**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CHANGES IN ROMANTICISM PERIOD IN JANE AUSTEN’S NOVEL PRIDE AND PREJUDICE**

**THESIS**

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*“O you who believe! Shall I show you a commerce that will save you from a painful doom? You should believe in Allah and His messenger, and should strive for the cause of Allah with your wealth and your lives. That it better for you if you did but know”. (QS. As-Shaff : v. 10-11)*

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# ABSTRACT

 The purpose of this study (1) to determine the social changes that occurred in the romanticism period by Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet. (2) and to find out how social changes can cause someone to opposing the social status in that occurs in the novel Pride and Prejudice. In this case the research method used is descriptive qualitative method. To identify and analyze data. The data sources of this study were novel, journals and web articles related to social changes It can be concluded that social change occurred during the romanticism period as created in the novel Pride and Prejudice. That writer hope this research can benefit all students who learn novel and become a learning resource.

# *ABSTRAK*

***AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CHANGES IN ROMANTICISM PERIOD IN JANE AUSTEN’S NOVEL PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

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*166224015*

 *Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengetahui perubahan sosial yang terjadi pada periode romantisme yang dilakukan oleh tuan Darcy dan Elizabeth Bennet. (2) dan untuk mengetahui bagaimana perubahan social bisa menyebabkan seseorang menentang status sosial yang terjadi di dalam novel Pride and Prejudice. Dalam hal ini, metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis data. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah novel, jurnal dan artikel web yang berkaitan dengan perubahan sosial. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa perubahan social terjadi pada periode romantisme seperti yang diciptakan dalam novel Pride and Prejudice. Penulis berharap penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat bagi semua siswa yang belajar novel dan menjadikan sumber pembelajaran.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

## Background of the study

 Literature has been widely known by many people and experts. The word ‘Literature is derived from the word ‘littera’ in Latin which means letter. It refers to the written or printed words. However, now, the term “literature” or more focused on restricted to merely imaginative works, which comes up from the imaginative mind of the story writers. Klarer (2004:1) says that in most cases, literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literaturein the more exact sense of the world.

 Literature is a group of works of art made up of words. Most are written, but some are passed on by word of mouth. Literature usually means works of poetry and prose thate are especially well written. The word literature comes from the Latin word “Learning, weiting, and grammar.” Most of the earliest works were epic poems.

Definitions of the word literature tend to be circular. The 11th edition of Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary considers literature to be “writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest.”

The 19th-century critic Walter Pater referred to “the matter of imaginative or artistic literature” as a “transcript, not of mere fact, but of fact in its infinitely varied forms.” But such definitions assume that the reader already knows what

literature is. And indeed its central meaning, at least, is clear enough. Deriving from the Latin  littera, “a letter of the alphabet,” literature is first and foremost humankind’s entire body of writing; after that it is the body of writing belonging to a given language or people; then it is individual pieces of writing.

 The definition therefore usually include additional adjectives such as newspaper, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, brochures, and so on. Literature then can be said as a creative writing by an author with aesthetic values which makes literature regarded as an art.

Literature as a writing from differentiates its form from other art products, and its aesthetic or artistic values make it different from other writings. Fananie (2000:132) said that literature is a work of art which is an expression of human life. From the over all defenition of literature above, it is based on each person’s perceotions and their descriptive nature, opinions differ from one another.

 Each expert is certain aspects, but clearly the defenition is stated with the same principle, namely humans and the environment. Humans use artas an expression of aspect of life. This is a capable human creativity that is able to present thoughts and life experiences with literary art forms.

Literature refers to the study of texts from around the world, written in the English language. By studying a degree in English Literature, you will learn how to analyze a multitude of texts and write clearly using several different styles. Generally, literature refers to different types of text including novels, non-fiction, poetry, and plays, among other forms. However, literature is a contested term, as new mediums for communication provide different types of contemporary literature.

Literature is generally defined as writing with artistic merit. However, other types of text such as screenplays, nonfiction, song lyrics, and online communication through blogs and other means, could now be considered literature under the contemporary understanding of the term. Literature programs in most major US institutions will largely study the traditional literary text. Literature major will likely examine texts including poetry, drama, and prose fiction, perhaps briefly covering more contested forms of literature in their chosen path Novel is the further development of romance. A novel is defined as fientitous prose narrative of considerable length and complexity. Portraying characters and usually presenting organization of actions and scenes. Sayuti (2000:10) Novel are often opposed to short stories, the difference being that short stories focus on intensity, while novels tend to be “expands”.

For the most part, novels are dedicated to narrating individual experiences of [characters](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-character-literature-1689836), creating a closer, more complex portrait of these characters and the world they live in. Inner feelings and thoughts, as well as complex, even conflicting ideas or values are typically explored in novels, more so than in preceding forms of literature.

