

EXPECTATION IN JANE AUSTEN'S  
"SENSE AND SENSIBILITY"



A THESIS

*Presented to the Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin  
University Ujung Pandang in partial Fulfilment  
to the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree*

By

**WARDAH SANTA**

**Student No. : 89 07 355**

**UJUNG PANDANG**

**1994**

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PERPUSTAKAAN UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN	
Tgl. terima	29 - 8 - 95
Nama buku	J. Austen
Penyusun	S. S. S.
Tempat	Hasanudin
No. inventaris	950209879
No. 1115	

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UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN  
FAKULTAS SAstra

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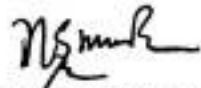
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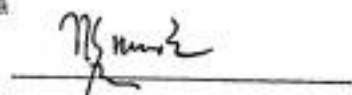
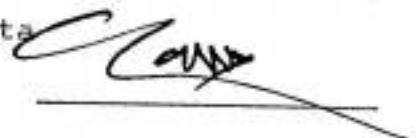
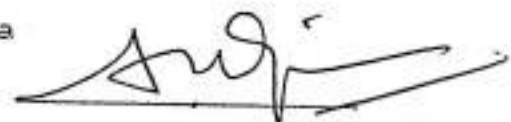
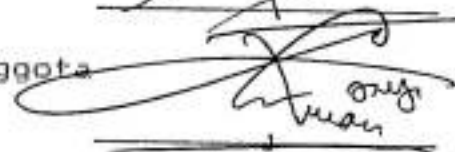
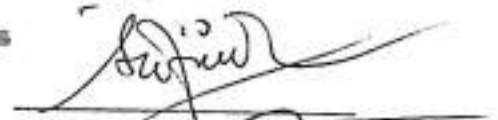
EXPECTATION IN JANE AUSTEN'S  
"SENSE AND SENSIBILITY"

Diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana sastra jurusan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin

Ujung Pandang, 20 Desember 1994

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to express her deep thanks for God's blessing and guidance so that she could complete her writing, and may God always guide her in her future life, in order that she will always be in right path.

The writer also would like to express her gratitude to Dean of Faculty of Letters of Hasanuddin University and all his staff for their administrative and academic assistance.

The special thanks are also to Drs. Mustafa Makka, MS. as her first consultant for her assistance in giving some ideas of thesis writing and to Dra. Nasmila as her second consultant for her guidance so that she could complete this thesis.

The special thanks are also adressed to the writer's beloved parents Muhammad Santa and Sitti Aisyah who had brought her up, support her financially and prayers perform the success the writer could obtain in her study.

Thanks me also extended to her best friends Mila Warmani, Adawiah Manwan, Asma, Tari, Kusfiati, Rini, Indah and Nikmat Hayat, SE. for their support and cooperating during her study and especially when completing this thesis.

Finally thanks are adressed to those whose names un-  
mentioned, but they who had extended assistance to the  
writer when she was studying and the preparing her thesis  
writing. May God bless them all for good they have done.

Ujung Pandang, Desember 1994

The Writer



## ABSTRAK

Setelah membaca novel *Sense and Sensibility* karya Jane Austen, maka penulis menemukan bahwa Jane Austen mengutarakan persoalan-persoalan yang dominan tentang wanita. Melalui karyanya ini, ia mengangkat problema kehidupan sosial pada waktu itu mengenai cinta, perkawinan dan status sosial yang memperlihatkan peranan masing-masing tokoh.

Dalam skripsi ini, penulis menggunakan metode pendekatan intrinsik yang lebih banyak memegang peranan dalam analisis ini, mengingat penelusuran dari teks banyak mengungkap obyek kajian penulis. Sedangkan pendekatan ekstrinsik penulis menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan dengan cara mempelajari referensi-referensi yang berhubungan dengan karya Jane Austen yang menunjang penelitian ini.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis tiba pada kesimpulan bahwa pada hakekatnya, manusia itu memiliki harapan dalam hidupnya yang berisi keinginan-keinginan yang ingin diwujudkan atau mencapai apa yang selama ini didambakannya. Harapan tersebut berupa harapan untuk memilih orang yang dicintai, harapan untuk memperoleh kekayaan dan juga

harapan untuk memperoleh status sosial yang lebih tinggi. Pada kenyataanya suatu harapan dapat mengantarkan seseorang ke ambang sukses, tetapi kadang harapan tersebut tidak terpenuhi walaupun sudah dilakukan dengan segala daya upaya.



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#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Writing

Every society in the world has its own culture which portrays its own characteristic, individuality and even its custom of life. One aspect of culture is literature.

What is literature? Literature is an art work which is created by using language as its medium, and art itself is a part of culture. Language function in it is to give an imagination of authors through their experience, knowledge and insight about the social realities, so we can get the meaning that occurs in the literary works.

In Theory of Literature, Austin Warren and Rene Wellek says as follows :

*"Literature is an expression of society if it assumes that literature, at any given time, mirrors the current social situation correctly it is false; it is common place. Trite and vague means only that literature depicts some aspects of social reality, so say that literature as mirror or expression of life is even more ambiguous. A writer inevitably express his experience and total conception of his life". (1970:95).*

From the quotation above, we know that literature is a part of our life. It has played an important role in our society, culture and civilization development. Moreover, literature presents life which may happen in our social realities. So when we study literature, automatically we study the condition of its society.

One of the most popular forms of literature is novel; a long fictional story written in prose. It can provide exciting stories that can escape the readers from everyday life.

Ian A. Gordon (1961 : 2) remarks that :

*"Novel has always been a prose narrative, based firmly on the events of contemporary life. It tells the story of ordinary men and women in ordinary and probable situation".*

The subject matter of novels cover the whole range of human experience and imagination. Some novels point out injustice or evils that exist in society and challenge the reader to seek or political reform. It also may provide knowledge about unfamiliar subjects or give new insight into familiar ones. Some novels portray true-to-life characters and events. Writers of such realistic novel try to present life as it is, one kind of realistic novel is the psychological novel which focusses on the thoughts and feeling of one or

more characters in a story.

The novel which will be analyzed in this writing is 'Sense and Sensibility' by Jane Austen. Jane Austen's first version of her novel 'Sense and Sensibility' was 'Elinor and Marianne' the combination of romance and satirical realism. This novel was written in 1797 and it was firstly published in 1811. It is one of her popular novels.

### 1.2. The Reason for Choosing the Title

Jane Austen was one of the most distinguished English novelists in Romantic period (1800 - 1850). The features of literatures in this period were the equality of man; the man should be given a chance to build a better place in the world, where there was no barrier caused by the social status or position.

'Sense and Sensibility' reflects much of Jane Austen's own life experiences. Jane Austen, in her novel has tried to bring out human life in society, environment and countryside. She also has shown the woman's life and her heroines that can solve her problems including marriage and family. On the other hand, she has exposed the woman's life in her time but in fact it still exist in our society at present. It is therefore, the writer would like to discuss this matter and place it as her subject matter in this



research.

