific readers in order to attract their interest. The cover also allows the reader to note some important motifs that are present in the novel.

Many editions are made for the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Each edition has a specific cover art. The edition on which we are going to depend on is by Wordsworth Classics with an introduction and notes by Ian Littlewood, University of Sussex, 1992. The cover designed by Robert Mathias and illustrated by C. E. Brook, 1898, the illustration coloring by Nichola Trayler. Both the front and the back cover of the novel have black color.

The characters in *Pride and Prejudice* are of great importance. Thus, the front cover points specific details about them. It presents two characters a woman who looks in a simple cloth with a long scarf on her shoulders holding a man who looks a noble person with a crutch on his right hand. *Pride and Prejudice* of Wordsworth Classics' s edition is divided

into three volumes, each one consists of about twenty chapters. The pages are about three hundred and twenty nine (329pages). In the second page of the novel, we find some information about the novel as the title, the writer, house of edition and the year of edition. The next page includes long introduction to the novel. Then a list of bibliography followed by a list of illustrations. The novel also consists of scenes which help the reader to imagine the real situation in his mind. The book ends with a list of abbreviations followed by a list of references.

2.2 Jane Austen's Biography

Jane Austen was born at Steventon in Hampshire England in December 16, the 1775. Her father George was a rector of Steventon Church. Austen was the youngest of seven children. She received her education firstly by her mother at home with her sister Cassandra in reading, writing and religion. They, Jane and her sister, continued their education for two years at boarding school and before becoming an expert needle women, they have learned French, English, Italian and music. Then Jane's reading extended a little beyond the literature of the eighteenth century. In other hand, Jane's brothers : James, the oldest, centered his education on the Latin language and its literature which helps him to be on masculine ruling class member to fulfill the requirements for entry Oxford or Cambridge Universities as well as the church. Henry, the forth son, was supported financially at St John's College Oxford by his father. However, Frank and Charles, the two youngest boys, were pocked of to the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth at around twelve years to begin their career as a midshipman (Robert, 2005).

Jane Austen started writing on early age, from 1796 to 1798. She wrote her first three novels *Northanger Abby*, *Sense and Sensibility* and *The First Impression* but no one of them was published until later. *Sense and sensibility* originally titled " Elinor and Marianne," where Jane examined the contrast between the two sisters who represent reason (sense) and emotion (sensibility) as they dealt with being forced to live on a meager amount of money after their father death and was published later in 1811. *First impression*, Jane wrote it at the age of twenty first and completed it in 1797. It was the novel that later become " pride and prejudice." Jane's father offered it to a publisher who declined to look at the manuscript then published in 1813. *Northanger Abby* which was originally titled "*Susan*" was published in 1818, satirized the Gothic novels that were popular at the time by presenting heroine whose overactive imagination and love of the Gothic novels which lead her to see histories where non exist when she stayed at Northanger abbey (Saudi, 2016 : 29).

In 1801, Austen's father retired and moved with his family to Bath, a sea resort where Jane received a proposal of marriage from their family's friend Harry Biguither, initially she accepted that but changed her mind the next day. In 1805 Jane's father died and the family's income is considerably reduced. Thus, they depended on the support of Jane's brothers. In this period, Jane stopped writing and they moved to Chowton where Jane returned back to her work again. She wrote three new novels "*The Mansfield Part*" which was published in 1811-1813, "*Emma*" in 1815 and "*Persuasion*" that was in 1817 and began "*South Sandition*" in 1817(Robert,2005).

During Austen's life, only her family knew of her authorship of these novels, she wrote behind the door that creaked when visitors approached; this warning allowed her to hide manuscripts before anyone could enter. Though publishing anonymously prevented her from acquiring an authorial reputation, that also enabled her to preserve her privacy at a time when English society associated a female's entrance into the public sphere with reprehensible loss of femininity (Saudi, 2016).

In May 1817, Jane suffered from a health disorder called Addison's disease. She travelled to Winchester to receive a treatment and she died there on July 18, 1817 at the age of forty one years old(Robert, 2005).

2.3 The Synopses of the Book

Pride and Prejudice is one of the most popular romantic novels written by Jane Austen which she called it "Her Own Darling Child". She started writing it when she was twenty one years old and it was published in 1813. It is the story of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet and the five unmarried daughters: Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitty and Lydia. Mrs. Bennet is desperate to see them all married. The family lives in estate of Longbourn in Hertfordshire a rural district about thirty miles from London, with a little money. Since Mr. Bennet has no sons, the estate will pass after his death to his cousin Mr. Collins. A wealthy young gentleman named Charles Bingley, a new arrival, has rented the manor of Netherfield Park. He falls in love with Jane the oldest, beautiful Bennet's daughter. However, his close friend Mr. Darcy is less pleased with the evening and haughtily refuses to dance with Elizabeth, who makes everyone view him as arrogant obnoxious. After weeks, Mr. Darcy finds himself attracted to Elizabeth's charm and intelligence. Jane's friendship with Mr. Bingley also continues to burgeon, and Jane pays a visit to the Bingley house.

On her journey to the house, Jane is caught in a downpour and catches a cold, forcing her to stay at Netherfield for several days. In order to tend to Jane, Elizabeth hikes through muddy fields and arrives with a spattered dress, much to the disdain of the snobbish Miss Bingley,

Charles Bingley's sister. Miss Bingley's spite only increases when she notices that Darcy whom she is pursuing, pays quite a bit of attention to Elizabeth. When Elizabeth and Jane return home, Mr. Collins who is a young clergyman stands to inherit Mr. Bennet's property, visits them. He is a pompous fool, he makes a proposal of marriage to Elizabeth but refuses it. Meanwhile, the other Bennet girls have become friendly with militia officers stationed in a nearby town. Among them, there is Wickham, a handsome young soldier who is friendly toward Elizabeth and tells lies about how Darcy cruelly cheated him out of an inheritance.