It’s not just the stories themselves that are more personal, but the experience of reading them as well. Where [epic poetry](https://www.thoughtco.com/epic-literature-and-poetry-119651) and similar forms of storytelling were designed to be publicly read or consumed as an audience, novels are geared more towards an individual reader.

The following traits must be present for a work to be considered a novel:

* Written in prose, [as opposed to verse](https://www.thoughtco.com/narrative-poetry-definition-examples-4580441). Narrators may have different degrees of knowledge or different points of view ([first person](https://www.thoughtco.com/first-person-point-of-view-1690861) versus [third person](https://www.thoughtco.com/third-person-point-of-view-1692547) and so on). While stylized novels such as epistolary novels do exist, the key distinction here is between prose and verse.
* Of considerable length/word count. There is no specific word count that automatically makes a work a novel, but in general, a short novel would be considered a novella, and even shorter than that would be short fiction.
* Fictional content. Semi-fictionalized novels (such as historical works inspired by true events or persons) exist, but a work of pure non-fiction would not be classified as a novel.
* Individualism, both on the page and for the intended audience.

In the everyday vernacular, the novel has come to be associated most closely with [fiction](https://www.thoughtco.com/genre-in-literature-1690896), as opposed to nonfiction. For the most part, that association stands: not all fiction is novels, but all novels are fiction. A non-fiction prose work that is of the same length as a novel could fall into several other categories, such as historiography, biography, and so on.

Although a novel is typically a work of fiction, many novels do weave in real human history. This can range from full-fledged novels of historical fiction, which focus on a specific era in history or depict semi-fictional narrative about real historical persons, to works of fiction that simply exist in the “real” world and carry that baggage and implications.

There also are early modern works of historical nonfiction that were embellished with unconfirmed traditions or made-up speeches for dramatic effect. Despite this, for most purposes we can assume that, when we’re talking about novels, we’re talking about works of narrative fiction.

A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length. Prose style and length, as well as fictional or semi-fictional subject matter, are the most clearly defining characteristics of a novel. A good novel tend to focus on the emergence of complexity, which is the ability to convey complex problems in full, create a world that is “so”, different from the short story that is implicit, namely to tell a problem briefly.

 Novel, an invented prose narrative of considerable length and certain complexity with human experience, usually throught a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in specific being.

 Pride and Prejudice is novel. It is one of the literary works of British realist prose writer, Jane Austen. This work was brought his name into the row of English Literature. The novel was born in this 19th century: describe social changes society in the modern era. People are beginning to believe that with the advancement of the industry and economy will lead to happiness.

 Pride and Prejudice published on January 1813. This novel tells the story of love of the middle upper class British family at the end of the 19th century in Long Bourn, English. This classic work describes an aspiration that represents luxury, excessive and prosperity in the 19th century.The main of figure is Elisabeth Bennet as a cheerful, polite and has sharp intelligence and refuses to be intimidate by anyone.

 Social change in general can be defined as a process of shifting or changing structure in society, including a more innovative mindset, attitudes, and social life to get more dignified livelihood. The life of Jane Austen was marked by as much romanticism and tragedy as could be found in his novels and stories.

Jane Austen is one of the well-known novelist whose novels have a district modern characters through the treatment of ordinary people everyday life. From artistic view, her novels are interesting, because Jane Austen is very good at using her language to describe reality, expressing her ideas. Besides, her being an ironist in using language and realist in depicting life adds their being artistic.

This is an interesting novel, there are several social changes can be comprehended by all student. The title for this research will be “An Analysis Of Social Changes In Romanticism Period In Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice.”

## Problems of the Study

In the context of research, the problems of the analysis in this script are follow:

1. What are the social changes happened in romanticism period in Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice?
2. How did the social changes make a person opposing social status in Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice?

## Objectives of the Study

1. To describe the social changes which happened in romanticism period in Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice.
2. To show how the social changes make a person opposing social status in Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice.

## Scope of the Study

 This proposal is focused on the social changes in romanticism period in Pride and Prejudice. The scope of the study will be limited by analyzing just social changes and opposing social status in Pride and Prejudice.

## Significances of the Study

 The script is shows the benefit which is aimed for all other students who read. It means that the writer hopes that it can give any contributions to the reader. It is expected that the research will be useful for:

1. The readers to know about social changes in romanticism period and opposing social status, so that students and readers do not fall into the problem based on the novel, Pride and Prejudice.
2. The readers to get knowledge in English Literature, especially novel.
3. Pride and Prejudice novel by Jane Austen can be used as a comparison with other existing researchers, especially in analysis of social changes in romanticism period.
4. For the other reseacher, can continue or make the other research by using this novel as source in the other different observed field.

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1.
2.

## Literature

Literature broadly is any collection of written work, but it is also used more narrowly for writings specifically considered to be an art form, especially prose fiction, drama, and poetry. In recent centuries, defenition has expanded to include oral literature, much of which has been transcribed.