'Sense and Sensibility' is the story of two-woman characters namely 'Elinor and Marianne'. It is a novel which present two contradictory characters and how both lead and manage their lives. Elinor with her 'sense' described as a self-controlled woman and hides her own personal emotions toward people. On the other hand, Marianne with her 'sensibility' is described as a woman who seeks every occasion to indulge her disagreeable reactions to people.

Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility discribed her strong protest against the sentimentality which she understands as a source of emotional insufficiency. Here the values are more complex - reason and imagination are no longer set in opposition but are ironically interrelated. (The Encyclopedia Americana : 1982).

By looking at the aspects mentioned above, it is interesting for the writer to find out what actual content that has been reflected in the society of Austen's period as she put in her Sense and Sensibility.

### 1.3. The Scope of Problem

Some novels generally have chief element which internally build up the story. The elements of those are plot, setting, character, style theme and at-

mosphere. All of the elements from a unity, connect and support one another, for it is important to know the element of novel forming.

Based on those elements the writer has restricted her analysis mainly on the characters with their attitudes shown in the story as a result of the influence of combined aspects in the story. The analysis of character is to reveal what kind of expectation in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* is and from which the writer can identify and bring it out through main characters of the story.

The analysis of the character may provide the writer with more insight of human nature which can show the difference of various types of characters, action and behavior. It may exist that such characters of the story are still available around. Then other aspects of the story also function to smoothly assist or support the development of the characters in some particular events.

#### 1.4 The Objectives of Writing

The objectives of this analysis are such as follows :

- 1.4.1. To identify how the combined aspects of the story affect the development of characters in attitude or behavior in some particular

events.

1.4.2. To show the life of Jane Austen as it is reflected in her novel.

1.4.3. The writer also hopes that discussion may encourage the student of literature to analyse some other particular aspects of the same novel.

1.4.4. The writer presents this piece of work to the Faculty of Letters in general and meet the requirement for Degree of Sarjana Sastra.

## 1.5 Methodology

The methods of writing that have been applied in this thesis are such as follows :

### 1.5.1. Data Collection

To substantiate the work accordingly, the writer collect the data from a number of books and the other relevance printed materials in the library that closely related to the subject matter of the research.

### 1.5.2. Data Analysis

#### - Intrinsic Approach

Reading and analyzing the text of Sense and Sensibility which are limited to understand the whole component that build up the story and how they relate one another.



- Extrinsic Approach

It reflects the interest of various sources especially the ones that have much relevance to this or to the authors and her works.

### 1.6 Sequence of Presentation

In the order to arrange the thesis as a scientific work, the systematic sequence of the thesis is as follows:

Chapter one is the introductory chapter that consists of the background of writing, the reason for choosing the title, the scope of problem, the objective writing, methodology and sequence of presentation.

Chapter two is the literature review that consists of related source that talk about elements of novel that support her analysis that comes next.

Chapter three is the main content. It consists of discussion about expectation in Jane Austen's novel through the main characters and relationship to the other aspects, that build up the story a whole.

Chapter four is the last chapter of this thesis. This chapter consists of the conclusion and some suggestion to the reader particularly English students of Faculty of Letters.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Novel and Its Aspects

Fiction (from the Latin Fictio, "a shaping, a counter feiting") is a name for stories but entirely factual, but at least partially shaped, made up, imagined (X.J. Kennedy, 1991:1).

Based on its form, fiction is divided into novel, novelette, and short story. As Brook says in Prinsip-prinsip Dasar Sastra that there are various classification made of fiction according to the form it may take, but the most common are the short story, the novelette and the novel. (Tarigan, 1986 : 156).

Novel is a literary work that is composed based on author's thinking, experience and imagination that are poured down into language as its medium of expression. In the Dictionary, the definition of novel is book-length story in prose either imaginary of historical characters. It is clearly shown in the following :

*"Novel is a genre work of fiction, and fiction may devined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representation of human life that instruct or divert or both. The various forms that fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate*

categories that as continuum or, more accurately, a cline, with some such brief form as anecdote at one of the scale and the longest conceivable novel at the other. When any piece of fiction is long enough to constitute a whole book, as opposed to a mere part of a book then it may be said to have achieved novelhood but this state admits of its own quantitative categories, so that a relatively brief novel may be termed novella, (or, if the insubstantiality), of the content matches its brevity, a novelette), and a very long novel may overflow the banks of a novel. Length is very much one of the dimensions of the genre. (The Encyclopedia Britanica : 125)

Novel is the works of fiction. It differs from histories, biographies, and other long prose narrative that tell about real event and people. Novelist, sometimes base their stories on actual events or the lives of real person. It gives the author criticism of life and also his philosophy of life.

### 2.1.1 Element of Novel

This part deals with the element of novel which the writer has based her information from several sources such as from Laurence Perrine (1966), Joseph V. Landy (1972), Ann Charters (1987) and etc.

As we know that novel is a genre of literature, it tells about the characters in particular situation. There are some elements in novel, such as :

1. It deals with the events and action which constitute its plot.



2. It has characters, for instance man and woman which carry on its action and whom things happen.
3. The conversation of these characters constitute the element of dialogue.
4. It has scene and time of action, for instance, place, time where different things happen to different characters. It may be some limited region or its action may range over large number of places, cities, even countries.

The basic features of the novel make it uniquely flexible form of literature. Novelists can arrange incident, describe place, and represent characters in an almost limitless variety of way. They also may narrate their stories from different points of view.

In the novel we can find some aspects that established a story, such as : theme, characters, setting, plot and style. According to Perrine, the theme of a piece of fiction is its controlling its ides or its central insight (1966:117), Plot is the sequence of incident or events which a story is composed (1966:58). Setting is the local and period in which story occurs (Landy, 1972:161). While Bain says that the style is that which distinguish or separates the world, or works of an author from all others.

(1973:389). Bain also define the character that simply means a person (or personified or antropomorphized animal, object or deity) who acts, appears, or is referred into a world.

Based on the elements mentioned above, the writer has only analysed a part of those elements that is the characters of the story .

### 2.1.2 The Characters

In this part, some theories that support the analysis are reviewed. The discussion on characters dominates this sub-chapter, since it is the main point of this analysis.

The characters make up central interest of many dramas and novels, as well as biographies and autobiographies. Even a poem is concerned with characters. The speaker or the poet is often the main character of a poem.

In Encyclopedia Americana (1976 : 290) the term of character is :

*"Characters : in literature, a personage in a novel, short story, or poem. The term of characters also denotes the essential qualities or personality traits of functional or real individual. The ability to create compelling and believable characters is one of hallmakers of the literary artist".*

Ann Charters (1978:368) says about characters that:

*"In all successful fiction characters come alive as individuals. They must materialize on the page through of the accumulation of details about their appearance, action and responses, as seen, heard and felt physical realities".*

While, Trimmer and Jennings remark that :

*"Writer develops their character in a number of ways. When concerned primarily with the external reality of their character, either describes their physical appearance dramatize action or conversation and summarize their previous historical for us. Writer also penetrate the minds and hearts of some characters particularly the protagonist to show which other in the story may be unaware". (1989:3-4)*

This confirmed by John Stephens in his book *Seven Approaches to the Novel*, that the best necessity to put the analysis of the characters: that one should start from the characters making their first appearance, characters moving about in their environment, characters involved in situations, and characters talking. Therefore, we have to go inside the character's thoughts and feeling which the characters all says or does".(1972: 163).