Bingley and Darcy return to London, and Mr. Collins has become engaged to Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth's best friend then get married. As the winter progresses, Jane visits the city to see friends (hoping also that she might see Mr. Bingley) where Darcy professes his love and proposes a shocking proposal of marriage which Elizabeth quickly refuses. She tells Darcy that she considers him arrogant and unpleasant, then scolds him for steering Bingley away from Jane and disinheriting Wickham.

Darcy leaves her but shortly thereafter delivers letter to her in which, he admits that he urged Bingley to distance himself from Jane, but claims he did so only because he thought their romance was not serious. As for Wickham, he informs Elizabeth that the young officer is a liar and that the real cause of their disagreement was Wickham's attempt to elope with his young sister, Georgiana. With this revelations, Elizabeth begins to see Darcy in a new light. Shortly, thereafter the youngest Bennet sister Lydia elopes with Wickham. The news are met with great alarm by Elizabeth since the scandalous affair which is unlikely to end in marriage could ruin the reputation of the other Bennet sisters. When Elizabeth tells Darcy that he persuades Wickham to marry Lydia offering him money. Despite Darcy's attempt to keep his intervention secret, Elizabeth knows about his action. At the encouragement of Darcy, Bingley subsequently returns to Netherfield and becomes engaged to Jane. Finally, Darcy proposes again to Elizabeth and she accepts then both Jane and Elizabeth get married.

2.4 The Characters of the Novel

As any literary text, Jane Austen novel *Pride and Prejudice* includes a number of key and minor characters :

2.4.1 The Main Characters

Elizabeth Bennet

Elizabeth is the second daughter in the Bennet family, She is twenty years old. Austen provides few details of the character through dialogue, thoughts, and actions. Darcy described her as "*pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman*" (Austen, 1813:25). Elizabeth is the encourage girl. Reading books is her favorite hobby.

Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy

Mr. Darcy is the second protagonist in the novel as Elizabeth Bennet. He is the owner of the Pemberly house. Elizabeth notes Darcy at first as "*tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me*" (Austen, 183 : 11). Darcy is described as a "*fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien*"(Austen, 1813: 10).

Mr. Darcy is an England man who looks proud, gentleman with a little smile. He is always serious, talks only when it is needed; people think that he is unpleasant man. Mr. Darcy is a rich man in the novel, it is very clear from his clothes, he always wears black trousers, western style shirt and coat with a dark boot. He has a dark hair, pointed nose, sharp eyes with white skim. He is a handsome man ever.

2.5 Novel's Key Themes

The novel has various themes according to the way different readers are able to conclude the idea of the writer's mind, among them sisterhood, pride, prejudice and the most important one marriage :

2.5.1 Sisterhood

Austen believes in friendship relations in her life. She was very close to her sister Cassandra, as Elizabeth in "*pride and prejudice*" who is very close to her eldest sister Jane. They easily understand each other. They always discuss their life events and feelings. Therefore, they feel confident in each other. In the novel, Jane says "to take the good of everybody's character and make it still better and say nothing of the bad" (Austen, 1813 : 19). Here Elizabeth describes her sister, Jane, says that she likes to take only the good things of people, and she does not say anything bad about others (Bloom, 2005 : 23). Austen likewise loves her sister because she is very innocent from her point of view.

2.5.2 Pride

Derived from the title of the novel, one of main themes Austen deals with in her novel, is pride which generally means a feeling of deep pleasure derived from one's own achievements either from one's close associates, qualities or possessions that are widely admired.

Pride feature presents in Mr. Darcy's attitudes at the ball when he proudly ignores Elizabeth and the invited people and is isolated from them because they are from the same social class. Elizabeth also shows pride when she refuses to dance with Mr. Darcy's and answered him "*sir, I have not the least intention of dancing. I entreat you not to suppose that I moved this way in order to beg for a partner*" (Austen, 1813 : 32).

2.5.3 Prejudice

One of the most important themes in the novel is prejudice which means to judge people based on their appearances. To illustrate from the novel, this theme is clearly factorized when Elizabeth pre-judges Mr. Darcy out of without knowing more about his personality.

She considers him as an arrogant; she says : " *I wonder that the very pride of this Mr. Darcy has not made him just to you! If from no better motive, that he should not have been too proud to be dishonest—for dishonesty I must call it*" (Austen, 183 : 50). This quote shows that she dislikes him because of his pride.

Another situation of Elizabeth 's prejudice is her judgment on Wickham as a gentleman from the first meeting. At the end of the story, Elizabeth realizes her mistakes of Mr. Darcy, she learns a good lesson that she must not judge the book from its cover.

2.5.4 Marriage

In the eighteenth century, it was a very important issue for the unmarried women to find suitable husband. This issue was very critical one at that time because of the social status . Thus, in our novel the marriage is one of the most central axes that Jane Austen focused on.

Different kinds of marriages are presented in "*Pride and Prejudice*". Jane Austen wants to show the truesocial problems during her time and its characteristics (Pei, 2014 : 148). She believes that marriage should be based on the real love instead of external factors, pressure or money.

The three (3) types of marriages based on motives are dealt with in the novel are :

Marriage of Profit: Lydia and Wickham

The marriage between Lydia and Wickham failed from the beginning as it was not based on love but profit. Lydia, the youngest Bennet' s family, believes that Wickham will love her till the end of her life. The silly girl will never know the truth that Wickham did not love her, he has just used her to get money from Darcy . Lydia and Wickham represent a marriage for superficial purposes.

Jane Austen tells us that marriage based on profit will never succeed and ends up with separation and divorce . Lydia story is a phase of woman suffering in a manhood society.

Marriage Based of Love: Jane and Bingley

Jane and Bingley' s wedding was based on love; Jane is the beautiful Bennet' s daughters who falls in love with Mr. Bingley, the rich gentleman, from the first time in the dance party

when he asks her to dance with him twice. The marriage between Jane and Bingley finally has a happy ending.

Darcy and Bingley misunderstood Jane's feelings, they think Jane did not have the same feeling as Bingley's because she hides her feelings out of fear of being hurt. Jane spent more efforts explaining her feelings towards him. She was despised by Bingley's sister because of the different family social status. After a time, Darcy comes back to Netherlands . In this time, many misunderstandings are opened.