 Literature, in its broadest sense, is any written work. Etymologically, the term derives from Latin *litaritura* or *litteratura* “writing formed with letters,” although some definitions include spoken or sung texts. More restrictively, it is writing that possesses literary merit.

 Literature can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non-fiction and whether it is poetry or prose. It can be further distinguished according to major forms such as the novel, short story or drama, and works are often categorized according to historical periods or their adherence to certain aesthetic features or expectations (genre).

Taken to mean only written works, literature was first produced by some of the world’s earliest civilizations those of Ancient Egypt and Sumeria as early as the 4th millennium BC; taken to include spoken or sung texts, it originated even earlier, and some of the first written works may have been based on a pre-existing oral tradition.

As urban cultures and societies developed, there was a proliferation in the forms of literature. Developments in print technology allowed for literature to be distributed and experienced on an unprecedented scale, which has culminated in the twenty-first century in electronic literature.

Definitions of literature have varied over time.  In Western Europe prior to the eighteenth century, literature as a term indicated all books and writing. A more restricted sense of the term emerged during the Romantic period, in which it began to demarcate “imaginative” literature.

Literature is part of language study. As we know that literature is usually connected with the life of society. It has been known since the ancient age ago. It seems like the opinion of Fananie (2000:6) said “That literature is work of fiction that is a work of fiction that is the result of creations based on spontaneous overflowing emotions that are able to express the ability of good beauty aspects based on linguistic aspects and aspects of meaning”.

 “Etymologically” literature has to do with letters, the written as opposed to the spoken word; though not everything that is written down is literature. As a classification, it does not really have any firm boundary lines. There is also general agreement that literature foregrounds language, and uses it in artistic ways” (dilibrary.acu.edu.au). It is has relation to the artistic ways because it contains the imagination, idea and also soul that the readers can appreciate and also enjoy. Therefore, in the context of literature, everybody can express about feeling and also idea that they feel.

 In literature, the author present a work to delivr his/her ideas to the reader. Here, we can understand that in every work has its own characteristics and author’s objectives. It is obvious that the author’s ideas in a work can be very influential to the reader’s mindset. Morever, the defenitions of literature cannot only stop in one person’s opinion. The reseacher will come up some defenitions from some other experts of literature in this discussion. Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material.

Derived from the Latin word literature meaning "writing formed with letters," literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, and in some instances, journalism, and etc.

 There are so many types of literature, but commonly there are three genres of literary works, they are poetry, prose, and drama. It also can be divided in two types, they are fiction and non fiction.

 Fiction is a narrative form, in any medium, consisting of people, events, or places that are imginary in the word, not based strictly on history of fact. In its most narrow usage, fiction refers to written narratives in prose and often specially novels, though also novel as and short stories. More broadly, fiction has come to encompass imaginary narratives expressed in any form, including not just writings but also live theatrical performances, films, television programs, radio dramas, comics, role playing games, and video games.

 There are three main types of fiction: the short story, the novella and the novel. Let's explore each of these.

First, we have the short story. According to the famous short story writer Edgar Allan Poe, a short story is a piece of fiction that can be read in one sitting of about a half hour to about two hours. Short stories contain between 1,000 and 20,000 words and typically run no more than 25 or 30 pages. Because of their limited length, short stories generally focus on one major plot or storyline and a few characters.

A novel is a work of fiction that contains over 50,000 words or 120 pages. Novels are even more complex than novellas, and they usually have more than one plot or storyline and many well-developed characters. Novels can be as long as their authors want them to be. There is no outer limit to their length. In fact, the longest novel ever written is a 17th century work that contains over two million words and more than 13,000 pages. Believe it or not, the book was very popular with the readers of its day. The fiction sections in bookstores and libraries are full of novels, long and short.

Non fiction is a broad genre of writing that encompasses all books that aren't rooted in a fictional narrative. Nonfiction writing can be based in history and biography, it can be instructional, it can offer commentary and humor, and it can ponder philosophical questions.

Non fiction is a classification for ever information work (often in the form of a story) in which the author in good faith is responsible for the truth or accuracy of the events, people, and information presented.

Amru (2014:5) points out that “literature deals with the following subjects :

Personal experiences of the individual as individual

Relations of the individual with his fellows or social world

1. External world of nature and man’s relation with this nature
2. Man’s endeavor to create magnificence under the various forms of literature and art
3. Expressions of man and man

 Those are the several things that literature must be connected. It is to make a good literary work; therefore, a literary work should follow the elements above.
In general, fiction refers to plot, settings, and characters created from the imagination, while nonfiction refers to factual stories focused on actual events and people. However, the difference between these two genres is sometimes blurred, as the two often intersect.