Characters in a story are relatively flat or round. Flat characters are characterized by one or two traits : they can be summed up in sentence. Round characters are complex and many-sided; type of characters live by touch life. Flat characters, though they touch life at only one or two points, may be made memorable in the hand of an expert author through some individualizing detail of appearance, gesture or speech. (Perrine, 1966:86)

Character is very important in the story for character can make the story keep moving, without characters the story cannot be formed as a literary work.

### 2.1.3 Other Relevant Aspects

In dealing with the aspects that relevant to the analysis. The writer would like to mention some other aspect that relevant to the title such as social status and inheritance.

Grolier International Dictionary Vol.2 (1981:1225) explains that "Social status is the social stratification by the degree of honor or prestige that given by or receive from someone in society.

While Inheritance is the act of inheriting that is things are inherited or to be inherited such as wealth or anything regarded as of heritage.

The combined aspects of the story can affect the characters' outlook and attitude and the change of characters may be as a result of those aspects.

## 2.2 Biography of Jane Austen

The writer got several sources that relevant to Jane Austen as the author of *Sense and Sensibility* from the Introduction *Sense and Sensibility* notes written by Jane Milgate and *Critical Essays on Jane Austen* that was edited by B.C. Southam.


Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775 in a small Hampshire Village of Steventon. She was the seventh of eight children. Her father, George Austen, was a leader of Catholic parish for forty years. After retired from his work, they moved to Bath and lived there at least four years. George Austen never entered the higher school but he was interested in literature and supported his daughter so Jane Austen was accomplished in using language in her young age.

When she was six years old, Jane was interested in books and started to learn and read. She and her sister were sent to Oxford. When the school moved to Southampton, both of them fall ill. Jane was in Southampton until she was fifteen. Finally they retired from school in 1784 - 1785 and finished their school at home. In 1790 she had tried to write a story,



entitled "Lady Susan" but it was unpublished. Jane grew as an elegant woman, she was smart and witty, attractive and accomplish in writing. Jane never left her family's environment in Hampshire. Once she visited London but never lived in that big city. Her family was happy and free bounded one another with love and understanding .

Jane Austen began her work in early age. In seventiinth, she wrote comedy articles and short story. Whwn she was twenty one, she started to write her first novel but not unpublised. The three novels unpublished : Pride and Prajudice, Sense and Sensibility, Northanger Abbey. Then she write Elinor and Marianne. After retired for four years, in 1805 her father was dead in Bath. Her family move to Southhampton and lived there for four years, then they move to a little town of Chawton with her brothers and their families, and her sister Cassandra. Austen enjoyed a close, affectionate relationship and maintained an intimate correspondence. She distributed the greater part of her life between Hampshire and visit to Bath, Kent, and London. In Chawton Jane began to write again and continued the other works, she began her novel: Mansfield Park, Emma, and Persuasion. Her novel Sense and Sensibility was printed in 1811. It was the first of her novels to be published and it was fourteen



years in preparation, six novels were published, and pride and prejudice become the most popular. The masterpiece of her six completed novel is Emma.

Sense and Sensibility was clearly very like her parent and her brother and sisters Cassandra. Jane Austen's relationship with her sister Cassandra is very likely to have influenced in presentation of Elinor and Marianne.

Jane Austen's social circle was restricted to members of her own rank. As a girl, she attend balls and monthly assemblies, and took visiting, to tea parties and theatricals were her daily routine which she described in her letters. The feature in eighteenth century has shown us in her novel its tastes and appearance. She was describing the generation of Englishman and woman who could faced the life with cheerfulness and enjoyment. Jane Austen always choose woman to be her heroines. All of the heroines were educated by life gently and firmly.

Sense and Sensibility, was at once appreciated by the public at thirty-six, was firmly launched on a carrer of authorship. When she learned that her book made a hundred and fifty pounds, she was surprised as she was gratified. The success of Sense and Sensibility encouraged her to submit Pride and Prejudice, which she begun in 1796. Mansfield Park 1814, the

first of her novel written at Chawton, placed Jane Austen in the first rank of English writers. Although its author's identity was still unknown (to the general public at least), Jane Austen's authorship was ceasing to be secret. She published Emma in 1815, dedicating it (with royal permission) to the Prince Regent. In 1818 her name appeared for the first time on title-page, when Persuasion was published posthumously; later in the same year, Northanger Abbey appeared. Few of her books reached a second edition in her lifetime, and her collected works published in 1833 was not exhausted until 1882.

In 1816 her health getting worse and worse and a year after that, she tried to write a novel. Unfortunately in May 1816, she had moved to Winchester to a medical treatment. Jane Austen died peacefully on July 18, 1817 in her forty second year. She was buried in Winchester Cathedral.

In 1975 Britain honoured her achievement as a novelist by celebrating the two hundred anniversary of her birth on national scale. Every fragment of writing poems, scraps of letters has been carefully edited and preserved for posterity, and her fiction both published and unpublished, has been the subject of innumerable studies of a scholarly as well as of a light-hearted character. Her works like the works of

all great writers give a meaning to the past.

### 2.3. Synopsis of the Story

This is the story of two central character, Elinor and Marianne Dashwood, who respectively represent the 'Sense and Sensibility' of the title. With their mother, their sister Margaret and their stepbrother John, they were the Dashwood family.

Henry Dashwood their father, has just died. His estate at Norland Park in Sussex is inherited to his son by his first wife. John Dashwood. Henry has nothing, but ten thousand pounds to leave to his wife and daughter. On his deathbed, he urges John to provide them and John promises that he will do so. He is already wealthy, he has fortune from his mother and also married a wealthy woman, Fanny Ferrars.

Immediately, after Henry's burial, without notice Mrs. John Dashwood moves to Norland Park and persuades John not to make any provision for his stepmother and stepsisters. Mrs. Henry Dashwood dislikes Fanny, she wants to leave Norland Park at once, but Elinor restrained her prudently.

Edward Ferrars, a brother of her sister in law, Fanny Dashwood, comes to stay and attracted to Elinor.

Mrs. Dashwood and Marianne expect an engagement, but Elinor not so sure; she knows that Edward's mother

and Fanny will objection to Edward's falls in love with her.

The Dashwoods moved to Barton and become a tenants of Barton Cottage on invitation of a landowner and distant relation of Mrs. Dashwood, Sir John Middleton. When Edward and Elinor have to separate, Mrs. Dashwood invites him to visit them at Barton, but Edward seems reluctant. At Barton, Marianne meets romantic circumstances and falls in love to Willoughby, who is staying at Allenham Court. Marianne and Willoughby openly display their affection to each other, but after a short time suddenly go away to London without explaining or formal declaration of an intention to marry.