In other scenes, the marriage between Elizabeth and Darcy, who also based on real love; Elizabeth is the protagonist of the novel, the most intelligent daughter as her father describes her, "*they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters*" (Austen, 813 : 7). All the time, they disagree with each other.

Jane Austen represents her belief through this couple " Darcy and Elizabeth ". She informs us that we have to know the true personality of our partner before we decide to spend the rest of our lives with him. on this way, There are only happy and successful marriage can be made.

Lady Catherine states that their marriage would be the most unsuitable one; but Elizabeth does not share that opinion, she says: "In marrying your nephew, I should not consider myself as quitting that sphere. He is a gentleman; I am a gentleman's daughter; so far we are equal"(Austen, 1813 : 395).

Marriage of Security: Charlotte Lucas and Collins

Collins is the cousin of the Bennet' s family, and the man who will inherit the Bennet property. Thus, his target is to marry one of the Bennet' s daughters but they refuses. However, Charlotte is the best friend of Elizabeth and she only thinks to get married.

Both of Collins and charlotte think that the concept of the marriage is the happiness in terms of a comfortable life (Toawo, 2008:14). Charlotte believes that no good chance in life concerning marriage however she accepts her first proposal of marriage from Mr. Collins (Pei, 2014).

Part II : The Psychological Change in the Main Characters in the Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

2.2.1 The Id Ego and Superego in *Pride and Prejudice*

Pride and Prejudice reflects the power of love of the main characters. The author considers the three parts of the personality: id , ego, and superego as significant elements which interact with each other to build the main character' s personality.

Jane Austen focuses on both internal and external conflicts inside the personalities of the main characters; Mr. Darcy and Mrs. Elizabeth in order to investigate their psychological change, we should revisit Freud's human psyche :

2.2.2.1 The Id

The id is the basic system of personality that aims to fulfill the needs which are desired by a human to avoid pain. In our story, there are various situations of this part of the human psyche of the two protagonists.

Elizabeth's personality marks two situations of the id. The first situation is shown when she refuses to dance with Mr. Darcy in the ball at Netherfield which held by Mr. Bingley, because of his pride. He was an arrogant person from a high class that makes her dislikes him. Also her friend Mrs. Lucas does not like his personality, and she said : "*It does not matter if he's silenced Mrs. Long,*" said Miss Lucas, "*but, I hope he's going to dance with Eliza.*" *I'll promise you, I'll never dance with him, Mamma*" (Austen , 1813 : 32).

The second situation of the id is seen when Charlotte wanted Jane to marry Bingley, she said : "*Yes, with all my heart I hope Jane was lucky, and if they get married tomorrow I hope she will get the same chance of happiness with Bingley*" (Austen, 1813 : 37).

Darcy, a second main protagonist, she was admired by the beauty of Elizabeth and her personality. The two situations; Darcy as an arrogant man and his feelings towards Elizabeth create a contradiction in his personality between the id, in which he wants to obtain the pleasure in his life, and the superego, in which he wants to change his attitudes to be better at the end as he wants Elizabeth to be besides him.

2.2.1.2 The Ego

The second part of the human psyche is the ego, its function is to decide the appropriate action and regulate the id. In this story, the ego occurs when Mr. Darcy asks Elizabeth about her view concerning persons, who laugh at a certain kind people, with his intentions of Miss Bingley satirical action .Elizabeth dislikes that, she stated :

"there are people like that, but I expect myself not part of them. I wish myself never laugh at those kind and thoughtful. Fools, washy, crazy and talk nonsense. Oh, I will laugh at them whenever I can. But clearly, you're not included in their class" (Austen, 1813 : 89).

2.2.1.3 The Superego

The last part of the mind controls the individual. It is the responsible for what a person can or cannot do. In the novel, the superego plays a great role to determine the activities of the major characters in their lives. First is shown when Elizabeth devotes all her interests on

reading that allows her to get a good style of speech. Moreover, it was shown also with Mr. Darcy who wants to change his attitudes to build his love.

Through the use of the psychoanalysis approach, Jane explains the psyche of the main characters, Darcy and Elizabeth in which pride and prejudice of love exists in life. She declares that anyone can change the bad behaviors to achieve love.

2.2.2 The Psychological change in the Main Characters

Austen, in her novel, emphasizes on the psychological changes of the main characters : Elizabeth, Darcy.

2.2.2.1 Elizabeth Bennet

Elizabeth nicknamed "lizzy" , the female protagonist of Jane Austen's novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" is one of the most famous characters in the literary text. Elizabeth does not hesitate to convey her views. She is confident in her conversations and sure of her opinions (Austen, 1813 : 186). By the time, she possesses a respectful mode in her interactions with the others.

Elizabeth is her fathers' favorite daughter. She is clever with a unique personality in contrast to the ladies of that era. For her mother, Mrs. Bennet she is not that special personality as she claims: "*she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good humored as Lydia*" (Austen, 1813 : 5).

Elizabeth is not a simple woman; she always fights to get what she wants or believes in . She has a sharp tongue, she directly expresses her opinions. For instance, in her conversation with Lady Catherine the rich, and strong women, she asked her about her views on the social rules, Elizabeth does not hesitate to tell her that she refuses the actual situation of women besides, it is unfair to be in the second level after the man as the society forced her to be. In this framework, Elizabeth claims : "*But really, Ma'am, I think it would be very hard upon younger sisters, that they should not have their share of society and amusement because the elder may not have the means or inclination to marry early. The last born has as good a right to the pleasures of youth as the first. And to be kept back on such a motive!- I think it would not be very likely to promote sisterly affection or delicacy of mind*" (Austen, 1813 : 187).

Austen's novel tackles Mr. Darcy's pride, and Elizabeth Bennet's prejudice against him. Elizabeth claims that she is proud of herself; she says that when her closest friend Lucas claimed that he has the right to be pride Elizabeth answered : "*That is very true, and I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine*" (Austen, 1813 :18). This quote indicates

that Elizabeth dislikes Mr. Darcy because he hurts her pride when he said that she is not pretty enough to dance with him.

