

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background of the Study**

In facing the life, a struggle can be seen in society. Struggle means some efforts to reach something. There are many variation of struggle that can be found in the society, such as struggle for justice, struggle for get job, struggle for a higher position on their profession, struggle for freedom, struggle for life, struggle for get achievement and also struggle to get love. Many ways are used to make necessities come true. They can do everything to struggle something they need. Although struggle to get or reach something is hard, at least the better condition is able to reach.

A literary work that describes the struggle of love is Jane Austen's *Emma*. Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775 in Hampshire, England, the seventh of eight children of the Reverend George Austen and his wife. While she was not widely known in her own time, Jane Austen's novels of love among the landed gentry gained popularity after 1869, and her reputation skyrocketed in the 20th century. Her novels, including *Emma*, *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*, are considered literary classics, bridging the gap between romance and realism.

Jane Austen began to write in bound notebooks. In the 1790s, during her adolescence, she started to craft her own novels and wrote *Love and Friendship*, a parody of romantic fiction organized as a series of love letters. Using that framework, she unveiled her wit and dislike of sensibility, or romantic hysteria, a distinct

perspective that would eventually characterize much of her later writing. The next year she wrote *The History of England*, parody of historical writing that included illustrations drawn by Cassandra. These notebooks, encompassing the novels as well as short stories, poems and plays, are now referred to as Jane's Juvenilia

*Emma* is a romantic novel by Jane Austen, *Emma* was written in 1816 and written again in 1994, published in England by Word worth Classic in 1994 and has 554 pages; most of her novels are about love, marriage, happiness and social status. In *Emma*, Jane Austen tells about marriage, and all about the major activities of the novel revolve around marriage and match making. And the one who becomes matchmaker is *Emma*, the major character in this novel.

The novel tells Emma Woodhouse who lives with her widowed "valetudinarian" father on their estate Hardfield. They are at the upper rung of the social ladder in her eyes. Her governess Miss Anne Taylor has just married, much to their distress, and now lives happily with Mr. Weston at their estate Randalls. Emma believes that she arranged this marriage. Her older sister Isabella has previously married John Knightley and they live in London with their 4 children.

Perhaps out of bored, Emma decides to take Harriet Smith underwing and arrange a match for her. Harriet is 18 years old and of unknown parentage, lives at Mrs. Goddard are boarding school. Emma disapproves Mr. Robert Martin, a tenant farmer who proposes Harriet, and dissuades her from him. Emma's long-time neighbor and wise older friend, Mr. Knightley chastises her for her manipulations,

insisting that Mr. Martin is of higher class than Harriet and would have been a good match.

She tries to get Harriet and the vicar Mr. Elton matched, instead for example by painting Harriet's likeness in front of Elton. Elton delivers a charade about courtship which Emma thinks is directed to Harriet. But her plans backfire and Elton instead declares his love for Emma while they are alone in a carriage, returning from a Christmas Eve dinner at the Weston's much to her displeasure and Harriet's subsequent distress.

Mr. Weston's son from his first marriage, Frank Weston Churchill, has been essentially adopted by the wealthy brother of his deceased first wife Mr. Churchill and his domineering wife Mrs. Churchill, living at their estate Encumber. She kept Frank from paying adequate attention to his father, even after Mr. Weston's remarriage, and Mr. Knightley criticizes Frank's character and lack of a sense of duty to his father.

Jane Fairfax is an orphan, the only child of Mrs. Bates' youngest daughter Jane and Lt. Fairfax. After her father's death, she was taken into the family of Colonel & Mrs. Campbell, who felt indebted to Lt. Fairfax and also desired Jane as a companion to their own now-married daughter Mrs. Dixon. Jane now arrives for an extended visit with Mrs. Bates and her daughter (Jane's Aunt), the garrulous Miss Bates, while the Campbells are vacationing with the Dixons in Ireland. Emma

speculates with Frank that there was a relationship between Mr. Dixon and Jane. Frank drives 32 miles for a haircut, wants to have a ball, and seems very "gallant", in contrast to the understated Mr. Knightley, who disapproves.

Mr. Elton returns from Bath with a fiancée, Miss Augusta Hawkins, an upwardly mobile and rather vulgar woman who does not please Emma. At the Coles' dinner party, the piano sent to Jane from an unknown donor is discussed. Mrs. Weston is plotting a match between Jane and Mr. Knightley, which Emma discourages. Frank and Emma dance. Emma plays the piano followed by Jane, and Knightley rescues Jane from the over exertions at singing urged by Frank.

Emma and Frank are visiting Jane at the Bates' and Frank teases Jane about the origin of the piano and the accompanying Irish music. Frank plans a ball at the Crown Inn. But before it can occur, he is called back to his ailing aunt. Before leaving, he almost confesses something to Emma that he is in love with her.

Mrs. Elton visits the Woodhouse's and cools to Emma. Knightley announces that she could never love Jane. The dinner party was held at the Woodhouses. Her daily visits to the post office are discussed. Mrs. Elton presses Jane to begin seeking a position as a governess. Frank returns and appears to not love Emma. Mr. Elton snubs Harriet and Knightley chivalrously "rescues" her by dancing with her, later with Emma. On a day that soon follows, Harriet is rescued from an attack by gypsies on a country road. Harriet resolves to put Mr. Elton out of her mind and love Mr.

Knightley, though Emma mistakenly thinks Frank is the object of her affection. Mr. Knightley suspects a relationship between Jane and Frank.

The party visits Mr. Knightley at his estate Donwell Abbey to pick strawberries. Jane is frustrated with Mrs. Elton's persistence [and her apparently uncertain status with Frank] and leaves to walk back alone. The next day, the party makes an excursion to Box Hill for a picnic. Frank ostentatiously flirts with Emma. Emma influenced by Frank, insults Miss Bates about her dullness. Jane is distressed by Frank's behavior. Mr. Knightley severely criticizes Emma for her actions to Miss Bates.

