

**DELIVERANCE OF SELF-REGARD IN JANE AUSTEN'S
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE NOVEL (1813):
A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH**

PUBLICATION ARTICLES



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APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

AYU FAUZIAH SOFY CITRA ANGGISTA. A. 320. 090. 050 DELIVERANCE OF SELF-REGARD IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* NOVEL (1813): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH. RESEARCH PAPER. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2013.

*The problem of this study is to reveal how to deliverance of self-esteem in the main character. The purpose of this study is to analyze the main character in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* by using Psychoanalytic Approach. The study is a literary study, which can be categorized into a descriptive qualitative study. The object of this study is *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The data sources are primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the novel *Pride and Prejudice* book and the secondary data are related to the primary data that support the analysis such as some books of psychology and website related to the research. The method used for collecting data is library research and documentation. The technique of data analysis is descriptive analysis. Based on the analysis, the writer concludes that the problem faced by the major character is strived to go out of her condition, it causes the writer to use psychoanalytic perspective such as: Id, Ego, and Superego. By using this method, it is known how Elizabeth Bennet as the major character can solve her problem.*

*Keywords: Psychoanalytic Approach, self-regard, *Pride and Prejudice**

I. Introduction

Background of the Study: Self-regard is a person's overall emotional evaluation of his or her own worth. It is a judgment of oneself as well as an attitude toward the self. Self-regard encompasses beliefs. Self-regard in other word maybe called self-esteem. But the writer thinks that self regards is not judgment on one self as well as an attitude towards the self, but self regard is something which have been save by oneself about the emotions such as triumph, despair, pride, and shame.

Pride and Prejudice novel (1813), *Pride and Prejudice* is a romance novel written by Jane Austen. Released on 18th of May, 1813 in the United Kingdom and on November 11, 2005 in the United States, *Pride and Prejudice* is very interesting novel. This novel is

published in the United Kingdom. It gets a good reaction from the reader. There are the reasons that make the novel interesting to read; first, there are the characters which have their own characteristics in the novel. The second reason is the novel had a good plot. *Pride and Prejudice* is a romance novel and the plot makes readers always guessing about what would happen next. The novel also had a plot twist. Third, the writer chooses this novel because it is interesting to analyze. The novel is romantic, excited, and it can give the writer spirit to get a better life. This novel is about a woman who wants to save her self-regard for life. The last reason is *Pride and Prejudice* gave an education about women. The main character on this novel is a smart young woman with high intelligence. She can prove to everyone that love is not only based on social class. The novel is about someone who wants to save his or her self-regard or self-esteem with all effort to prove it. The writer uses psychoanalytic theory as an approach to analyze *Pride and Prejudice* novel because the main character reflected the power of woman which is a good phenomenon to analyze using psychoanalytic approach.

Problem Statement is how is deliverance Self-regard in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* Novel (1813): a psychoanalytic approach?

Limitation of the Study is the writer focuses on deliverance of self-regard in Jane Austen's novel in *Pride and Prejudice* and its psychoanalytic approach.

Objective of the Study is to analyze deliverance of self-regard in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* novel (1813) based on structural elements and to analyze deliverance of self-regard in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* novel (1813) based on Psychoanalytic Approach.

Literary Review are first, Imamasari (UMS,2008) in her study entitled "*A Comparison between Novel and Movie Version of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice: A Structural Approach.*" This research views that the reason of production house uses novel as a source of movie based on the market's demand, it cause people will be more curious and it fascinates the product of literary for some reason after they have read the novel and want to know the novel visually by watching the movie version.

The second research was conducted by Sofia Fitrianiingsih (UMS, 2008), entitled "*Rebellion Againsts Conventional Norms in Joe Wright's Pride and Prejudice*

Movie: A Sociological Approach". This research viewed through this movie, Wright wants to criticize the condition of society at the time. People consider that money is everything because it influences the positions of the people in society. The upper class will marry only with the same class status. So, the lower class cannot move to the upper class. But, in this movie, Joe Wright wants to show that marriage should not be driven by thoughts of money.