Marianne spends all her time thinking of him sadly. Her family assumed that they were privately engaged to marry.

Meanwhile, Elinor Dashwood become attached to Edward Ferrars, she believes that Edward love her in return. But for she has a very little money in her own right, her family's fortune now being legally in her brother's possession and unwilling to help them. Elinor is aware that an engagement between Edward and herself would be diasapproved by his mother. Since Edward and Elinor have not told one another of their mutual affection, no engagement, not even a secret one

exists between them. Elinor's endurance in uncertainty about Edward's feeling, remains though despite the unfavorable condition.

Lady Middleton's mother, Mrs. Jennings has been staying at Barton Park. She teases Marianne about Colonel Brandon, who obviously admires her.

One day, Lucy Steele a poor but pretty cousin of Lady Middleton confides to Elinor that she has been secretly engaged to Edward Ferrars for four years. Elinor is shocked but decides to try and dismisses all thoughts on expectation of marrying Edward from her own mind.

Mrs. Jennings invites Elinor and Marianne to stay with her in London. Marianne is eager to go because she hopes to see Willoughby there. He has never visited them or written a letter to Marianne. In London, Marianne waits for a visit from Willoughby and writes a letter several times, but no reply.

Finally, Elinor and Marianne see Willoughby at a dance with a fashionable heiress, Miss Grey. She speaks curtly to Marianne, who is distracted by his coldness. She writes him for an explanation but he had been especially interested in Marianne and announcing his engagement to Miss Grey.

Colonel Brandon who is also in London, is distressed by Willoughby's conduct to Marianne and tells

Elinor his own story. As a young man he has loved his cousin Eliza, an orphan and wealthy who was under guardianship of Colonel Brandon's father, a close relative. Eliza grew up in this his relative's home. They planned to elope but a house-maid betrayed them. Eliza was married to Colonel Brandon's older brother who had treated her badly. Years later, Colonel Brandon discovered that Eliza had left her husband for another man. She had sunk lower and lower, and was now penniless on her deathbed. Colonel Brandon did all he could for Eliza and promised to bring up her daughter, also named Eliza. Now, Eliza grown up had been seduced by Willoughby, who had left her and promise to return. The Colonel had fought a duel with Willoughby but neither had been injured.

John Dashwood and his wife come to London. He meets her sister and introduced to Middleton's whom very sympathetic to them. Anne and Lucy Steele are invited to stay with the Middleton and eventually pay a visit to John and Fanny Dashwood, they have treated kindly. However, Lucy's sister Anne, accidentally disclosed Lucy's engagement with Edward to Mrs. John Dashwood, Fanny Dashwood hysterics and order Lucy and Anne out of her house. Edward's mother disinherits him because he will not break his word to Lucy. He decide to take orders and offer to free from engagement.

Elinor and Marianne leave London as they are invited by Mrs. Jennings younger daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer to accompany her on a visit to a country house, Cleveland. Careless and neglectful of her own health, Marianne, falls ill there, Pneumonia. She nearly dies. Colonel Brandon who is also staying at Cleveland offers to fetch Mrs. Dashwood. While Elinor waits her mother's arrival, she is amazed by Willoughby's visit. He has heard about Marianne's illness and rides to Cleveland. He interviews Elinor and tells about her unhappy marriage and repents of his conduct, who dictated the cruel note he sent to Marianne. He explains that his own extravagance and selfishness had led him so heavily into debt that he had believed the only course left to him was give up his affection for Marianne and marry a wealthy woman.

When Marianne recovers, the family returns to Barton Cottage. Elinor tries to put him out of her mind, however Edward arrives at Barton Cottage and explain that Lucy did not marry him, instead she eloped with his brother, Robert.

Everything ends happily, Edward is reconciled to his mother and marries Elinor, they are offered to live at Colonel Brandon's estate, Delaford. Finally, Marianne agrees to marry Colonel Brandon and the two



couples live happily.

#### 2.4 Some Comments on her Works

In this introduction of *Sense and Sensibility*, Sir Walter Scott gives his special comment about Jane Austen as his following remark :

*"That young lady has a talent for describing the involvement and feeling of ordinary life which is to me the most wonderful I ever met with the big bow-wow. I can do myself like anyone else; but the exquisite touch which renders common place thing and characters interesting from the truth of the description and the sentiment is denied to me".*  
(Jane Milgate : 5)

Jane Austen's '*Sense and Sensibility*' is not only about the two young ladies in finding a good husband, but it is about moral, education and satire in social status, she describes her social environment to member of her own rank through satire.

*"..... In recognizing the moralistic and satiric elements in her work. Sense and Sensibility shows Jane Austen's moral concern its theme of character development and moral education. She satirizes the insincerity and emptiness of some aspects of upper-class social life in her time. Sense and Sensibility is a novel in which satiric and moral elements".*(Yasmine Gooneratne, 1980 : 44)

Jane Austen is very creative in expressing her intellectual and moral experience. She is working

through her imagination and characterization of her novels. *Sense and Sensibility* is an interesting story to be discussed because her style in the story is full of imagination, love, friendship and moral education.

*"In Sense and Sensibility, Marianne and Elinor are alike in that their feelings are deep and genuine. The difference is that Marianne lets her joy, anxiety or grief so overwhelm her that she behaves like a person crazed. Elinor keeps her head. She continues to behave as she knows she should behave. She is deeply grieved or worried, but she does not throw to the winds all considerations of duty, prudence, decorum or good taste".*  
(Gilbert Ryle, 1979 : 107)

Beside them, Robert Barnard in *English Literature* comments on her as follows :

*"Jane Austen's clear eyed, realistic appraisal of life and its possibilities, her understanding that human beings must take the best of unsatisfactory fates, that having made foolish decisions, they must endure what can not be cured, gives her novel a very different from the prevalent tone of the Romantic period."* (103 - 104)

Jane Austen is the spokesman for sanity and intelligence and build up a positive value against, which the object of her attack can be judged. She is by no means a simple novelist working within chosen limits. She observes and describes closely the suble-

ties of relationship between people. She look continually to discover the principles of conduct that animated them, but her analysis is sympathetic as a rule and her vision basically comic. She is a master of dialogue and writes with great economy, hardly ever wasting a word. (The New Encyclopedia Britanica : 1183).

## CHAPTER III

# A N A L Y S I S

It was natural law that human being lives to take form a group. In this case, it has connection with desire. Each human being who wants to live has desire which can be fulfilled when he contacts with other people or his natural surroundings. Therefore, man tries with all his capability in order that his desire is perfectly fulfilled. But in fact, such a desire almost always cannot be fulfilled throughly although it may has done with all his best and his power. It seems that there is another great power that has a higher power to detemine all. In other word, man does his utmost or best efforts and fixes his great expectation but final decision is the hand of Almighty.

If we analyze the statement above, man's desire is a necessity that has been formed by much great efforts and it based on the ability that may be possed to obtain such a desire. Successfully or on the contrary. The latter depends entirely on the Almighty. This is called Expectation.