* 1. **Novel**

 Novel is part of literature. This is a literary work which is written to express the imagination and feeling of the writer. Novel is a part of prose. It contains the elements of the intrinsic things. According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:11) novel can express something freely, presenting something more, more detailed and complex. The strength of unique is its ability to convey complex problems in full, to create a world that “becomes”. And then Nurgiyantoro (2007:15) also explained that the novel refers more to higher realities and deeper psychological.

 There are two elements which must be known in the context of literature. Wellek and Warren (2016:2) that “There are two approaches in analyzing literary work, there are intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is a kind of approach which analyze literary work based on the text and the structural points of literary works: character, plot, setting, style and points of view. Extrinsic approach is a kind of approach which analysis the relationship between the content and other discipline of knowledge such as history, region, psychology*,* biography, etc”.

A novel is a long and complicated piece of writing and the vast majority of writers can’t wing it through 100,000 words. Whatever kind of novel you’re writing – literary, contemporary, crime, historical, romantic, fantasy  it needs to have a structure. You know the beginning of your novel and you probably know, very early on in the process, what the end will be. But you don’t know how to get from A to B.

Writing a novel is very like heading off into the unknown. You have a start point and a destination. You’ve never been in this particular territory before. How are you going to get where you want to go, what lies ahead, who will you meet, what obstacles will you face. And, thinking ahead, how are you going to plot your novel to make sure your reader gets the best possible experience. This is where novel plot structure is useful. As a writer, you will benefit from having a map through your story, just as you would benefit from having a map to guide you through an unknown stretch of territory.

A lot of writers get overwhelmed with how to plot a novel. How can you plot something when you have just started writing it? You might not know yourself what is going to happen. You might worry that imposing a rigid structure on your idea will inhibit your creative flow. But don’t worry. You don’t have to work it all out in fine detail straight away. Start with the basics.

Novel is a modern literary work that can be found anywhere right now. And nowadays, it is so popular because a novel not only can be everyone but also can be watched in the cinema because the development of the modern culture of literary works and many novels has been adopted for films. The style of novel in literature is the literary element that describes the ways that the author uses words, the authors word choice, sentence structure, figurative language, and sentences arrangement all work together to establish mood, images, and meaning in the text.

For some writers and some kinds of novel, getting all those basic ideas assembled in one place might give you enough basic structure for you to get writing with confidence. You might prefer to establish your basic narrative and consider its overall structure later. But some novels may require more ofan initial framework, and how you structure it may depend what kind of novel it is.

* 1. **Sociology of Literature**

Sociology of Literature comes from the words sociology and literature. Sociology comes from the word socio (Greek) and logy (logos, means word, parable). The development has changed meaning, social/social means community, logos means knowledge about the proposal and growth of society, science. Literature comes from the word sas (Sanskrit) means to direct, teach, instruct and instruct. the suffix tra means tool, means. So literature means collection of tools for teaching, instruction manuals or god teaching.

 Definitely, sociology of literature is analysis, discussion of literary works by considering aspects of society. Is board because it provides the possibility to analyze the work as well as in relation to intrinsic and extrinsic elements, the social aspects contained in the work as well as social aspects as the social background of the creative process.

 Constant endeavors to fathom a close relationship between society and literature have made it into the academic field. It is called the sociology of literature. It refers to and gets cushioned by two different academic disciplines sociology and literary study. In short, sociology is an objective and scientific study of humans in society and the review of social institution and process. Literature, on the other hand, also deals with human beings in society with regard to their undertaking to adapt to and change society.

Sociology and literature, therefore, share the same issues. The novel, as one of the major genres in literature, can be regarded as an effort to recreate the social world; relations between human beings and their family, environment, politics, state and others. Their distinction: while sociology makes an objective analysis of society, literature penetrates into the surface of social structure and expresses human beings’ ways of comprehending their society with their feeling.

Underpinned by scientific research, two or more sociologists will come up with similar findings after conducting research of a particular group of people. In contrast, two or more novelists are very likely to have different products owing to their diverse feelings in response to their environment, nature and state.

Some say sociology will replace literature due to its speedy development. It makes sense, since the sociology of literature runs slowly and appears a bit late compared to its counterparts such as the sociology of religion, education, politics and ideology.

Swingewood opined that a great number of sociology of literature writings was bad, unscientific and backward concerning the sociological viewpoint that exposed the baseless correlation between literary text and social history.

For literary critics, literature is a self-fulfilling activity, which should be viewed from its intrinsic structures, like metaphors, image constructions, rhythm, characterizations, plot dynamics and so on. External elements are additional but play no role in providing an explanation. The textualists stand against the notion that extrinsic components help readers comprehend literary pieces.

Despite its inability to reveal the beauty of literature and the psychological tension of its fictional characters, sociology’s contribution is to make a better and complete understanding of literature. Thanks to a sociological approach, we see that literature is a mirror of society — social structure, kin or class struggle.

