

## **5.2. Suggestion**

The Novel Jane Eyre has a lot of interesting topics in it. In this study, the writers only focus on the internal conflict as well as the impact of the conflict. Therefore to other researchers who also want to research this novel, the writer suggested to analyze the elements of the extrinsic such as moral values that exist in this novel, because this is also very interesting to study. On the other side of the conflict in this story is to show the strength of the women's movement in the fight for justice and honor. The writer also hopes that this thesis is useful for every person who reads it.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M.H. 1999. *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition*. USA: Heinle & Heinle.
- Altenbernd, Lynn and Leslie L Lewis. 1966. *A Handbook For The Study of Poetry*. London: Collier-Macmillan Limited.
- Aminuddin. 2011. *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Bandung: Sinar Baru Algesindo.
- Baharuddin Yunita. 2017. *Woman Movement in Victoria Age as Reflected in Bronte's Jane Eyre*. Thesis unpublished. Makassar: Hasanuddin University.
- Bronte Charlotte. 2019. *Jane Eyre*. Jakarta. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Jumiati. 2015. *The Social Classes of Character in Bronte's Agnes Grey*. Thesis unpublished. Makassar: Hasanuddin University.
- Karim, Muh. Rusli. 1986. *Seluk Beluk Perubahan Sosial*. Surabaya: Usaha Nasional.
- Klarer, M. 2004. *An Introduction To Literary Studies*. London: Routledge.
- Linton, Ralph. 1936. *The Study of Man: An Introduction*. New York: Appleton-Century-Croft, -Inc.
- Nurgiyantoro. 2010. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Parine, Laurence, 1983. *Literature Structure, Sound and Sense*. London: Harcourt Brace Javanovich.
- Soerjono Soekanto, 2013. *Sosiologi: suatu pengantar*, Jakarta: PT Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Stanton, Robert. 2007. *Teori Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sturrock. 2003. *Structuralism*. London: Blackwell.
- Teeuw, A. 1998. *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra*, Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Waluyo, Herman j. 2001. *Drama Teori dan Pengajarannya*. Yogyakarta: Hanindita Graha Widia.

Wilda. 2017. *Social Status towards the Character in Dickens' Great Expectations*.

Thesis unpublished. Makassar: Hasanuddin University.

Wulansari, C. Dewi, 2009. *Sosilogi: Konsep dan Teori*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.

## APPENDIXES

### 1. *Jane Eyre* Synopsis

Jane Eyre, the main character in the novel *Jane Eyre* is an orphan. Both his parents died when he was little. Jane Eyre is raised by her uncle, Mr. Reed, who also died not long after Jane Eyre lives in that house. After the death of his uncle, Jane Eyre was raised by her aunt Mrs. Reed. And she then tried to survive among people who hated him, that Mrs. Reed and her children (Eliza, John, and Georgiana)

Mrs. Reed sends Jane Eyre School to Lowood School and has lived there for eight years. Six years as a student and two years as a teacher. Until one day when Miss Temple gets married, Jane felt lost and can't live at Lowood School without Miss Temple, who is not only considered as a teacher but also as a mother, Jane Eyre then tried to find another job through ads. She finally got an offer to teach at Thornfield Hall, with a salary of 30 pounds per year. Disciples of the one and only, Adele was ten years old, is the son of the owner of Thornfield Hall, which is named Mr.Rochester. Mother of such a child, as disclosed by Mrs.Fairfax had died a year earlier.

With the background of a horse-riding accident in Hay Lane, Mr.Rochester and Jane Eyre met for the first time. It Seems Mr. Rochester put the heart on Jane Eyre. On the other hand, love for Jane Eyre grows and develops in tune with the change of the attitude of Mr.Rochester tends to give special attention to Jane.

At Thornfield Hall Jane Eyre often hear the voice of a terrible woman. He also witnessed the fire that occurred in the room of Mr.Rochester without a known cause. The events that happened to Mr.Mason stay at Thornfield Hall. A secret door

behind the curtain is seen in Jane Eyre in which the sound of woman laughing, like the sound of Grace Poole. All the events make Jane Eyre think that there's something not right in that house.

After the event of the fire above Mr.Rochester leave Thornfield Hall. Two weeks he came with an entourage. One of them is a beautiful woman and a wealthy named Blanche Ingram. It seems Mr.Rochester is quite close to the girl. Their closeness had made Jane Eyre jealous. What's more outstanding issue that Mr.Rochester will marry Blanche Ingram.It turns out that the issue of the stretcher is not true Mr.Rochester instead of going to mate with Miss Ingram, but wants Jane Eyre to be the mother of his daughter, Adele. They agreed to hold the wedding at a Church in London.