The next day, Emma apologizes to Miss Bates and learns that Frank has left & Jane has decided to take the governess position. Mrs. Churchill conveniently dies. The Westons inform Emma that Frank and Jane are now engaged and in fact have been secretly engaged since last October, before she came to Highbury, and Frank is roundly criticized for his deception. Harriet tells Emma that she loves Knightley-- Emma suddenly realizes her own love for him and laments the possibility of losing him. Mr. Knightley returns from a visit to London, consoling Emma mistakenly thinking she was in love with Frank. When she denies this, he declares his love for her. Frank writes a long letter of apology to the Westons, which helps his image somewhat. Emma and Knightley decide to live with her father at Hartfield as long as he lives. Emma and Jane have a pleasant meeting of the minds. Harriet goes to visit the John Knightleys in London and becomes engaged to Mr. Martin after all, about

which Emma is pleased. Harriet marries in Sept and Frank and Jane will wed in November. Emma overcomes her father's resistance to the marriage after Mrs. Weston's poultry-house is robbed, and they marry in October.

There are many reasons the researcher choose this novel. The first is this novel is a romantic story; consist of many struggle of love, delightful comedy of manners, largely seen as a criticism of romanticism, freedom of passion and emotion. Second is *Emma* novel can be moral teachings for someone life. The reader can get moral lesson that can change their lives to be better.. The third, this novel gives much information about young women with the economic, political power and social culture. The last is not too difficult to be understood by the learners.

Based on the background above the researcher chooses the title of this research “STRUGGLE OF LOVE JANE AUSTEN NOVEL *EMMA* (1994): A INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH”.

## **B. Literature Review**

There are many literature review dealing with this research. It is Dian Puspa Russediyani (2007) The Influence of English Society on Jane Austen’s *Emma*: a Sociological Approach. Skripsi Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta .The researcher use a sociological approach to analyze the data. The paper elaborates of the influence of English society on Jane Austen novel, *Emma*, that are analyzed through a sociological approach. The objectives of the research are to analyze the struggle of love in *Emma* by Jane Austen.

The second researcher is Iva Prathani with her research title “The Influence of Environment on *Emma* Woodhouse’s Personality in Jane Austen’s *Emma*: A Behaviorist.

The third researcher is Ike Rahmawati, her research title is “*Emma* Karya Jane Austen Sebagai Kritik Sosial Dalam Kehidupan Wanita Inggris Awal Abad XIX”. She applies the theory of historical structuralism as her main approach. Her research is about the description of social historical of English society of XIX century.

The other researcher is Roisah Wahyu Anaria, with her research title “Defense Mechanism in Jane Austen’s *Emma*: Psychoanalytic Approach”, that focuses on analysis of *Emma* characterization, as the major character in Jane Austen’s *Emma* from psychoanalytic approach. Then, the study on this novel based on Sociological Approach has not been conducted yet before.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the preview study, the researcher proposed the problem “How is the struggle of love reflected in *Emma* (1994) by Jane Austen?”

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

The researcher focuses the research in analyzing struggle of love reflected in *Emma* (1994) by Jane Austen.

### **E. Objective of the Study**

In carrying this research, the researcher formulates the objectives of the study as follow are:

1. To describe *Emma* based on the structural elements of novel.

2. To analyze struggle of love reflected in *Emma* by Jane Austen based on an Individual Psychological Approach.

## **F. The Benefit of the Study**

The benefits of study are:

### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

The research is hoped to give the first contribution and information to the larger body of knowledge. It is particularly in the literary studies on *Emma* novel by Jane Austen.

### **2. Particular Benefit**

The research is hoped to enrich knowledge and experience of the researcher and the other researchers of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in specifically. Moreover, it can be studied by the other researchers from another university who have interest in literary study on the novel analyzed by Individual Psychological.

## **G. Research Method**

### **1. Type of the Study**

In the research, the researcher uses a qualitative research. It is library research while data sources are using literary data. It purposes to analyze novel using individual psychology approach. The steps to conduct the research are (1) determining the type of the study, (2) determining the object of the study, (3) determining data and data source, (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining technique of data analysis.

## **2. Object of the Study**

The object of the study is struggle of love reflected in *Emma* (1994) by Jane Austen. It analyzed by using Individual Approach.

## **3. Type of the Data and the Data Source**

There are two data sources that are needed to do this research namely:

### a. Primary data sources

The primary data sources is *Emma* novel (1994) by Jane Austen

### b. Secondary data sources

The secondary data sources from other sources relateg the study, such as website, dictionary, some books that support the analysis.

## **4. Technique of the Data Collection**

The methods of collecting data are reading the book and note taking with the steps are:

- a. Reading the novel for several times,
- b. Determining the character that will be analyzed,
- c. Taking notes of important thing both of primary and secondary data source,
- d. Classifying and determining the relevant data
- e. Browsing on the internet to search information that relates with novel.

## 5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique used in analyzed the data is descriptive analysis. It concerns with structural element of the novel on Struggle of love reflected in *Emma* (1994) by Jane Austen.

## H. Research Paper Organization

The research paper organization of “Struggle of Love in *Emma* novel(1994) by Jane Austen”. Is as follows Chapter I is introduction, which is consists of background of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, theoretical approach, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II comprise of underlying theory, which presents the notion of individual psychology, the basic assumption of individual psychology, structural elements of the novel and theoretical application. Chapter III deals with the structural analysis of the novel, which involves the characters and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style, and theme. Chapter IV present the Individual analysis . Chapter V present conclusion and suggestion.