Elizabeth suffers from the prejudice, a prejudice person who judges people quickly although he has not enough background about them, and gives negative opinions about them. This is the case of Elizabeth, from the first time at the dancing party, she judges Mr. Darcy after being accompanied him only for few minutes. Her opinion is clear stated when she said : "*I am sure we never read the same books, or not with the same feelings*" (Austen, 1813 : 75).

Wickham tells her of his story with Mrs. Darcy's bad behavior she directly believes him because of her prejudice towards Darcy, in addition to her previous judge on Wickham as a gentleman and says : " I had supposed him to be despising his fellow-creatures in general, but did not suspect him of descending to such malicious revenge, such injustice, such in humanity as this" (Austen, 1813 : 65).

In the human nature, many changes can occur during their growth, Elizabeth also examines that when she receives a letter from Mr. Darcy telling her all the facts and clarifying misunderstandings points that makes Elizabeth refuses his love. At the first reading , she felt upset but still prejudice particularly against Darcy as the narrator says: "*she wished to discredit it entirely*" (Austen, 1813 : 159).

The second time when she rereads the letter carefully, in addition to her impression about Mr. Darcy's house, and the way of how his housekeeper is talking about his generosity, and kindness. She realizes that she was wrong. Hence, her prejudice is totally removed. Elizabeth always wants to be fair with all people that is why she feels that she is mortified to Darcy, and she regrets as the narrator says : "*absolutely ashamed of herself of neither Darcy nor Wickham could she think, without feeling that she had been blind, partial, prejudiced, absurd*" (Austen, 1813 : 230).

2.2 .2.2 Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy

Mr. Darcy is the male protagonist of the story who suffers from pride of being upper-class which appears at the ball. He immediately disliked by everyone because he criticized the party, and the people, specially Elizabeth as he refuses to dance with her and says : "*At such an assembly as this it would be insupportable. Your sisters are engaged, and there is not another woman in the room whom it would not be a punishment to me to stand up with*" (Austen, 1813 : 11). This quote shows that Mr. Darcy's is uncomfortable of being in such public situation in the countryside. Therefore, he does not want to contact them.

Darcy can defend himself based on his situation in life, the way he was brought up, no tolerance towards the vulgarity apparent in the behavior of the Bennet Family. He does not think that Elizabeth will retort him because he believes that it is an honor for her to marry a

gentleman as what the whole society believe in that era. Unfortunately, Elizabeth refuses him; she was honest, and told him about her real feelings. He was disappointed with angry because he cannot understand why she reacts in this way.

Darcy's acknowledgement of his luck is his gain. The moment he realizes why he falls below Elizabeth's idea of a "gentleman", as she refuses the proposal, he starts analyzing his behavior. He finds out that what he publicly practices is against what he privately believes. He may disregard Elizabeth as "not handsome enough to tempt [him]" (Austen, 1813 : 9). Yet in the next meeting, he suffers from the same infliction that he had earlier inflicted on her. When next time, he sets his eyes upon her, he feels a "very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow" (Austen, 1813 : 24).

By the end of Chapter 33, Darcy ceased to fight with Elizabeth, and began to change and viewed him differently. Since the truth of Wickham's assertions emergence in addition to his misunderstanding of Jane's feelings. And the cause of this change is his love to Elizabeth.

When Elizabeth finally has realized that Darcy is right, she comments particularly on his judgment, information, and knowledge of the world. As spread from the novel events, Darcy is an loving brother trusted by Georgiana, a wise and generous property-owner in addition to his good relation to his friend Bingley. He help to Lydia indicates his generosity.

Darcy is unaware of the changes that makes his thought various toward different persons. For instance, Miss Bingley noticed, his love not only transformed his attitudes towards other people, but enables him to trust someone for the first time. He does not beg her attention, but without [...] humbling himself he demand [s] "her attention and feelings" (Austen, 1813 : 185). He wants to secure Elizabeth's good opinion without losing his grace. He tries to fight back this desire because marriage with Elizabeth means that he has to act against his "will", "reason" and "character" (Austen, 1813 : 180). He started witnessing the faults in her personal attitudes then in her family, and finally in her connections that are overcome by the strength at force that he has to confess "In vain have I struggled. It will not do" (Austen, 1813 : 178). Elizabeth's love educates him to look beyond himself. The social construction of class distinction is really strongly uncalculated in him. That makes him disdainful toward the "inferiority" of her "connections" (Austen, 1813 : 182).

In addition to his pride, he has prejudice. He sees appearance quickly however, he does not give notice. He learns to recognize his precedence after she has rejected his first proposal.

To summaries, Darcy and Elizabeth are the ones who present the true love in the novel. Darcy is the hero. He stands the central character above all the other male characters in the novel. His personality contrasts with Elizabeth's, but forming a true unity. He is as much the

centre of the novel as Elizabeth is, though it is not seen through his eyes. He represents the ideal: intelligent, rational, a handsome, wealth, and the perfect partner for the novel's heroine.

2.2.3 Jane Austen's Psychological Change

In her novel, Austen chooses the themes that show her thought; particularly. her opinion about woman status in that era; she defends the women's right to have an equal life with men that is why all her protagonists are female. She criticizes the inequality between genders by driving audience attention to the rights, and opportunities that men have in society.

Austen covers the problems of woman, and gives importance to construct the appropriate characters to express the female voice. As Nicholas Marsh(1998) claims that many of Austen's characters are brilliant because they have a distinctive way of expressing their thoughts. While constructing the characters of her novels, Jane previously has understood the psychology of both women and men. She uses her observations about femininity, and masculinity. Therefore, all her characters male, or female serve Austen's aim which is to regulate equal opportunities between genders. That means, Austen's characters interact one another, and they learn from each other. Thus, sisterhood has a crucial part in her novels in terms of reacting against the patriarchal ideologies. In other word, Austen shows an independent heroines, and heroes although they suffer from lack of self-education as Elizabeth to say their opinions about the social norms, and made them interact with each other in order to present the differences, and unconventional behaviors.