According to Webster's New College Dictionary (1953:290), Expectation is an act or state of expecting ; prospect of the future that is expected or looked for; state of being expected as benefits in expectation.

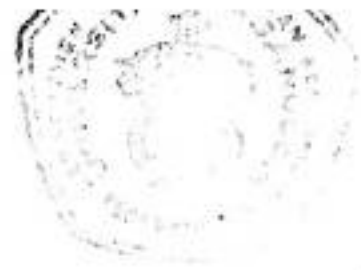
While The Grolier International Dictionary Vol One (1981:461) explain that Expectation is the act or state of expecting; eager of anticipation; the state of being expected, prospects especially for inheritance.

As Abdulkadir Muhammad (1988:117) say that :

*"Harapan artinya keinginan supaya sesuatu terjadi atau tercapai, yang dimaksud dengan "sesuatu" itu adalah kebutuhan yang terdiri dari kebutuhan ekonomis, kebutuhan biologis dan kebutuhan psikis, Supaya harapan itu tercapai perlu usaha yang diukur dengan kemampuan yang meyakinkan, Usaha itu sudah dijalankan, tetapi belum tentu berhasil, karena masih ada kekuasaan yang menentukan yaitu Tuhan Yang Maha Esa".*

After the writer has mentioned the definitions above, she can conclude that Expectation is a condition or feeling that what someone desires or expect such desire or expectation can be obtainable but, of course, it is accompanied by hard efforts and in line with God's blessing.

Expectation is always based on living problems which focuses on living necessity that is aimed at creating happiness and successfulness. It makes attitude positive, optimistic, active and creative because there is an element which also determines it, that is an efforts which



has been measured by the capability.

Happiness and successfulness is a result of fulfilled expectation. However if this expectation is not achieved, it may bring lose of hope or desperate and someone may easily ignore God. There are two possibilities of people who have lost expectation. First, he has to totally rely on God's decision and second it as a good lesson to enrich experience and knowledge.

Based on the case mentioned, the writer will analyze how the characters of the story realizes their hope or expectation, how the author has performed the characters, what role of the main characters and its aspects that can affect the characters attitude and actions.

### 3.1 Characters

Characters are people or animal presented in a story. They can be described directly or indirectly by the author through their thoughts, conversation an action. (Ferrine), 1966 : 84 )

The author present their character either directly or indirectly. In direct presentation, they tell us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what a character is like, or someone else in the story has told us what they are like. In indirect presentation the author shows us the character in action ; we infer what they think or say or do. (Ferrine, 1966 : 84)

Direct and indirect presentation method in describing the characters of the story is used in the novel that writer will analyze.

In Jane Austen's 'Sense and Sensibility', there are sixteen characters, but only a few of them as the main characters whom the writer will analyze as the following :

### 3.1.1 Elinor Dashwood

Elinor is the central characters who represents 'sense' in the story. She has sisters, Marianne and Margareth. One step-brother, John and with her mother Mrs. Dashwood have lived at Norland Park. She is nineteen years old, the eldest daughter of the Dashwood family.

*"Elinor, this eldest daughter whose affectual possessed a strength understanding and coolness of judgement which qualified her, she had an excellent heart; her disposition was affectionat, and the feeling were strong ; but she knew how to govern them " (Austen : 11)*

Though she is only nineteen years-old, Elinor is sufficiently mature and well-balanced as mother's counsellor. Once, when her mother wants to leave Norland Park because of her deep disappointment of Elinor's step-brother, John, who is persuaded by his wife not to help Elinor, her sister, and her mother financially, Elinor prudently restrains her. The expectation of a good fortune for a good marriage should be a goal in which the girls are provided to make their prospects

for a good marriage. She persuades her mother and Marriane to think things over it in calmer and more sensible.

*"Elinor saw with concern, the excess of her sister's sensibility, they encouraged each other now in the violence of their affliction. Elinor too, was deeply afflicted, but still she could struggle, she exert herself".*  
(Austen : 12)

Elinor is very different from Marriane. They differs not only in their ideas, attitude, but also natural performance in expression of love. When Elinor falls in love with Edward, Marriane cannot understand how Elinor is so attracted to him. As the following statement says :

*I may consider with some surprise. Edward id very amiable, and I love him tenderl, But yet, he is not the kind of young man - there is something wanting, his figure is not striking - it has none of thet grace, which i should expect in the man who could seriously attach my sisters".* (Austen : 18)

Elinor confesses her high respect to Edwards, but sensibly she will not allow her self to think hopefully of marrying him because she is aware of Edward financial dependence on his mother and she feels that Edward's mother will not agree his son to marry a girl without outstanding money or high social status.

*"I am by no means assured of his regard for me there are moments when the extent of it seems doubtful, and till this*



sentiments are fully known you can not wonder at my wishing to avoid any encouragement of my own partiality,... in my heart I feel little - scarcely any doubt to be considered besides his inclination" (Austen : 21 )

The fact that Elinor is not sure Edward's feeling because Edward's sisters, Fanny Dashwood has noticed love affairs between Edward and Elinor. Fanny has informed her so expressively of her brother's great expectations, despite such a marriage between them will not be tolerated by Fanny's mother.

*"...her brother's great expectation of Mrs. Ferrars resolution that both son should marry well, and of the danger attending any young woman who attempted to draw him". (Austen : 22)*

Elinor tries to control her emotions when she knows that her friend, Lucy Steele, is also attracted to Edward. Moreover, Lucy tells her that she has been engaged to Edward. She does not show her shocked and distressed feeling to her mother or Marianne. She wishes to convince that she has not been hurt by the news of her engagement to Edward.

*"Her astonishment at what she heard was at first too great for words. But at length forcing herself to speak cautiously, she said calmness of manner which tolerable well concealed her surprise and solicitude". (Austen : 92 )*


Elinor remembers Edward's behavior towards her and then decided that Edward's and Lucy's engagement is only a youthful infatuation. She is confident that Edward will never fall in love with a woman like Lucy Steele.

*"What had he look forward to? could, he ever be tolerable happy with Steele? could he were his affection for herself out of the question, with integrity, his delicacy, and well-informed mind, be satisfied with a wife like her - illiterate, artful and selfish. (Austen : 96)*

Elinor is patient person, though Lucy always tells her how happy she and Edward look forward their marriage. She successfully manages to control her emotions and behavior.

Once, a servant brings news of Edward's marriage to Lucy. She impatiently wants to hear for more news of Edward but she receives none. However Edward suddenly comes alone and tells that Lucy has married with his younger brother, Robert. Elinor has completely released from troublesome news.

Edward asked Elinor to marry him, and Elinor accepts his proposal, and they rule out about news on his engagement to Lucy Steele. At last, her longed expectation has achieved. Elinor and Edward has married. Elinor marries her first love and is willing to share her life with Edward at Colonel Brandon's es-



tate. Edward mother reconciles with Edward and his give him a thousand pounds. The amount is greatly desired and moreover the money they receive is much bigger than both have expected.