 (Ratna, 2011:24-25) said, the sociology of literature is a study of literature works and the involvement of social structure. The research of literary sociology is done by giving meaning to the system and background of a society and background of a society and the dynamics that occur in in. Basically the literature work tells about human problems.

 The author has directly or indirectly revealed social problems at in his word. It is influence by what is felt, seen and experienced in daily life. The presence of literature has an important role in shaping the structure of society. The author and his work are two inseparable sides in relation to discussing a literary work. The author is a member of a community that lives in the middle of community group.

 According to Ratna (2010:277) the first community was inhabited by authors, their existence remained. Not change because it is historical process. The second society is inhabited by fictional figures, as a manifestation of the author’s subject. Literature present picture of life, and life itself consist mostly of social reality. In this sense, life includes relationship between people and people, between events that occur.

 Therefore, looking at literary works is the “truth” of portrayal or which it is intended to depict. In the society contained facts that are so many in number and composition. The facts in the sociology view are automatically prepared and conditioned by, their existence is always considered in relation to the social fact, which have also been socially conditioned.

 The sociology of literature is a subfield of the sociology of culture. It studies the social production of literature and its social implications. Studying sociology about literature is useful for understanding social situations, political issues, worldviews and creativity of authors. Sociology and literature is the connection between real life thinking and culture in which they become the determinants of literary works.

 Their distinction: while sociology makes an objective analysis of society, literature penetrates into the surface of social structure and expresses human beings' ways of comprehending their society with their feeling. Literature is mirror to society and reflects the reality of the society.

The true meaning of literature is the written works in different forms, such as, novels, poetry, stories, plays, fiction etc. It may also consist of texts based on information as well as imagination. Society acts as a role model for its writers Literature has many roles in society today. From a modernist perspective, it can be trans gressive and penetrate the public consciousness. ... Literature can also cultivate empathy and Theory of Mind, or the capacity to read the minds of others, by encouraging readers to assume the perspective of fictional characters.

Literature allows a person to step back in time and learn about life on Earth from the ones who walked before us. We can gather a better understanding of culture and have a greater appreciation of them. We learn through the ways history is recorded, in the forms of manuscripts and through speech itself.
A literary element, or narrative element, or element of literature is an essential characteristic of all works of written and spoken narrative fiction. Literary elements include plot, theme, character and tone.

Sociology, for example, helps readers understand that the national character sways literature, stemming from a reciprocal relationship between religion, politics and law. According to Swingewood, the novel can only develop in the countries putting a high value on women and paying greater attention to their personal lives. It grew in the United Kingdom given its great appreciation of women. On the opposite end of the scale, the novel did not grow in Italy because its people are quite libertine. Sociology of literature attempts to relate fictional characters’ experience as well as the author’s shaped situation and historical setting as the basis of a literary piece.

Sociology is instrumental in elucidating how each literary work is rooted in a certain social and geographical environment where it can perform specific functions and that there is no need for any judgment of value. That is why certain literary pieces may grow in one place but not elsewhere. Some factors such as climate, landscape, race, customs and politics contribute to the quality and growth of particular literary works.

However, stern opposition to the use of sociology in grasping literature has been widespread. Wellek and Warren wrote that the link between literature and society is narrow and external. Marxist critics try to judge the literary piece from ethical and political criteria, which basically are non-literary. Furthermore, they define the idea that literature should reflect its age and society as representing proletarian or the ideology of the author.

* 1. **Romanticism**

The romanticism period is a term applied to the literature of approximately the first third of the 19th century. During this time, literature began to move in channels that were not entirely new but were in strong contrast to the standard literary practice of the 18th century. The Romantic Period overthrew the values instilled during the Augustan Age and strove to sever itself from the rigid writing styles of the ancient, classical examples of Virgil, Horace, and Homer. Instead, poets and authors were inspired to write in their own individual and creative voices.

Originally the word was applied to the Latin or Roman dialects used in the Roman provinces, especially France, and to the stories written in these dialects. Romantic is a derivative of romant, which was borrowed from the French romaunt in the sixteenth century. Romance depicts the feelings that occur in love relationship, courtship and secret lovers or impossible lovers. Romanticism is a philosophy of freedom that is manifested in Literature, Fine Arts, Music and painting of the 19th Century in Europe and America.
Realism is a direct contrast to Romanticism, as it does not beautify, or make things more appealing.

 Romanticism typically shows fantastical situations, whereas Realism uses facts to depict ordinary everyday experiences. Romanticism (also known as the Romantic era) was relatively late in developing in French literature, even more so than in the visual arts. ... Literary realism was the trend, beginning with mid 19th century French literature and extending to late 19th century writers, towards depictions of contemporary society as it was.