The third research conducted by Viona Evy Rachmawaty (UMS, 2011), entitled "*Dilemma or Making Moral Choices in Joe Wright's Pride and Prejudice Movie (2005): An Existentialist Criticism*". This research objectives are first, to describe the characters in the movie, second, to analyze the personality development of the main character Elizabeth on *Pride and Prejudice* movie. Her research uses qualitative method to apply existentialist of the main characters as a mean of further research. The conclusions of this research are first, the main character Elizabeth and Darcy in the movie *Pride and Prejudice* by Existentialist stages shows development in adulthood which is characterized by the tendency of generativity-stagnation by three symptoms importantly, the intimacy, generative and integrity.

The writer uses Psychoanalytic Approach to analyze the data and using of *Pride and Prejudice* novel as an object. The writer analyzes *DELIVERANCE OF SELF-REGARD IN JANE AUSTEN'S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE NOVEL (1813): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH*.

II. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data sources are library and literary data. The steps to conduct the research are determining the type of the study, determining the object of the study, determining data and data source, determining technique of data collection, and determining technique of data analysis. The object of the study is entitled *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen that was published in 1813 by International Pictures.

In doing this study, the researcher uses two sources of data, namely primary and secondary data. (1) Primary data source is the novel *Pride and Prejudice* produced by International Pictures. (2) Secondary data sources are books or any information from

internet related to the practice of self-regard that supports the Psychoanalytic analysis. The techniques of data collection are read the novel repeatedly, take notes of important parts both primary and secondary data, arrange the data into several groups based on its theoretical category, select particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis, and draw conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion.

III. Research Finding

In this research finding, the writer analysis some points in order to analyze *Pride and Prejudice* novel:

1. Analysis the structural elements of *Pride and Prejudice* novel.

A. Characteristic Element

In this novel, there are major characters and minor characters

1. Major Characters

a. Elizabeth Bennet

Elizabeth Bennet is the main character of this movie. She is the cleverest girl of Bennets. Her hobby is reading a book in her spare time while walking around.

...but, Lizzy has something more of quickness than her Sisters'. (*Pride And Prejudice*, p.5 of 593)

Elizabeth Bennet is a beautiful woman. Her body is thin and tall. She usually wears long dress. She has long brown hair, white skin, great eyes, and curious smile. She has a pointed nose.

She told the story, however, with great-spirit among her friends; for she had a lively, playful disposition which delighted in anything ridiculous. (*Pride and Prejudice*, p.15 of 593).

Elizabeth Bennet is twenty years old. She is depicted as young lady who is proud of her mental quickness and her acuity in judging the social behavior and intensions of other. Of her family, Elizabeth is her father's favorite because she is an intelligent girl. Elizabeth is a kind girl, she never thinks selfish. She always thinks about her family especially her sister, she always cares about them.

b. Mr. Darcy

Mr. Darcy is the major character as Elizabeth Bennet. Mr. Darcy is the owner of Pemberly House and half of Derbyshire. It is written from the following dialogue:

Elizabeth: which of the painted peacocks is our Mr. Bingley?
Charlotte: He's on the right. On the left is his sister.
Elizabeth: the person with the quizzical brow?
Charlotte: That is his good friend, Mr. Darcy.
Elizabeth: He looks miserable, poor soul.
Charlotte: He maybe, but poor he is not.
Elizabeth: tell me!
Charlotte: he owns half of Derbyshire.

Mr. Darcy is a portrait of England men at the time. He looks proud, gentleman, and little smile guy. He does not like to talk too much so he always has a serious face without smile. He just talks when it is needed and it makes other people think that he is an unpleasant man.

Mr. Darcy is a rich man. It can be seen from the clothes that he wears. He always wears trousers, usually black trousers, western –style shirt, and coat with dark boot. He is also a handsome man. He has dark hair, pointed nose, sharp eyes, oval face, and white skin.