*"Elinor now found the difference between the expectation of unpleasant event, however certain mind may be told, to consider it and certainty itself, she now found, that in side of herself, she always admitted a hope, while Edward remained single; that something would occur to prevent his own, ...but he now married, she condemned her heart for the lurking flattery which so much heightened the pain of intelligence".(Austen : 239)*

### 3.1.2 Marianne Dashwood

She also as the central character and oversensitive heroine in this story. She is sixteen years-old. She is beautiful and attractive girl, she has dark eyes, very brown skin, describes in the following :

*"Miss Dashwood had a delicate complexion, regular feature; and remarkably pretty figure. Marianne was still handsomer, her form thought not so correct as her sister's in having the advantage of height, was more striking, and her face was so lovely, that when in common cant praise, as she was called a beautiful girl, her skin was very brown, but from its transparency, her complexion was uncommonly brilliant, her features were all good, her smile was sweet and attractive; and in her eyes which which were very dark, there was life, spirit and eagerness, which could hardly be seen without delight" (Austen : 38)*

Marianne is sensible and clever woman, in many respect she is quite equal to Elinor's personality, but she has a strong egoism. As it is described in the following :

*"Marianne abilities were, in many respect, quite equal to Elinor, she is sensible and clever, but eager in everything; her sorrows, her joys, could have no moderation, she was generous, amiable, interesting, she was everything, but prudent".*  
(Austen : 11)

When Colonel Brandon falls in love to her, she prudently says that Colonel Brandon is too old, sick-like and past romance, she feels that any woman who is interested to him will be as a nurse for him.

*"Colonel Brandon is certainly younger than Mrs. Jennings, but he is old enough to be my father; and if he were ever animated enough to be in love".*(Austen : 31)

Once, Marianne sprains her ankle during a walk and she is helped by a handsome man, Mr. John Willoughby, the future owner of Allenhurst Court, who is handsome, gallant, and he will be inherit a lovely estate. She is attracted to him.

Marianne is soon captivated by Willoughby, who comes to Barton Cottage everyday. Marianne and Willoughby have fallen in love. Willoughby possess same favourite amusement, dancing and music are also her

mutual affection, as described in the following:

*"I could not be happy with a man whose taste did not in my every point coincide in my own. He must enter into all my feelings; the same books; the same music must charm us both".(Austen : 19)*

Marianne is too impulsive, when Marianne goes with Willoughby at Allenham Court, to look over Mrs. Smith's house. Her enthusiasm about the place, apparently prompts by the dreams of future ownership. Elionor reprimands at Marianne's impropriety in going alone to Allenham Court. She tends to be self indulgent, hasty in her decision, outspoken and very honest. She accepts Willoughby's offer of a horse. Elionor persuades her not to receive such a gift from a man whom Marianne scarcely knows.

*"I know very little of Willoughby, I have not known him long indeed, but I am much better acquainted with him than I am with any other creature in the world, except yourself and mamma".(Austen : 45)*

Once, Willoughby goes to London without an explanation or speaking of an intention to marry. She suffers from Willoughby's absence. It ruins her into the problems which she has never thought before. Her family assumes that Marianne and Willoughby are privately engaged. Marianne's sorrow distresses them all.

"Marianne would have thought herself very inexcusable and she has been able to sleep at all at the first night after parting from Willoughby, she was awake the whole night and she wept the greatest part of it, and unwilling to take any nourishment; giving pain every moment to her mother and sisters and forbidding them all attempt to consolation from either. Her sensibility was potent enough".  
(Austen : 62)

As time passes no letter from him comes. When Mrs. Jennings invites her to spend the winter season in London, Marianne is eager to go, she expects to see her lover, Willoughby. On arriving in London, Marianne writes a letter to Willoughby, but no reply. Marianne's barely suppressed by restless expectation and disappointment of Willoughby.

"The evening was by no means more productive of pleasure to her than Elton, for it was spent in all the anxiety of expectation and the pain of disappointment. She sometimes endeavoured for a few minutes to read, but the book was thrown aside and she returned to the more interesting employment of walking backwards and forwards across the room, pausing for a moment whenever she came to the window, in hopes of distinguishing the long expected-rap". (Austen :114)

However Willoughby deserts her. He marries a wealthy woman and replies her letter that his affection has been long engaged elsewhere and he has never been serious to Marianne.

By all the world, rather than by his own heart. I could not believe every creature of my acquaintance leagued together to ruin me in his opinion than believe in his nature capable of such cruelty. Thus woman of whom he writes - who ever she be or any one, in short, but your own dearself, mamma, and Edward, may have been so barbarous to belie me, beyond you three, is there a creature in the world whom I would rather suspect of evil than Willoughby, whose heart I know so well".  
(Austen : 129)

Realizing this, Marianne falls ill, Pneumonia. She nearly dies. Marianne is paying for her folly very tangible illness. She cannot go out in the damp, wild grass of eventually when she recovers she admits that she and Willoughby have never been long engaged.

She has never actually declared his love, but he has only implied it. Elinor is shocked of Marianne indiscretion conduct because without an engagement as usual dealing. She realize that she has brought her trouble on herself and how often she has hurt others.

*"My illness has made me think - it had given me leisure and calmness for serious recollection. Long before I was enough recovered to talk, I was perfectly able to reflect. I consider the past; I saw in my own behavior, since the beginning of our acquaintance with him last autumn, nothing but a series imprudence towards myself, and want of kindness to others. I saw that my feelings had prepared my sufferings, and that my want of fortitude under them had almost led to the grave. Everybody seemed injured by me".*  
(Austen : 232)

At least, she appreciates Colonel Brandon at his true worth and married to him she feels happy because she is fully loved and her whole heart becomes only one to be devoted to her, as it has been to Willoughby.

### 3.1.3 John Willoughby

John Willoughby is a young man who is staying at Allenham Court. He is twenty - years - old. He is handsome, gallant, fair and lively spirit and has an affectionate manners. Willoughby has no property of his own in the country. He always visited the old lady Allenham Court, Mrs. Smith, his relative which her property will be inherited to him. He has his own pretty little estate in the Sommersetshire.

*"Willoughby was a young of good abilities, quick imagination, Lively spirit, and open affectionate manners. He was exactly formed to engaged Marianne's heart ; for, with all this, he joined not only a captivating person, but natural ardour of mind, which was now aroused and increased by example of her own, and recommended his to her affection beyond every thing else. (Austen : 39)*

On his first appearance, he appears as the romantic hero in this story. Once, he help Marianne and carries her home. He is attracted to Marianne and Marianne pays great attention. They exchange their



feelings for each other.

*"His manly beauty and more than gracefulness were instantly the theme of general admiration and the laugh which his gallantry raised against Marianne received particular spirit from his exterior reactions". (Austen : 35)*

As the time goes on, he is seen to have no strength purpose, he leaves Marianne without explanation when Mrs. Smith knows that he has seduced Colonel Brandon's protege, Eliza Williams.