The wedding day has arrived,like usually before the wedding took place, the pastor asks no reason that could make the wedding that's in the record of the law and not legitimate. Suddenly there is a voice that expressed the there is a reason for it. He is Mr.Briggs an advocate from London who claimed to have evidence of the marriage of Mr.Rochester with Bertha Mason. State that the wife of Mr. Rochester is still alive. In addition, she brings a living witness, that Mr.Mason brother of Bertha Mason.

Mr.Rochester claimed that what is said by the advocates of that is true, but his wife, Bertha Mason, it's been crazy. She cancels the wedding. Heart Jane Eyre felt crushed at that time and decided to leave Thornfield Hall silently in the middle of the night when everyone's asleep.

Jane Eyre leaves Thornfield Hall heading to a place that he does not know. After a long walk with hunger and thirst, Jane Eye finally arrived at a house, Moor

House, and well received by the inhabitants of that house. They are the children of Mr. Rivers, Mary, Diana, St John, and a maid named Hannah. Not unexpectedly turns out to be the owner of that house is the family of Jane Eyre, the son of the brother of his mother who means cousins Jane.

News of the death of his uncle St. John Rivers called Uncle John and a letter from more of the cases where Mr. Briggs received St. John finally reveals the identity of Jane. This time luck was on the side of Jane's due to not only get the inheritance as E20.000 from his uncle in Madeira, John Eyre but have also found his family. As it turned out, the family of Mr.Rivers is her cousin.

Either because of love or pity, St. John Rivers proposes to Jane and asked her to go to India to run his profession as an evangelist. With a heavy heart, Jane rejects it because his love is already left entirely to Mr.Rochester.

Jane miss Mrs. Rochester and ordinary hear a voice calling him. Because of that, she immediately left Thornfield Hall to see Mr.Rochester. what a surprise when you watch Thornfield Hall has already become ruins like ever dreamed, once traced it turns out the cause was a fire that occurred in the middle of the night eleven months ago. Berta Mason died in the incident, while Mr. Rochester's own experience of blindness and broken arm sandwiched ruins.

Since that event, Mr. Rochester lives with John and his wife at Ferndean about thirty miles from Thornfield Hall. Jane is determined to find it, because it was he set out to Ferndean, on arriving there, he saw Mr.Rochester is already in a state of blind and broken arm sandwiched ruins. After realizing that the woman in front of him was Jane, then Mr.Rochester was immediately held her close.

A beautiful meeting in the situation and conditions are different between two people who miss each other. As if there was no more difference between the rich and the poor because love dominates the heart of both. The incident and the events of the past let be memories of the materials as stories for children and grandchildren later. Mr.Rochester and Jane Eyre married and have a child from that marriage. Jane treats Adele as his son. It is indeed a journey of love over happiness

## 2. Charlotte Brontë's Biography

The author of *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte Brontë was born in 1816 in Thorton. He was the third child of six siblings and the spouse of Patrick Brontë from Ireland. Mary of Penzance's family is living in Victorian times. The fifth brother is Elizabeth, Mary, Branwell, Emily, and Anne. The journey of their lives was tragic, overshadowed by illness, loneliness, and death.

In April 1820 the family Charlotte moved to Harwood near Keighley. Shmoves to follow his father's profession as a pastor. In 1812 mother Charlotte Brontë died. Her mother's position then was replaced by his aunt who keeps them, because at that moment Charlotte's brothers are still too young to be left of her mother. His oldest sister was about eight years old while his sister is the youngest was less than one year. The death of his mother is the driving force to create the literary works of the nuances of life.

The township Harwooth looks beautiful as reflected in the novel *Jane Eyre*. In 1824, Charlotte, Elizabeth, and Mary were sent into school in Cowan Bridge. In that year also, his sister named Emily join. The school where they study described in *Jane Eyre* as Lowood School. Facilities at the school were very inadequate, so the Charlotte brothers should live a life which is quite sad, eating less, the treatment of evil, cruelty, and hypocrisy against religion. This causes Elizabeth and Maria disease epidemic that causes them died. Everything that's reflected in *Jane Eyre*, Figure Helen Burn in the novel represents Maria died due to the cruelty and treatment of evil Cowan Bridge School. In that year, Charlotte and Emily back to their home in Harwood. Several years Charlotte along with his brother home study guidance



The year 1848 was the saddest for Charlotte and her father. Two brothers died in the same year. Branwell died in September. Then, Emily and Anne were stricken with the same disease and died. Charlotte herself lucky to live a long life but eventually he died at a relatively young age, namely at the age of 38 years. Before she died, she married Arthur Bell Nicholas and blessed with a child

Similarly, there is a close relationship Between the Life Story of Charlotte Bronte and the Art of Literature, ranging from the small to the end of his life. The tartness of the life experience that provides the inspiration to write the story of his childhood is a story which is very helpful for increasing the power of their imagination, and at once became the hallmark of each of the works of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Victorian Victorian. The power of childhood fantasy looks in chapter 12 of Jane Eyre. In schools of Charlotte is known as the narrator of the great saga.