2. Minor Character

a. Jane Bennet

She is the oldest of five Bennet sisters. Jane is the closest sister and friend for Elizabeth. For Mrs. Bennet, Jane is more special daughter than other because according to her, Jane is the most beautiful girl. Jane is a shy girl. Jane is the most beautiful girl in the Bennet sisters according to her mother. Her mother has a great hope that her beauty can make a single rich man fall in love with her.

Mr.Bingley: Oh, I mean. I can read of course. And Im not suggesting you can't read out of the doors.

Jane: I wish I read more, but there seem to be so many other thing to do.

Mr. Bingley: that's exactly what I mean.

3. Setting

a. Setting of Place

Pride and Prejudice novel happens in England.

b. Setting of Time

Pride and Prejudice novel is set in an indistinct time in the past. The writer analyses the periods of this story when developed to 18th century era.

4. Theme

The writer has the own opinion about this novel. The theme of this novel is, "do not judge someone before knowing the truth". In this novel, it shows that Elizabeth tries to save the self-esteem as a woman in her life. She loves Mr. Darcy and Mr. Darcy feels the same feeling. But Elizabeth cannot accept Mr. Darcy's propose because she knows something from Colonel Firts William that someone who separates Jane and Mr. Bingley and she makes them sad and disappointed hope's Mr. Darcy. The other reason is Elizabeth does not like Mr. Darcy's character from Mr. Wickham. Elizabeth realizes that she is wrong about Mr. Darcy's letter.

Their communication is better when they meet in Pemberly, the house of Mr. Darcy. Then Mr. Darcy begins to show that Elizabeth judges to him, that is not true and he wants to show how he loves Elizabeth very much. He finds Lydia and Mr. Wickham when they run away, then he gives Mr. Wickham money to marry Lydia. Then he gets Mr. Bingley to go back to Jane and he makes Mr. Bingley for proposing her. It makes Elizabeth feels so guilty because of her prejudice to Mr. Darcy. Finally, Mr. Darcy's proposes Elizabeth for the second time and Elizabeth.

B. Psychoanalytic Approach

1. The Id

The *Id* is the basic system of personality to satisfy need that is wished by humans. It operates based on the pleasure principle which seeks to avoid pain and maximize gratification. In this story, the researcher finds numerous of *Id* in within Elizabeth Bennet's character. The first *Id* is Elizabeth wants to make

a breakthrough in writing especially in a story. She describes that story must be delivered in a new form. She is an intelligent young woman that she has her own principles about what the true meaning of love which can not only be based on social class. But, Mr. Collins states that Elizabeth's opinion seems to be odd in vagueness, it cannot strike the right note and no living character. The first Id occurs when Mr. Bingley at Netherfield holds a dance party and invites Bennet's family, Elizabeth Bennet says that she does not want to dance with Mr. Darcy.

"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."
(*PaP, c.5, p.32.*)

The writer concludes that Elizabeth decided not to dance with Mr. Darcy, because of Mr. Darcy's pride. Arrogance makes Mr. Bennet disgust and annoy. Miss Lucas also does not like the arrogance of Darcy, so she warns Elizabeth.

The second Id is when Charlotte expresses her wish that Jane is married by Mr. Bingley and they live happily together.

"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."(*PaP, c.6, p.37*)

The writer concludes that Jane's friends love to hear that Jane will marry Bingley, including Charlotte. Charlotte hopes Jane will live happily forever with Bingley.

2. The *Ego*

The Ego is another system in the personality. "The *Ego* is initially the executive" of the personality in deciding what actions are appropriate and which *Id* impulse will be satisfied in what manner." (Atkinson & friends, 1981:395).

The next Ego happens when Elizabeth asks her opinion by Mr. Darcy on the attitude of someone who likes to laugh at other people's policies and kindness,

along with Mr. Darcy's intentions of Miss Bingley satirical action. So, Elizabeth wishes she can never be like *them*.

"Of course." replied Elizabeth - "there are people like that, but I expect myself not part of them. I wish myself never laugh at those kind and thoughtful. Fools, wishy-washy, crazy, and talk nonsense. Oh, I will laugh at them whenever I can. But clearly, you're not included in their class." (PaP,c.11,p.89).