Characterization in Austen's novels is important to acknowledge her satiric views about the image of women as secondary human beings in the man dominated societies. Each character is constructed delicately in order to highlight the individuality of women, which necessitates an understanding of feminine psychology. Similarly, Nicholas Marsh (1998) comments on the issue, and argues that Austen's novels often convey major themes of self-deception and self-knowledge. The style of characterization has a psychological dimension which is created within a novel. Also, the writer observes, and reports her characters' behavior. Therefore, a detailed analysis of the characters' inner worlds, and reactions to the events is crucial so as to understand the construction of Austen's characters. Marsh asserts :

Jane Austen does not only report characters' feelings, their thoughts and decisions; but the text is dominated by the formulated, conscious level of mind: what characters think to themselves and how they reason their decisions rather than the complex, self-contradictory impulses and sudden unexplained emotions (Austen, 1813: 28).

Some critics remark that Austen personality is almost similar to her character Elizabeth; moreover, they declare that Austen psychic mirror is the thoughts of Elizabeth. Both Elizabeth and her creator share the same sense of ironic style; they say things that they do not mean exactly, and they use it either direct or indirect.

The first example of Austen's irony is her first line where she creates an ironic narrative voice. Moreover, when she named Mr. Bennet as a "true philosopher" because of his calm, and tolerance of his wife complaints. Also, she refers to the acceptance of Mr. Collins and Charlotte as a "fire and independence" because Mr. Collins proposes to marry Charlotte the day after her rejecting to Mrs. Bennet's Family. In addition, her use of indirect irony as when she presents it in the form of the narrator Elizabeth's feelings towards Darcy, she says :

If gratitude and esteem are good foundations of affection, Elizabeth's change of sentiment will be neither improbable nor faulty. But if otherwise, if the regard springing from such sources is unreasonable or unnatural, in comparison of what is so often described as arising on a first interview with its object, and even before two words have been exchanged, nothing can be said in her defense, except that she had given somewhat of a trial to the latter method, in her partiality for Wickham and that its ill-success might perhaps authorize her to seek the other less interesting mode of attachment (Austen, 1813 : 279).

This quote shows the narrator's view about Elizabeth feelings, it indicates that Austen used the expression of "*But if otherwise*" ironically because she believes in danger of love from the first insight, at the end of the quotation, the expression of "*other less interest*" here, Austen refers to Elizabeth first attraction to Wickham.

Another use of ironic language is at the end of the novel when she stated : "*Happy for all her maternal feelings was the day on which Mrs. Bennet got rid of her two most deserving daughters*"(Austen, 1813 : 385). Here, Austen want to tell the readers that the happiness of each mother is to see her daughters with their husbands, but she uses the verb "*got rid*" and applies it to human kinds.

Similar to her creator, Elizabeth uses ironic language also in many situations such as when she was speaking with her closest sister Jane, she answered her : "*He is also handsome ... which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can. His character is thereby complete*"(Austen,1813 : 14). In this case, Elizabeth talks about Mr. Bingley as if it was his handsome as matter of self-control. Another situation of ironic style, when Elizabeth refuses Jane to be her sister-in-law she informs her : "*if upon matured liberation, you find that the misery of disobliging his two sisters is more than equivalent to the happiness of being his*

wife, I advise you using all means to refuse him"(119); the irony is using the "misery " combined to the word "disobliging".

When we compare Austen's life with Elizabeth, we find many similarities, critics show that they were independent young women. Both believe in marrying for love, and find difficult to marry for another reason such as money, or social status ; that is what Austen wants to say using her character Elizabeth. Also ,both show significant intelligence, and smartness for women in their age. Concerning financially class, they were from middle class struggling to have a better life. Jane believes in sisterhood ; she was close to her sister Cassandra, the same thing is for Elizabeth, she is very close to her eldest sister Jane.

Austen strongly hated Tom Lefroy whom she believes to be an arrogant man , and self-absorbed. Eventually, it was Tom Lefroy who won over Austen's heart. In "*Pride and Prejudice*",Elizabeth initially dislikes the character of Mr. Darcy as she finds him pride and cold. As the story progresses, she becomes more obsessed by Darcy to whom , she ultimately gives her heart.

Jane was pursued by Mr. Wisely who desired her hand in marriage. Elizabeth undergoes a similar situation with her cousin Mr. Collins. Jane finds a great amount of value in money, their interest is finding husband who Can lack social graces. Both underwent hostility from highly regarded, pompous women. Other aspect that Jane struggled with the anger of Mrs. Gresham after turning down her nephew's proposal of marriage. Elizabeth disappointed the Lady Catherine de Bourgh after turning down Collins.

2.2.4 Feminism Analysis in Austen's Novel "*Pride and Prejudice*"

Men and women in society are not equal, women get less of social status, material and opportunities for self-actualization than men. They depend on men in their life. Langermann and Brantley(Ritzer & Goodmann, 2004) state that Liberal Feminism is the response of gender in equality that all men and women are created equal in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Thus, Liberal Feminism is the values of individualism, freedom , and equality of opportunity.

2.2.4 .1 Issues of Feminism Reflected in the *Pride and Prejudice* Novel by Jane Austen

This part discusses the asymmetry between man and woman in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel. It covers about social, economic, and education asymmetries.

2.2.4 .1.1 Social Irregularity

The Effect of Patriarchy Culture

Jane Austen in this novel presents the society who have the materialistic nature is always obsessed with money, and position. The novel includes information about social hierarchical

system which was based on primogeniture system where the inheritance is given to the first male child only, while the other boys and girls looking for treasure, and the throne itself without any heritage from their parents, this issue causes discrimination mainly against women as illustrated in the following dialogue between Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Collins:

But the fact is, that being, as I am, to inherit this estate after the death of your honored father who, however, may live many years longer, I could not satisfy myself without resolving to choose a wife from among his daughters, that the loss to them might be as little as possible, when the melancholy event takes place—which, however, as I have already said, may not be for several years.(Austen, 1813)

The position of women in terms of inheritance is weak. Inheritance is Primogeniture lead to discrimination between men and women. Jane through the style of satire portrays the Mather Mrs. Bennet, and her fears; what if her daughters do not find suitable husbands, to present the atmosphere of Europe in nineteenth century , and to describe the social condition at that time (Suaidi, 2016 : 98).

