

**JANE'S SACRIFICE FOR LOVE REFLECTED IN *JANE EYRE*
NOVEL (1848) BY CHARLOTTE BRONTE: AN INDIVIDUAL
PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH**



RESEARCH PAPER

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By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Human beings are born with the potential to love and be loved. Fromm (1956:59) wrote in classic *The Art of Loving* that love of oneself is part of being able to others: “Love of others and love of our self are not alternatives. On the contrary, an attitude of love toward themselves will be found in all those who are capable of loving others.”

Love generally includes an emotion of intense attraction to another person, a place, or a thing; and may also include the aspect of caring for finding identification with those objects, including self love. Love can be described as an intense feeling of affection, an emotion or an emotional state.

Life is not easy, it is a battle field of all God’s creatures in order to survive. People often say ‘the strongest one becomes the winner’. Sacrifice is an act of offering objects to a divinity, thereby making holy. The motivation for sacrifice is to perpetuate, to intensify, or to re-establish a connection between the human and the human and the divine. It is often intended to gain the favour of the God or to placate divine wrath. The term has come to be applied specifically to blood sacrifice, which entails the death or destruction of the thing sacrificed (*see human sacrifice*).

Jane Eyre written by Charlotte Bronte was published in 1848. *Jane Eyre* has brought almost instant fame to its obscure author, the daughter of a clergyman in a small mill town in northern England. On the surface, the novel

embodies stock situations of the Gothic novel genre such as mystery, horror, and the classic medieval castle setting; many of the incidents border on (and cross over into) melodrama. The story of the young heroine is many ways conventional the rise of a poor orphan girl against overwhelming odds, whose love and determination eventually redeem a tormented hero. Her book has serious things to say about a number of important subjects: the relations between men and women, women's equality, the treatment of children and of women, religious faith and religious hypocrisy, the realization of selfhood, and the nature of true love. But again, if its concerns were only topical, it would not have outlived the time in which it was written.

Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* (1848) is simplified in Franco Zeffirelli's film version which retains only two parts: the first is devoted to Jane's childhood whereas the second delves into her experience as a woman. Adapted for the screen by the director himself and Hugh Whitmore, the script turns the life story of Jane Eyre into a tale where love represents the last step to self-accomplishment. The novel itself has the status of a classic, it inevitably arouses expectations against which its film adaptations are measured, thus prompting the question of fidelity. In appealing to both the head and the heart, *Jane Eyre* triumphs over its flaws and remains a classic of nineteenth-century English literature and one of the most popular of all English novels.

Charlotte Brontë was born on April 21st 1816 at Thornton, Bradford in Yorkshire. She was the third child of the six Brontë children. In 1821, her mother died because of cancer. In 1824 she attended the newly opened Clergy

Daughters' School at Cowan Bridge. She was there with her sisters Maria, Elizabeth and Emily, where they suffered the harsh regime. In June 1825, Charlotte and her sisters were finally taken away from the school for good. Her two eldest sisters, Maria and Elizabeth died of consumption; the poor conditions at the school were largely to blame. In 1829, Charlotte begins to write stories, such as 'The Search after Happiness, History of the Year, and etc.

In January 1831 she enrolled at Roe Head where she met Ellen Nussey who became a life-long friend. In June 1832 she completed her education at Roe, Head and in July 1835, to as a teacher. She resigned in May 1838, to Haworth. In February 1842, Charlotte and Emily left Haworth for the Pension at Heger Brussel, they learnt French, German and Music there. In January 1843, Charlotte at Brussels to teach English. In January 1844 Charlotte left Brussels returning to Haworth. In May 1846 under the Pseudonym of Currer Ellis and Acton Bell, was published, Charlotte contributed 19 poems.

In August she began to write the novel Jane Eyre. In October 1848 Jane Eyre was published and quickly became a bestseller. October 1849 Shirley is published. On March 31st 1855 Charlotte Bronte died. On March 1857 "*The Life of Charlotte Bronte*" by Elizabeth Gaskell was published. In June Charlotte Bronte's novel *Shirley* is published. On 29th June 2004, the marriage of Charlotte Bronte to Arthur Bell Nicholls was re-enacted at Haworth Parish Church.

Jane Eyre is an orphan who lived with her aunt family in Gateshead Hall, names Mrs. Reed. She lives there for about ten years. Mrs. Reed has three children; John Reed, Eliza, and Georgiana. Mrs. Reed and her children use to treat Jane Eyre very badly. Whatever *Jane Eyre* does, she is always wrong.

One of Jane Eyre's aunt children is John Reed. John Reed is four years older than Jane Eyre. He likes to annoy her. John Reed is not better than Eliza and Georgiana, his sisters. He is very naughty and never be punished. One evening when Jane Eyre is reading a book, John Reed comes to disturb her. He hits, pulls her hair, and shakes her. Jane Eyre is not afraid of him. She fights him. Finally, her aunt punishes her by locking her into the red-room, the largest and grandest of the rooms in the house. In the red-room Jane Eyre remember her dead uncle. She also imagines the other dead men would revisit the world because they are anxious about the fulfillment of their last wish so she is afraid that she rushes to the door and shakes the lock in desperate effort. All hear her screaming but they keep locking her until she is unconscious.