Willoughby is an egoist person. When Marianne comes to see him in London, he completely ignores her. He leaves her with blatant nonsens, then he send her a cruel note and saying that he has, never been seriously attracted to her.

*"...I should ever have meant more allow to be impossible, when you understand that my affections have been long engaged elsewhere, and it will not be many weeks, I believe before this engagement is fulfilled". (Austen : 125)*

After marrying Miss Grey, a wealthy woman who makes him unhappy, he repents of his behavior to Marianne. He tells Elinor that at first he has not been serious about his involvement with Marianne, and looks at it as only an urge of his ego. But when Mrs. Smith, heard of his seduction to Eliza William, Mrs. Smith orders him to leave Allenham.

*"Your sister's lovely person and interesting manners could not but please me, and her behavior to me almost from the first, was of kind - it is astonishing when I reflect on what it was, and she that my heart should have been sensible. But at first, I must confess, my vanity only was elevated by it, Careless of her happiness, thinking only my own amusement, giving way to feelings which I had always every means in my power too much in the habits of indulging".*  
(Austen : 215 )

He also tells of her unhappy marriage and explains that his own extravagance and selfishness have led him so heavily into debt that he believes the only course left to him is to give up his affection to Marianne and marries a wealthy woman.

Willoughby always thinks of Marianne with regret. As further punishment, Mrs. Smith forgives him, he realizes that if he married Marianne he will have been both rich and happy.

#### 3.1.4 Edward Ferrars

Edward Ferrars is the eldest son of a man who has died of great wealth. He is twenty - years old, is not handsome and his manners requires intimacy to make his family pleasing. He is too diffident to do justice himself. As described of the following :

*"Edward Ferrars was not recommended to their good opinion by peculiar grace of person or address. He was not handsome, and his manners required an intimacy to*

make them pleasing. He was too diffident to do justice himself, but when natural shyness is overcome, his behavior gives every indication of an open affectionate heart. His understanding is good and his education has given is solid improvement". (Austen : 17 )

Edward financially is dependent on his mother. He is privately educated although is not trained for a specific profession. His mother wants him to make a fine figure in the world, but all his wishes centers in domestic comfort and for the quiet private life.

*"They wanted him to make a fine figure in the world in some manner or other, His mother wished him to interest in political concerns, to get him into parliament, or to see him connected with some of the great men of the day". (Austen : 17 )*

On the conversation between Marianne and Elinor the personality of Edward is not attractive to Marianne, but on Elinor's view, Edward seems different from that Marianne's.

*"His mind is well-informed, his enjoyment of books exceedingly great, his imagination lively, his observation just and correct and pure. His abilities in where respect improve as much upon acquaintance as his manners and the person". (Austen : 20 )*

Edward is clumsy and unfrankly, even though he is in love to Elinor but he keeps his promise to Lucy. When he is finally free from his engagement to Lucy.



He urges an explanation of his engagement to Lucy, though Elinor does not propose. However Edward finally proposes and convince her that his affection for her is tender and sincere as she looks forward.

He achieves the quite life yearns for and shows his willingness to duties in every event as a devote county person.

### 3.1.5 Colonel Brandon

Colonel Brandon is a faithful and helpful friend Thirty-five years old. He has mature personality and his behavior is always honourable.

*"Colonel Brandon, the friend of Sir John, seemed no more adapted by resemblance of manner to be his friend, than Lady Middleton to be his wife or Mrs. Jennings to be Lady Middleton's mother; his appearance however was not displeasing, in spite of his being in the opinion of Marianne's and Margaret and absolute old bachelor for he was on the wrong side of five and thirty; but though his face was not handsome his countenance was sensible and his address was particularly gentleman-like". (Austen : 30 )*

He falls in love with Marianne at the first sight seeing at Lady Middleton's house. When Marianne is asked to play piano, and Colonel Brandon recommends himself to Marianne. He is the only person who present to listening with attentiveness and appreciation.

"Marianne's performance was highly applauded. Colonel Brandon alone, of all the party heard her without being in raptures. He paid her only the compliment of attention;...his pleasure of music, though it amounted not to that ecstatic delight which alone could sympathize with her own". (Austen : 30 )

He obviously admires Marianne because Marianne resembles to his lost love Eliza, a close relative. Eliza has grown up in his home. They have planned to elope but a housemaid betrays them. Eliza has married to Colonel Brandon's older brother who treats her badly, then Eliza has left her husband for another man.

*"I am deceived by the uncertainty the partiality of tender recollection. There is a very strong resemblance between them as well in mind as person - the warmth of heart the same eagerness of fancy and spirits". (Austen : 139 )*

Colonel Brandon's behavior is always honourable. He admirably fulfills his promise to his lost love who has left her only a child and brings up her child who is also named Eliza. When the young Eliza is seduced by Willoughby, the Colonel challenges him to a fight but neither has been injured.

Respecting his love to Marianne, Colonel Brandon expects Edward to help him. The Colonel generously offers him the living at Delaford, by tactfully pass-



ing his offer through Elinor. His patience and kindness finally rewarded when Marianne marries him as has greatly expected.

*"A three weeks residence at Delaford, where in evening hours at least, he had little to do but to calculate the disproportion between thirty-six and seventeen, brought him to Barton Cottage, in a temper of mind which needed all the improvement in Marianne's looks, all the kindness of her welcome and all her mother's language to make it cheerfull".*  
(Austen : 248)

### 3.1.6 Lucy Steele

Lucy Steele is the relative of Sir John Middleton. Twenty-years old. She is very vulgar and free in her speech, lack in elegance and artlessness.

*"Lucy is the monstrous pretty, and so good humoured and agreeable ! the children are all hanging about her already, as if she was old acquaintance".*(Austen : 85)

Exceptionally pretty, she ensnares Edward's affection while he is her uncle's pupil. She herself has little education and has no money. Lucy is determined to become intimate with Elinor and Marianne, whom she praises as the most beautiful and agreeable girl.

Lucy is proud woman, clever and cunning. She confides her secret to Elinor that she has been engaged to Edward for four years. She always releases

gossip about her engagement.

*"I have no doubt in the world of your faithfully keeping this secret, because you must know of what important it to us to have reach his mother; for she would never approve it. I dare say, I shall have no fortune, and I fancy she is an exceeding proud woman".(Austen : 93)*

The vulgar of Lucy becomes Elinor's rival. She forces Elinor to listen and confides her about Edward. Knowing that Elinor is doubtful of her story, she shows a letter and pictures. She convinces Elinor the truth of her engagement. She acts her part well but Elinor is not deceived. She has found Lucy as uneducated, artful and selfish.

*"Lucy was naturally clever; her remarks were often just and amusing; and as a companion for half an hour. Elinor found her agreeable ; but her powers had received no aid from education, she was ignorant and illiterate, and her deficiency of all mental improvement".  
(Austen : 90 )*

When Fanny Dashwood and Mrs.Ferrars are pleasant to her Lucy is delighted but her sister innocently reveals the news of Lucy's engagement to Edward, and Fanny immediately orders her out of her house.