The Limitations of Women's Rights

"*Pride and Prejudice*" events manifests different social phenomenon. The limitations of women's rights are the main discussed issue at that time. At the beginning of the novel, Elizabeth does not have the right to look for suitable husband by herself . In addition , there are no women travel alone ,they consider a women who travel without men inappropriate women. As illustrated in the novel :

To walk three miles, or four miles, or five miles, or whatever it is, above her ankles in dirt, and alone, quite alone! What could she mean by it? It seems to me to show an abominable sort of conceited independence, a most country-town indifference to decorum (Austen, 1813: 43).

To explain, Elizabeth walks alone for miles by foot under heavy rain to take care of her ill sister in Mr. Bingley's house. Due to the heavy rain and long path, she arrives with dirty clothes. Mr. Bingley accepts the arrival of Elizabeth but in the same time, he does not accept her behavior of traveling alone and consider it inappropriate and repulsive. In other hand, Mr. Darcy does not interest about her if she decides to walk alone as far as five miles but he gets a sense of discrimination against her because of her dirty dress.

Elizabeth was really anxious to see her sister. The carriage was being used and she decided to walk. How silly you are!' cried her mother. You will be covered with mud when you get there. You will not be fit to be seen. I shall be fit to see Jane which is all I want. It is only three miles. I

shall be back for dinner.' She went alone, quickly crossing field after field' (Austen, 1813: 24).

The above cited quote reveals Elizabeth's courage and strength to be equal with men. Elizabeth decides to walk alone across fields; she can stand up by herself without men's help.

Therefore, these events present the limits of women's rights that everything is done by women is always offended from men (Suaidi, 2016 : 92).

2.2.4.1.2 Economic Irregularity

The novel photographs the materialistic society which based on wealth and social status. Families that have daughters are always looking for rich husbands to get comfortable and happy life. Thus, the social condition of women is influenced by male dominance. As the case of Elizabeth who is forced by her mother to marry a rich husband; no matter if she loves him or not. So in this case, Jane shows how everything is measured by money. Therefore, girls of Longbourn aim to attract the rich men.

"You are very kind, I am sure; and I wish with all my heart it may prove so, for else they will be destitute enough. Things are settled so oddly. You allude, perhaps, to the entail of this estate. Ah! sir, I do indeed. It is a grievous affair to my poor girls, you must confess. Not that I mean to find fault with you, for such things I know are all chance in this world. There is no knowing how estates will go when once they come to be entailed"
(Austen, 1813 : 80).

The above quote is a statement of Mrs. Bennet to Mr. Collins discussing the situation of her daughters when the hereditary law. She says that when she dies Mr. Collins is the only cousin to inherit the Bennet family because they have no son. Moreover, this statement shows that the Bennet family will get miserable life if its wealth is passed to Mr. Collins. It is very clear that Mrs. Bennet is materialistic woman; she can do anything to make her five daughters happy. She thought to marry Mr. Collins one of her daughters (Suaidi, 2016).

2.2.4.1.3 Education Irregularity

This part explains the issue of equal education between different social classes in society. The novel portrays British society at that era where there is a sort of inequity between the upper class and the middle class in society. That situation well illustrated by lady Catherine when she heard that Elizabeth and her sister get their education at home without tutor. Then, assumed to her that Elizabeth's family does not prioritize education. In this case, lady Catherine is from high class disregarded Elizabeth's education on the ground of her family that comes from low social status. The educational asymmetry between Elizabeth with Lady

Catherine happens as a result of social status's difference. The following quotation presents that :

"Then, who taught you? Who attended to you? Without a governess, you must have been neglected. 'Compared with some families, I believe we were; but such of us as wished to learn never wanted the means. We were always encouraged to read, and had all the masters that were necessary. Those who chose to be idle certainly might "(207). 'Every person, I believe, has some special fault of character which even the best education cannot entirely cure. 'And your fault is a tendency to hate everybody"(3)

2.2.4.2 The Roles of Woman in the "Pride and Prejudice "Novel

2.2.4.2 .1 Women Against Patriarchy Culture

British women in the nineteenth century use different forms of resistance in order to fight the patriarchy system that was dominated by men. In the novel , many forms of resistance carried out by the Elizabeth against discriminatory treatment that come as a result of men's domination over years. The following novel extract illustrated that :

"Upon my word, sir,' cried Elizabeth, 'your hope is a rather extraordinary one after my declaration. I do assure you that I am not one of those young ladies (if such young ladies there are) who are so daring as to risk their happiness on the chance of being asked a second time. I am perfectly serious in my refusal. You could not make ME happy, and I am convinced that I am the last woman in the world who could make you so. Nay, were your friend Lady Catherine to know me, I am persuaded she would find me in every respect

To explain, Elizabeth presents different images, views, and expectation of society about women. However, Elizabeth refuses Mr. Collins in spite of his material because she does not love him.

2.2.4.2.2 Women as a Second Person

British women were considered as a second person; weak , and have no abilities in many fields like education and economy. Thus, the discrimination against women is a common issue in societies which considered women as a second person after men.

*"I'm thinking about story,' replied Elizabeth. 'Behavior' hurts my feelings. What underlies Vigilante attitude itself is it?"(Austen, 1813 : 276).*This part of conversation explains the situation of Elizabeth when she got abominable treatment from Mr. Darcy. She gets insult and feels herself as a second person who can be easily hurt and even intimidated by men.