3. The Superego

The Superego is the moral principle. It forwards to ideal world and perfection rather than pleasure. The Superego thus places more restriction or what on individual can and cannot do (Asimov, 1983: 145). First Superego shows when Elizabeth Bennet must deliver her mind about reading through her own creations and works. This cogitation drives her to her style of speech.

Elizabeth Bennet is that she must deliver her mind about reading through her own creations and works. This cognition drives her to her style of speech. When at the dance, Elizabeth who does not have a dance partner, she is forced to sit and miss two songs. And for that, Mr. Darcy is standing close enough to her so that she can hear his conversations with Mr. Bingley. Mr. Bingley was stopped dancing for a moment and invite Mr. Darcy to dance

"Come, Darcy," said Mr. Bingley, "you have to dance. I hate to see you standing alone and look ridiculous. Much better if you dance." (PaP,c.3,p.19).

"Obviously not. Did you know how much I hate to dance, unless I already know my partner well? Was not going to happen in this kind of event. They've got a brother and sister pair, and I would feel miserable if you have to dance with another woman in the room." (PaP,c.3,p.19).

C. Self-Regard (self-esteem) Perspective

1. Low Self-Esteem

Low self-esteem is said to open people to an array of social and psychological problems because low self-esteem people are presumed to be more susceptible to negative influences from their social and psychological environments. When Mr. Collin tries to apply for Elizabeth with all humility, but Elizabeth remains at her founding.

"Let me assure you, that I have received the blessing of the mother is honored to conduct this conversation." (PaP,c.19,p.165).

With humility, Elizabeth refuses Mr. Collin. Although Mr. Collin who will inherit the Bennet family home and land, Elizabeth still does not matter, because she just loves Darcy.

2. High Self-Esteem

The second high self-esteem occurs when Miss Bingley thinks women who have the ability to play the piano and she writes better than women who only know how to sew and knit.

"Words attributed to the many talented women who are incompetent to do anything other than knit or embroider cloth wallet."(PaP,c.8,p.60)

3. Healthy Self-Esteem

Healthy self-esteem is one type of self-esteem which has the characteristics of a person like yourself, more respect for yourself and others, an attitude that can put them in the middle of the greatness and humble, and those who are assertive, open, and independent in communication.

Elizabeth appreciates Mr. Collin proposal against her. But it is impossible for Elizabeth to accept the proposal.

"You are too hasty, sir." cried Elizabeth. "You forget that I have not given an answer. Allow me to do it without wasting time. Accept my thanks for the compliment and give it to me. I really appreciate your proposal, but it is impossible for me to do anything except turn it down."(PaP,c.19.p.167)

Healthy self-esteem happens when self-liberation did by Elizabeth. Mr. Collin threatens that if Elizabeth do not accept his proposal, then briefly, the home and all the wealth of Mr. Bennet will fall into his hands.

IV. Conclusion

The result of the analysis shows from the major character, Elizabeth Bennet, in *Pride and Prejudice* novel (1813) written by Jane Austen. This study conducted by writer that major characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel (1813) has been inferred from several

aspects and approaches used by writer, especially she uses one of the branch of psychoanalytic approach which is amazon psychoanalytic to analyze major character, Elizabeth Bennet. Then the writer raises the issue that how woman can deliverance of her self-regard to gets a better life. In this novel the writer analyzes efforts to deliverance of self-regard by Elizabeth Bennet as a major character.

Then based on amazon psychoanalytic in this novel, the problem occurs when Elizabeth Bennet has different argument than everybody else. In conclusion, Elizabeth attempts at self-deliverance is an attempt to save her pride and her family from insults the people of a higher social class when she also is admired by the rich man highborn English. Personal story of Elizabeth is when she can find true love before she even has time to assess bad about Mr. Darcy, the man who she loves. Deliverance of self-regard is an attempt to prevent her family from bad utterances of other. Self-regard refers to how to express the way of life. Prices of yourself is the main concept that has a major impact on human.

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