The next morning an apothecary named Mr. Lloyd came and checks her health. Jane Eyre tells him about her misery. The apothecary is a wise man. He suggests Mrs. Reed to sends Jane Eyre to school. Mrs. Reed then invites Mr. Brocklehurst, a clergyman who's his daughter is the owner of Lowood School. Then, Mrs. Reed sends Jane Eyre to Lowood School, a place where orphans are educated. Studying at Lowood School gives her as well as relieve Jane Eyre because she finds a difference between the orphanage and adoptive

homes there. She gets the greater amount of attention and social stimulation available in the latter environment. She begins to develop intellectually and emotionally. Besides gaining formal education from her teachers at Lowood School, she also learns many things from Helen Burn, her friend who thinks that Jane needs to have good manner and to be patient.

For the next six years Jane Eyre is a pupil at Lowood School then for two years she became a teacher. At that time she is an educated and gentle woman. She wants a new life and decides to leave Lowood School to travel to Thornfield House. There, she is offered a job to teach a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Rochester. She becomes a governess. Jane Eyre falls in love with Mr. Rochester. Mr. Rochester is very kind to her so that she feels he is the man she loves. However, so far she is not dare to reveal her real feeling at all. This can be understood since the condition in that era does not enable for woman to give her feeling honestly to the man. Moreover, she realizes that she has to put herself in her proportional place. Her position is only a governess while Mr. Rochester is her master who derives from the noble family. Jane Eyre is jealous when one day Mr. Rochester will marry Miss Ingram, a girl derived from aristocratic family. Yet, she can not connect. But after Mr. Rochester explains to her, she feels very glad as she knows that actually Mr. Rochester fell in love with her and she is the woman whom he wants.

Love is so powerful since being loved caused one to love oneself. Nothing contributes to the self-image more than being loved by another. After Mr. Rochester expresses his love, Jane Eyre feels so delighted. Moreover,

Mr. Rochester plans to marry her. Jane Eyre does not know the fact that Mr. Rochester has a wife at that moment. The marriage plan between Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester stops since Mr. Rochester is a married man. Mr. Briggs and Mason prevent not to bless them. Briggs, the lawyer and Mason says that Mr. Rochester has a wife. Further, Mason tells that he is the brother of Mrs. Rochester. Finally, they return to Thornfield House and goes to the third floor of the house. There, Jane Eyre finds that Mr. Rochester's wife is a mad lady. At that moment, she is shock.

After the entire secret opened, Mr. Rochester offers Jane Eyre to live together abroad without getting marriage but she declines it because she realizes that he has still legally bound in marriage. Feeling sorrowful Jane Eyre leaves Thornfield. Jane Eyre is dare to take a decision in leaving her lover since she persists to her moral principle. At last, Jane Eyre arrives at a house of St. John Rivers, he gives her shelter and a job as a teacher. Then she move to Withcross, a place where her uncle ever stayed. One day, St. John Rivers proposes Jane Eyre to be his wife but she refuses John Reed's proposal because she does not love him. One day, Jane Eyre knows that Thornfield has changed. Mr. Rochester lives at Ferndean and his wife Bertha Mason has passed away. Jane Eyre then goes to Ferndean to look for Mr. Rochester. Finally, Jane Eyre is married with the man she loves, Mr. Rochester, who is wealthy and has a superior social status. Jane Eyre's search for love has led her to the maturity. Eventually, she looks for Mr. Rochester because she is fully aware of her desire to love as well as to be loved.

From the explanation above, it can be seen a lot of philosophy applied, for example: the major character as the main power of the story and it uses the power of psychology to emphasize the acts on each story. Jane emphasizes her sacrifice without parents. The sacrifice here means that someone can do everything for someone else whom she loves. Sacrifice is interesting to be explored in this outstanding novel.

Jane Eyre, Novel by Charlotte Bronte is an interesting novel. The writer discovers four reasons for choosing this novel.

The first reason, *Jane Eyre* is a simple novel. This novel uses a simple word so that the reader is easy to understand. When the writer reads this novel, there is not difficulty to know about the meaning of this novel.

The second reason is *Jane Eyre* is a good novel. It means that the conflict which is faced by the characters in this novel does not make the reader bored. In this novel, there are many conflicts involving mystery, horror, melodrama, being anger, worrying. It means that the reader can understand further about the conflict in *Jane Eyre* novel.

The third reason is challenging. This novel is challenging because the writer finds there are several aspects and also many interesting characters in this novel to be explored. The characters in this novel are very strong, especially the protagonist.