The following quotes also illustrates the position of woman as a second person. *"I certainly shall not. You know how I detest it, unless I am Particularly acquainted with my partner. At such an assembly as this it would be insupportable. Your sisters are engaged, and there is not another woman in the room whom would not be a punishment to stand up with."*(Austen,1813: 13)

2.2.4.2.3 Woman Change Society's View

British people are materialistic; most parents use their daughters as a means to get happy and rich life through marriage. They believe that marrying their daughters with wealthy men is good way to achieve their goal. Jane Austen shows this through her character 'Mrs. Bennet', who is only interested about finding rich men to her five daughters. The society's view is changed by the main character Elizabeth. She ensures that marriage is not a good way to change ones social status as she said :*'I never considered the distance as the reason for a wedding. I would never say that Mrs. Collins took the decision because he would live adjacent to the family'. (Austen , 264).*

2.2.5 Effects of Feminism Experienced by the Main Character of *Pride and Prejudice* **Statement 1**

Elizabeth :Indeed, Mr. Collins, all praise of me will be unnecessary. You must give me leave to judge for myself, and pay me the compliment of believing what I say. I wish you very happy and very rich, and by refusing your hand, do all in my power to prevent your being otherwise.

In making me the offer, you must have satisfied the delicacy of your feelings with regard to my family, and may take possession of Longbourn estate whenever it falls, without any self-reproach. (Austen, 1813 : 147)

This statement expresses Elizabeth's rights, she claims individualism and her right to take her own decision as well as choosing her man to pursuit happiness. Thus, she rejects Mr. Collins' proposal of marriage. By this way she avoids the entailment system and keep her decision.

Statement 2

Elizabeth : I do assure you sir, that I have no pretension whatever to that kind of elegance which consists in tormenting a respectable man. I would rather be paid the compliment of being believed sincere. I thank you again and again for the honor you have done me in your proposal, but to accept them is absolutely impossible. My feelings in every respect forbid it. Can I speak plainer? Do not consider me now as an elegant female intending to plague

you, but a rational creature speaking the truth from herheart (Austen, 1813:148).

By this statement , Elizabeth expresses her freedom in expressing herself as a woman who has moral and right to speak and do what she has to do in order to develop herself as a human being.

In her novels, Austen deals with feminism issues .Thus , many critics approach her as feminist. her society differed so greatly from present. it would be foolish to ignore the feminist presence in Austen's time. Though it is unlikely that Austen would have been introduced the term "feminism" in her time (Jones: 284), the concept itself would not have been foreign to her. Women's rights were a contentious topic during the eighteenth century , and certainly were something with which Austen concerned herself. Gary Kelly insightfully remarks that "feminism is always socially and historically particular, advancing the rights and claims of women within specific historical, social, and cultural conditions" (Austen, 1813 : 19).

Indeed, though Austen's novels might not reflect the goals of twenty-first century feminism, elements of eighteenth century feminism cannot simply be deemed nonexistent in her work. And as Margaret Kirkham argues in *Jane Austen, Feminism and Fiction*, "it is possible to see Austen in a different light if we change our historical perspective on the Austen novels and consider them in the context of eighteenth century feminist ideas and of the Feminist Controversy of the turn of the eighteenth century"(Austen, 1813 : 11). Taking a moment to ponder what, exactly, constitutes eighteenth century feminism and separating that from modern feminist ideals allows for an objective analysis of the situation, making the feminist leanings in Austen's novels even more apparent.

2.2.6 Women in Jane's Society

Jane Austen lived in Britain during the eighteenth century and the nineteenth century. At that time, the question about women's right to vote arose, but not a great advantage come (McCord & Purdue: 2007, 365). women had no rights even the education, or to have a independent fortune. Moreover, the women were have no importance outside their home, and the most important issue for them is to find a wealthy husband to live in happiness. Jane shows those facts in her novels. The opening sentence of the novel shows this reality where Austen displays her understanding , her world, and the human relations; a single rich man with a good fortune lives in neighbor where there are many unmarried girls and their interest is to married him.

Austen uses her characters to describe the status of women, and to presents the social morality of her era. For instance, Elizabeth's opinion about marriage that was opposed to the

main social norms at that time. Elizabeth is the character who is closer to the author's personality and thoughts, especially in her youth. She speaks for Jane's opinions, and is not afraid to speak her mind, just like Jane did with her novels. Even if we see some traits that could make the novels completely against that type of society, it looks like Jane finished the novels according to what was established, apparently accepting that kind of society, and its mistakes.

2.2.7 Feministic Strategies in Jane Austen's Novels

Austen uses two ways to show the feministic strategies, which are narrative content and characterization. In narrative content, Austen concentrates on women's daily life, love, and marriage. She chooses young girls to describe herself at that period. In characterization, Austen uses the female figures to be the main characters of her novel, and makes them the centers of the stage. She describes women as what they really are, and advocates a new idea of love and marriage using her sensible female narrative strategies. The men of the middle class were gentlemen, and this is an important concept in her novel.

At the beginning, gentlemen were landowners, and later businessmen, lawyers, clergymen, army, navy officers are also included. During her life, Jane was surrounded by those who called themselves gentlemen; she was a gentleman's daughter, Tom Lefroy (her true lover) was a gentleman too. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the most desired men for marriage are gentlemen: Darcy, Bingley are the main examples. However, in *Pride and Prejudice*, Elizabeth rejected Darcy's behavior at the beginning, and classified it as not a gentleman's behavior, and this is what makes him changing his behavior.

In her way to express her thoughts about the novel key theme, marriage: even if all the men who surrounded her were said to be gentlemen, they did not behave like they had to. According to her, it was pointless to call them all gentlemen. With this, Jane was questioning one of the bases of her society and criticizing it. She probably wrote this in connection to Tom Lefroy's relationship with her, pointing out that he did not act like a gentleman when he was ashamed of the acquaintance with her and ran away. Another remarkable aspect of the novel is its endings, they do not match the end of her life, they are completely opposite.

Even though Jane never got married and lived with her family, depending on her brothers to survive, almost of her characters get married at the end of her stories. Even Elizabeth seem unlikely to marry at the beginning, they both end in prosperous marriages, and these are presented by Jane as happy endings. This could mean that she wanted to send the message that happiness could be found in marriage and not in being an old maid. This is the idea that was accepted in her era, but it was not the path she chose. She did not seem unhappy with it,

because if she had wanted to, she had got married. So, It is believed that Jane wrote stories which apparently were in harmony with the social values, and morals which predominated in her era, except for a few situations in which the characters seemed against it. This superficial acceptance made her real thought and society criticism invisible through using her characters, to portray her personal life experience (Wang, 2011).