 Romanticism period was one of major social change in England, population of the countryside and rapid development of overcrowded industrial cities that took place roughly between 1798 and 1832. The movement of so many people in England was the result of two forces : the agricultural revolution, which involved enclosures that drove workers and their families off the land, and the industrial revolution which provided them employment, in the factories and mills, operated by machines driven by steam power.

The Romanticsm Period overthrew the values instilled during the Augustan Age and strove to sever itself from the rigid writing styles of the ancient, classical examples of Virgil, Horace, and Homer. Instead, poets and authors were inspired to write in their own individual and creative voices.

Among the characteristic attitudes of Romanticism were the following: a deepened appreciation of the beauties of nature; a general exaltation of emotion over reason and of the senses over intellect; a turning in upon the self and a heightened examination of human personality and its moods and mental potentialities; a preoccupation with the [genius](https://www.britannica.com/science/genius-psychology), the hero, and the exceptional figure in general and a focus on his or her passions and inner struggles.

A new view of the artist as a supremely individual creator, whose creative spirit is more important than strict [adherence](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/adherence) to formal rules and traditional procedures; an emphasis upon imagination as a gateway to [transcendent](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/transcendent) experience and spiritual truth; an obsessive interest in folk [culture](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/culture), national and ethnic cultural origins, and the [medieval](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/medieval) era; and a [predilection](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/predilection) for the exotic, the remote, the mysterious, the weird, the occult, the monstrous, the diseased, and even the satanic.

Romanticism proper was preceded by several related developments from the mid-18th century on that can be termed [Pre-Romanticism](https://www.britannica.com/event/Pre-Romanticism). Among such trends was a new appreciation of the medieval romance, from which the [Romantic](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Romantic) movement derives its name.

 The romance was a tale or ballad of chivalric adventure whose emphasis on individual heroism and on the exotic and the mysterious was in clear contrast to the elegant formality and artificiality of prevailing Classical forms of literature, such as the French Neoclassical [tragedy](https://www.britannica.com/art/tragedy-literature) or the English [heroic couplet](https://www.britannica.com/art/heroic-couplet) in poetry. This new interest in relatively unsophisticated but overtly emotional literary expressions of the past was to be a dominant note in Romanticism.

 Indeed, romanticism may be seen in part as a reaction to the industrial revolution, thought it was also a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the age of enlightenment, as well as a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature. The England revolution was an especially important influence on the political thinking of many notable Romantic figures at this time as well.

 Some of the main characteristics of romanticism are a focus on the writer or narrators emotions and inner world, a celebration of nature, beauty, and imagination, a rejection of industrialization and organized religion, and the inclusion of supernatural or mythological elements.

According to Shaari (2002:87) romanticism is a literary genre that developed in Europe which emerged as a reaction to the flow of rationalism which tended to be rigidly and put too much emphasis on reason. This flow emphasizes feelings and emotionality. The romanticism period affect society and influenced political ideology, inviting engagement with the cause of the poor and oppressed and with ideals of social emancipation and progress.

 The individual was prized, but it was also felt that people were under an obligation to their fellow men. So that personal commitment to the group was therefore important. Sometimes, several families lived in one room. The rich were mostly the only ones who had bathrooms, thought towards the end of romanticism period, more middle class and poor families had them. While poverty seemed bad in the romanticism period by modern standards, life was actually easier than it was in the earlier period.

 Jane Austen’s work critique the novels of sensibility of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the transition to 19th century realism. Her plots, though fundamentally comic, highlight the dependence of women on marriage to secure social standing and economic security. Austen brings to light the hardships women faced, since then usually did not inherit money, could not work and were largely dependent on their husband.

 She reveals not only the difficulties women faced in her day, but also what was expected of men and of the careers they had to follow. This she does with wit and humor and with endings where all characters, good or bad, receive exactly what they deserve.

The characteristics of romanticism, they are :

* Glorification of Nature

Nature elements also work as symbols for the unfettered emotions of the poet or writer. Sometimes seen as the opposite of the rational, is a powerful symbol in work from this era. Romantic poets and writer give personal, deep descriptions of nature and its wild in powerful qualities.

* Awareness and Acceptance of Emotions

This focus on emotion offered a counterpoint to the rational, and it also made Romantic poetry and prose extremely readible and reletable.

* Celebration pf artistic Creativity and Imagination

Romantic poets and prose writers celebrated the power of imagination and creative process, as well as the artistic viewpoint. They belived the artists and writers looked at the world differently, and they celebrated that vision in their work.

* Emphasis and Aesthetic Beauty

This was especially true with descriptions of female beauty. Writers praised women of the romantic era for their natural loveliness, rather than anything artifical or constained.

* Themes of Solitude

Writers of the romantic era believed that creative inspiraton came from solitary exploration. They celebrated the feeling of being alone, whether that meant lonelines or a much needed quiet space to think and create.