The fourth reason is Charlotte Bronte is a famous writer. Charlotte Bronte writes a lot of works of which *Jane Eyre* is her first novel, it is so famous novel and it is a gothic novel.

Seeing Jane's characteristic above, then there lays the interesting part of analyzing Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. The researcher is interested to analyze the struggle of Thornfield which will be elaborated in the problem statement.

Based on the background above, the writer proposes to conduct a research entitled, JANE'S SACRIFICE FOR LOVE REFLECTED IN *JANE EYRE* NOVEL (1848) BY CHARLOTE BRONTE: AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.

B. Literature Review

The novel *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte is an interesting novel as the writer has found that, the research on the novel *Jane Eyre* has been conducted by two researchers from the website.

The first researcher is Diana Pebrianti (2007) in her studies "*An Analysis of Jane Eyre's Personality as Reflected in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre: A Psychological Study*". The researcher was highly motivated to choose the novel *Jane Eyre* as her source in her thesis because of the following reasons: firstly, Charlotte Bronte is considered as one of the Victorian writers and *Jane Eyre* is considered as one of the best English novel that has reached the great success. Secondly, the researcher wants to find out *Jane Eyre's* personality from personality's psychology. Thirdly, as far as the researcher knows that a psychological analysis of the novel *Jane Eyre* has never been analyzed in Ahmad Dahlan University. Furthermore, the aims of the research are: (1) to describe *Jane Eyre's* personality based on H. J. Eysenck's theory,

and, (2) to describe the psychological factors that influence Jane Eyre's personality in the novel *Jane Eyre*.

The next researcher is Susan Meyer's (1990) in her studies "*Colonialism and the Figurative Strategy in Jane Eyre*". While it has been written much about Bronte's treatment of women's issues and concerns in the novel, including women's education, the plight of the governess, and equality in marriage, what has been missing until recently is a feminist approach that takes seriously the religious dimensions of Bronte's life and makes this background central to understanding women's religious experience in the novel. As the writers learn from many letters like this one written to her friend Ellen Nussey in 1837 when she was a teacher at Roe Head, Charlotte Bronte was deeply concerned about religious and spiritual matters.

Based on both researches above, the writer has a different focus on the research that is analyzing the individual psychology of the major character Jane Eyre, in scarifying for love without somebody who's loved. From two analyze above, the writer uses their analyses to develop her research "*Jane's Sacrifice for Love Reflected in Jane Eyre Novel (1848) by Charlotte Bronte: An Individual Psychological Approach*".

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of choosing the subject above, the main problem in this research is "How is Jane's Eyre sacrifice for love in Charlotte Bronte *Jane Eyre* novel being reflected?"

D. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer limits the problem on Jane's sacrifice for love to her as one of major characters in Charlotte Bronte *Jane Eyre* novel based on the individual psychological approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the novel based on its structural elements by finding character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, theme, and style.
2. To analyze the novel based on the Individual Psychological Approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

The study of the sacrifice for love reflected in *Jane's Eyre* has several benefits there are:

1. Theoretical Benefit
 - a. To give some information which can be used by the other researchers who are interested in analyzing this literary work.
 - b. To give a contribution to other literary research especially in the study of novel *Jane Eyre*.
2. Practical Benefit
 - a. For getting deeper understanding about An Individual Psychological issues in novel *Jane Eyre*.
 - b. For enriching the literary study, particularly among the students especially at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this research paper the writer uses descriptive qualitative method which focuses on the analysis of textual data.

2. Object of the study

The object of the research is the novel Charlotte Bronte *Jane Eyre* , which consist of 440 pages published in Harper & Row, Incorporated New York on 13th April 1848.

3. Type of the Data and Data sources

In this research, the researcher takes two kinds of data

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source of the research is Charlotte Bronte's novel entitled *Jane Eyre*.

b. Secondary Data Sources

In this research , the writer also takes the secondary source from some books or internet, essay, comments, critic, research report, and research paper.

4. Method of The Data Collection

The method of collecting data in this research is library research. The techniques are as follows.

a. Reading the works several times until the writer gets and adequate information or data to be analyzed

b. Reading some other resources related to the novel

c. Giving marks to the particular matters which are considered important for the analysis

- d. Taking note for important parts both primary and secondary source in data cards
 - e. Classifying the data into several categories and developing them into a good unity
5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this thesis the technique that is used to analyze the data is descriptive analysis. The writer identifies the sacrifice for love of Jane Eyre in Individual psychological and analyzes the data to get the meaning behind the sacrifice.

H. Research Paper Organization

The research consists of five chapters which are presented as follows: Chapter I is an introduction of the research that includes the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II presents the underlying theory consisting of individual psychological Analysis, major principles of individual psychology, and theoretical application. Chapter III is the structural analysis of the novel by describing character and characterization, setting, a point of view, plot, theme and style of the novel and a brief discussion. Chapter IV is the individual psychological analysis dealing with the problems in the novel. Chapter V contains conclusion and suggestion.