Lucy is not averse in the state to do lying. She declines Edward's offer to release her from engagement but tells Elinor that it is she who has offered to set

Edward free. Then she subtly flatters Edward's brother, Robert and persuades him to elope with her.

*"...I have though myself at liberty to best my own on anther, and have to no doubt of being as happy with him as I once used to think. I might be with you; but I scorn to accept a hand while the heart one anther's sincerely wish you happy in your choice, and it shall not always good friend, as our near relationship now makes proper. I savely say I owe you ill-will. Your brother has gained my affections entirely, we just returned from the altar". (Austen : 245 )*

She insinuates herself into favour of old Mrs. Ferrars by flatter and false penitence and actually becomes the old lady's favourite daughter-in law.

### 3.2 OTHER RELEVANT ASPECT

In conforming of the expectation that the main characters have been achieved as it has been found in the previous analysis, the writer would like to mention several aspect of the story that have been played significant roles in supporting the existence of such expectation in each characters, the aspect are particularly the ones that deal with availability of good status in the society such as the following:

#### 3.2.1 Inheritance

Start of the beginning of the story Jane Austen begins her story with the expectation of Mr. Henry



Dashwood to distribute the wealth properly.

According to the English Law of primogeniture. The first born inherits the family estate and the rest, except money that should be distribute to the test of the family members. Mr. Henry Dashwood is the owner Norland Park has just passed away. His estate is inherited to his son. Henry has nothing, but, ten thousand to his wife and daughters of his second marriage, that is Elinor, Marianne and Margaret. While he is about to pass away, he request John to distribute the wealth properly. John promises that he will so.

*"He gave his promises to his father, he meditated with himself to increase the fortune of his sister by the present of thousand pounds". (Austen : 10 )*

He is already wealthy because he has fortune from his mother and also married to a wealthy woman. Fanny Ferrars. After their father funeral, without sending any notice John's wife has moved to Norland Park. She cleverly persuades John not to make any provision for his stepmother and stepsisters financially, but John wants to keep his promise to his late father concerning a fair distribution of the family wealth.

*"It was my father's last request to me, ... that I should assist his widow and daughters". (Austen : 12 )*

Surprised at proposal to distribute each of his stepsisters a thousand pounds, Fanny persuades her husband to reduce the amount of money; first five hundred pounds and finally nothing. She expect her husband to break his promise of his late father, because they are only his stepsisters.

*"Oh beyond anything great ! what brother on earth would do half as mush for his sisters, even if really his sisters! And it is- only half blood ! which she considered as no relationship at all".*  
(Austen : 12 - 13 )

When John decides to give them only some furniture, Fanny returns them with argument that the linen and china potteries left for them by their father should amply furnish their new quarters. This story shows how greedy Fanny is who always expects to make over the inheritance from her father-in-law.

Mrs. Dshwood is anxious to leave her own house and she just waits the suitable time to leave Norland Park. She is quite cheerful in her search for a house. She becomes reconciled to stay longer at Norland Park. This reflect of Mrs.Dashwood expectation to have a house as a part of the inheritance of her late husband.

When Fanny insult her, she determines to leave

Norland Park immediately, then she becomes a tenant at Barton Cottage. She discloses the news of their departure to John. She still expects John fulfill his promise to his late father to distribute them weath properly.

*"Mrs. Daswood began shortly to give every hope of kind, and to be convinced, from the general drift of his disclosure, that his maintenance for six months at Norland Park". (Austen : 24 )*

The mother greatly expect a fortune for her daughters to sometime in near future her daughter will find suitable partners and they are all happily married.

### 3.2.2 SOCIAL STATUS

In dealing with the relevant aspects of the story, this story also talks about expectations of the characters to reach a good social status in their society.

Social status is stratified or ranked at a number of levels. Some status is high rank and brings prestige to occupant and may affect the others. The amount of prestige that a person has can affect the amount of power or wealth that individual possesses.

Jane Austen's writing narrows the outlook of her characters by clasifying them in various and different

social ranks. Their main concern is how to obtain property or wealth in order to improve their social status, that is to obtain a higher ranks or status. Austen has written about leading gentleman of the country that a leisure life. The daughters of one gentleman is the story like Elinor and Marianne do not try to find any work unless they are actually impoverished since their step-brother decides to give them nothing.

Elinor and Marianne always hold a party and entertain their friends, sing or play an instrument, play cards and making filgree basket. They just spend much time in chatting and reading poetry and romance.

In the eighteenth century of England, men did not do their best since feel they will inherit from their family the wealth that was enough for thier living cost.

Women have similar economic problems. If they are rich they can literally buy a husband, their dowry is often quite substantial, but the case of Elinor and Marianne is different. They have little dowry since all family inheritance is under control of John. This is a big problem for them. Women like Elinor and Marianne have been brought up in certain manner because they are educated and cultured. They have little money to offer a man and cannot work, yet they demand

men of their level. They must find who do not need a big amount of dowry and expect for the property of the would-be husband in order to reach a better life and good position in their social life.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

By reading the novel of Jane Austen's 'Sense and Sensibility' we can find many things about life. We can learn love, marriage and social status. Jane Austen's works are full of imagination of life as we really feel the experience of all events she has written.

Jane Austen has presented the examples that reflect activities, and attitudes of character, particularly the woman's life and her heroines. They are fully occupied with problems including marriage and family. On the other hand, she has expose the woman's life in her time but in fact, it still exist in our society at present.

Having analyze the novel 'Sense and Sensibility' the writer can conclude that esesentially every individual has desire and hopes in her life. It happens to Elinor and Marianne who are the two central characters in this story. They expect love, good marriage and inheritance in reaching good social status in the society.

Elinor as self-controlled woman hides her own personal emotions towards people. On the other hand, Marianne as a woman who seek every occasions to indulge her feeling and makes no attempt to disguise her disagreeable reaction to people. In connection with this, we may conclude that these two principal character depicts the attitude of some women who are husband hunting. Elinor's character emerges with her relationship with Edward Ferrars and Marianne's in her relationship with Willoughby. These two characters manage to satisfy their feeling only after they have been married.

Therefore, we can conclude that the general theme of Jane Austen's works deals with obsesi of women to expect a good marriage with a good husband, In order to obtain this, she employs woman characters who are husband seeker in order to lead to acceptable social lives.

The dreamed of expectation of character change the characters' attitude, outlook and the way they behave one another. Their views on a husband are not based on consideration of honourable behavior and sincere affection but their expectation is focused on the property and social status of the would-be husband.

## 4.2 Suggestion

In relation to this analysis, the writer would like to present some suggestion to her reader such as follows :

- Reading a novel will improve, the more description of life, so the more we read, the more description of life experience we have.
- In order to gain our expectation in our life, we have to do something meaningful and truthful by doing any efforts based on our ability and then present that expectation to the cause of the almighty.
- The writer hopes that this writing may encourage the student of English Department especially for the students of Literature programme to analyze some other particular aspect of the same novel.



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