* Focus on Exoticism and History

Romantic era literature often has a distinct focus on exotic location and events or items from history. Poems and prose touch on antiques and the gifts of ancient cultures around the world, and far away locations provide the setting for some literary works of this era.

* Spiritual and Supernatural Elements

The writers of the romantic era did not turn away form the draker side of emotion and the mysteries of the supernatural. They exproled the contast between life and death. Many pieces have *Gothic motifs,* such as manor houses in disrepair, dark and stormy nights, and more.

Some of the supernatural elements serve as symbols for emotions of guilt, depression, and other darker feelings, as you can see in this excerpt from.

* Vivid Sensory Descriptions

Another essential characteristics of nearly all romantic era literature is vivid sensory descriptions. The poems and prose of this period include examples of simile and metaphor, as well as visual imagery and other sensory details. Poets and other writers went beyond simply telling about things and instead gave the information readers need to feel and taste and touch the objects and surroundings in romantic era writing .

* Use of Personification

Romantic poets and prose writers aldo used *personification* writers in their work. You can see examples of personification of everthing from birds and animals to natural events or aspects. There worksneven personify feelings like love or states like death.

* Focus on the Self and Autobiography

Many works of romantic era literature are deeply personal, and they often explore the self of the writer. You’ll see *aurobiographical*  influences in poems and prose of the period.

One characteristics of this movement was the importance placed on feeling and creativity, and the source of much of this emotion and artistic work was the background and real life surroundings of the writer. This self focus preceded confessional poetry of the mid 1900s, but you can see its profound influence on that movement.

* Key Poetic Forms of Romanticism

These included odes, sonnets, and lyrics. Understanding these poetic forms and their relationship to romanticism will give you a deeper appreciation of this work.

At the end of the 18th century and well into the 19th, Romanticism quickly spread throughout Europe and the United States to challenge the rational ideal held so tightly during the Enlightenment. The artists emphasized that sense and emotions - not simply reason and order - were equally important means of understanding and experiencing the world.

Romanticism celebrated the individual imagination and intuition in the enduring search for individual rights and liberty. Its ideals of the creative, subjective powers of the artist fueled avant garde movements well into the 20th century.
Romanticist practitioners found their voices across all genres, including literature, music, art, and architecture. Reacting against the sober style of Neoclassicism  preferred by most countries' academies, the far reaching international movement valued originality, inspiration, and imagination, thus promoting a variety of styles within the movement.

 Additionally, in an effort to stem the tide of increasing industrialization, many of the Romanticists emphasized the individual's connection to nature and an idealized past.

* In part spurred by the idealism of the French Revolution, Romanticism embraced the struggles for freedom and equality and the promotion of justice. Painters began using current events and atrocities to shed light on injustices in dramatic compositions that rivaled the more staid Neoclassical history paintings accepted by national academies.
* Romanticism embraced individuality and subjectivity to counteract the excessive insistence on logical thought. Artists began exploring various emotional and psychological states as well as moods. The preoccupation with the hero and the genius translated to new views of the artist as a brilliant creator who was unburdened by academic dictate and tastes. As the French poet Charles Baudelaire described it, "Romanticism is precisely situated neither in choice of subject nor in exact truth, but in a way of feeling."
* In many countries, Romantic painters turned their attention to nature and *plein air* painting, or painting out of doors. Works based on close observation of the landscape as well as the sky and atmosphere elevated landscape painting to a new, more respectful level. While some artists emphasized humans at one with and a part of nature, others portrayed nature's power and unpredictability, evoking a feeling of the sublime - awe mixed with terror - in the viewer.
* Romanticism was closely bound up with the emergence of newly found nationalism that swept many countries after the American Revolution. Emphasizing local folklore, traditions, and landscapes, Romanticists provided the visual imagery that further spurred national identity and pride. Romantic painters combined the ideal with the particular, imbuing their paintings with a call to spiritual renewal that would usher in an age of freedom and liberties not yet seen.
	1. **Social Life**

Social life defenition is the part of a persons time spent doing enjoyable things with others. A persons social life consists of the various bonds they form with others, such as family, friends, membeers of their community, and strangers. It can be measured by the duration and quality of the social interactions they have on a regulal basis, both in person and online.

Social life is a life in which there are social elements. Social life may refers to an individual’s interpersonal relationship with people within their immediate surroundings or general public. Social life is a real mirror of situations that occur in society. Talking about society, we will find a dynamic without boundaries that occur. The progress of the movement of a society cannot be separated from the internal and external influences that occur. Within the community of people who consciously cooperate.

Human beings are social animals, and the tenor of someone’s social life is of the most important influences on their mental and physical health. Without positive, durable realionships, both minds and bodies cas fall apart.