Conclusion

In this chapter, a real attempt to analyze the targeted literary text via utilizing psychoanalysis and feminism was made. The behaviors, attitudes, and personalities of the novel' s central characters were revealed. Their connections with Jane Austen' s real life were traced aiming at proving the fact that the novel' s events together with its characters actions and reactions were a smart representation of the novelist life history employing the story characters.

Additionally, Austen tried to describe her society. Taking into account the fact that she is a woman, one may say that she understood women's position better than any other male author. Therefore, through the voice of the novel's narrator, she states that marriage was first and foremost an institution through which women were able to find security and respect. It was enough for them to be able to stand by themselves to choose their suitable men. This was socially constructed vision of happiness of the eighteenth and nineteenth century Britain.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

Jane Austen wrote a realistic novel tracing her daily life and the world she lived in. Her writings were all taken from her life experiences, which was full of events. Her novel does not speak only about young women who were eager to marry representing the image of women in the 19th century society. But also traced her main characters problems in society which did not give them many opportunities to live, study or be independent. They expressed an implicit disapproval and criticized the society as they could not change it.

Pride and Prejudice has presented an important themes of English society in eighteenth and nineteenth century, including women status, gender, social class, marriage, and wealth. Jane Austen's writings are always defending women. Her main focus is on their personalities, manners and their intention toward each other in society. In the nineteenth century, patriarchal system was dominated as a landmark. Women generally did not have as many rights as they do today; they had no possessions of their own and since they did not want to waive their social status and the way of living they had been used to. The only way to keep it was to marry a man of the same or of a higher social status. In that way, they could preserve the status they acquire at their birth and the reputation they had. Because of these reasons, marriage had been a central social concern and had been often entered into for economic reasons rather than for love as shown on the Mrs. Bennet who was interested in finding rich husbands for her five daughters: Elizabeth, Jane, Marry, Lydia and Kitty. Hence, from this point, we raised the issue, that how are the psychological change and the development of the main characters presented by Jane Austen and how did she reflect her own life in the events of novel ?

The analysis of the novel show that there are common points between Jane Austen and her female protagonist Elizabeth. The work includes many aspects and events from Austen's life which indicates that the novel has reflected Austen's real life. She portrayed a main theme of her time, which makes her suffer so much, because she believed in love and self-independence. She utilized Elizabeth Bennet to be her mirror that reflected her personality.

The findings derived from the novel's analysis have been shown through the two protagonists Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, based on psychoanalysis theory as appropriate approach to examine the main characters' personalities. It was found that the issue raised when Elizabeth met Mr. Darcy in ball; a dance party, which was organized by Mr. Bingley, Mr. Darcy's friend, and refused to dance with her. Elizabeth's self-regard attempted to save her pride and her family from shame of the high social class people; when she knew that she was admired girl by a wealthy man and refused his marriage offer. Furthermore, Elizabeth's personal life was presented when she found true love regardless of wealth and materials; she

found her beloved Darcy in spite of her prejudice. Their true love contributed in changing their personalities and attitudes towards each other.

The end of the novel reveals that Mr. Darcy's gradual change of his character, and his belief that they would constitute a good couple encourages Elizabeth to accept his second proposal. The novel ends with a happy decision for Elizabeth : Mr. Darcy was willing to accept her independent personality.

As a conclusion, Jane Austen was distinctive at describing the people. In her novel, she created an active characters of snobbish and arrogant squires. She satirized the snobbery, pride of the middle class people with humorous words. Apparently, she wrote about everyday life, but in fact, some social problems were disclosed in her novels.

At the end, "*Pride and Prejudice*" is an interesting novel in which many aspects of life can be presented when one analyzes it, such as marriage, family, social issues, and feminism. The current study opened the opportunities for the other researchers to conduct further analysis to the targeted literary text.

The present study proved the research work hypotheses. It should be noted in this context that Jane Austen's novel gave its readers a clear image of the women's status in the 18th and 19th century British society. Additionally, the novel's main events and the characters traits, and psychological stability and inability are no longer than real representation of the novelist real life. For the readers, it is hoped that this study can be a significant reference to enrich the understanding of feminism in literary works.

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Résumé

La présente étude tente de faire la lumière sur le changement psychologique intervenu dans les personnages principaux 'Elizabeth' et 'Darcy' dans "*Pride and Prejudice*," un roman de Jane Austen(1813). Cette étude vise donc à analyser le développement des personnages principaux et à analyser le reflet de la vie de l' auteur à travers le personnage féminin 'Elizabeth'. De où cette étude thématique, basée sur deux théories, psychanalyse et Féminisme pour l'objectif d' explorer le changement de mentalité et de conviction de la vie personnelle des les personnages principaux, ainsi que de la manière dont Jane Austen affecte ses personnages dans le roman par le biais de la méthode descriptive qualitative. Ce travail de recherche tente de prouver trois hypothèses : premièrement, "*Pride and Prejudide*" est écrit pour représenter le statut des femmes au XIXe siècle et montrer comment elles luttaien contre les normes sociales injustes. Deuxièmement, Jane Austen a réussi à dépeindre sa propre vie à travers le personnage féminin 'Elizabeth' du roman. Troisièmes, le changement psychologique des personnages principaux, aux particulière celui d' 'Elizabeth', ne est plus que un incident réel dans l' expérience de vie de l' auteur. Les conclusions de l'étude révèlent que Jane Austen a réussi à dépeindre l' image des femmes aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles. De puis, les thèmes de l' amour, mariage, l' orgueil, des préjugés et de la fraternité sont les facteurs clés qui ont conduit au changement psychologique des protagonistes du roman. Les travaux de recherche démontrent également que les événements du roman sont un reflet réel de la vie réelle de Jane Austen.