Individuals begin life dependent for rurvival on the quality of their relations with their primary caregiver, usually their mother. Humanitys survival as a species similarly hinger on the capacity for social living. Most human history was spent in small mgroups in which each individual was dependent on otherss survival; evidence suggests this is the condition to which humans are best adapted.

 As humans, social interaction is essential to every aspect of our health. Research shows that having a strong network of support or strong community bonds fosters both emotional and physical health and is an important component of adult life.

The technology has changed the ways people interact with others in their daily lives, but it has not affected the basic need to form supportive bonds with other people.

According to Mulyadi (2003:36) a population grouping based on certain characteristics, they are; Biology (including age and sex), Social (including among others education level and marital status), Economy (includes an economically active population, employment, type of work, income level and etc.), and Geographical, based on living places in urban and rural areas.

Through the novel Pride and Prejudice, Jane Austen presents the topic of looking for a husband and the opportunist and discriminatory realities of British marriage in the early 19thcentury. To get security and social status, women at that time then had a higher social competition. Marriage was then considered to be an institution that could save women’s social status, become one of the vehicles for obtaining stability in life, and maintaining family property.

 Jane Austen was aesthetically successful in reflecting the state of British society in the early 19th century from the most common habits they practice, the patterns of communication and interaction they engage in, to touching the social aspects of their views on the institution of marriage, women and the values that should be owned by women.

The characteristics of British society in the 19th century, they are:

1. The house of the British community was numbered. (The point is that during that time, the house was already numbered, as it is now).

 Starting from the life of the British people who built their houses first and the nameless streets were created that developed there after. The idea of houses built following the development of roads actually tends to be more modern when compared to the early history of British society. Such circumstances make it difficult for British society to organize the numbering and naming of their house. Moreover, coupled with considerable distance from one house to another. Such numbering system was impossible. So in the end, instead of being numbered like the houses today, the residents of the past chose to name their houses.

 Apart from the factor that makes it easier to identify houses, another reason why British people like to name their houses is because for most British people, a house that is quite old and leaves many memories will sound more appropriate if given name instead of a number. Example; to say a house with the name “Kellynch Hall” to a British person will sound much more polite, classic, and comfortable to the ear when compared to saying “House number 40”

 It is the same as in Pride and Prejudice novels where all the characters also live in the house, all of which are named. Like Elizabeth who lives in Longbourn, Mr. Darcy who lives in Pemberley and Mr. Bingley who rents a luxurious house called Netherfield Park not far from Lizzy’s residence in Longbourn.

# Division of inheritance according to the paternal line

 Based on classic British literature that I read, not all inheritance will go to the men. However, in depends more on the mandate. At the time when Pride and Prejudice was written (Georgian era around 1800s), in general British people divided their inheritance paternally or based on paternal line age. Which is when in a family there is not have son and if the father died, all the inherited assets of the family (land, house and their contents) will fall to the male family from the fathers side.For example; uncles, male cousin, nephews and so on. Meanwhile, his wife and daughters did not get a penny from their fathers inheritance.

 This happens because the purpose of inheritance itself is to keep family assets from being transferred or controlled by other People. Meanwhile, women at that time tended to be considered part of the husband’s family (someone else family), not father’s family. So if the inheritance is inherited by daughter or grandson from a daughter, the it is the same as passing it on to another family which violates the purpose of inheritance.

 This actually the reason why Mrs. Bennet in Pride and Prejudice insists on marrying of her five daughters to a rich man. Because to the fact that her not have a son.

# Social life is their self-respect

 Jane Austen described the life of 18th century British society often alludes to the importance of social status in their lives. Especially the upper middle class people who often hold and attend dance parties with a luxurious lifestyle. This was done in order to get acquaintances who could be used as prospects for future partners. Especially by women. Because the position of her husband will determine their level of welfare.

 The life of women in the Georgian-Victorian era is inseparable from a number of etiquettes that they must obey in order to get rich husbands including:

 Women are prohibited from expressing their opinion. Apart from being uncommon in his day, this intelligence might intimidate men so that they could not marry them. Because they were not used to expressing opinions, British women at that time were completely dependent on their husbands. And most of them get married not for the basis of love. But more because of social status and prestige.

 Apart from the lack of initiative to express opinions, reading books and being a writer was also a disgrace to women of that era because it made them look smarter and more masculine than men. So that hinders their prospects for getting a rich husband.

 Regardless of what happened to women at that time, if you look back on the Pride and prejudice novels, there is one advantage that I think is very good to maintain. Where the life of British society in the past was much more polite and norm-abiding than the life of its people today. Where making out in public, living under one roof, eloping, let alone getting pregnant outside of marriage, are still very taboo things to do.

 Social interaction occurs between groups of two (dyads) or more individuals. They may be more transactional, with one party trying to get the other to behave a certain way, or they may be more cooperative and intended to provide mutual pleasure. Studies suggest that the quantity of [social interaction matters: Spending more time around other people can increase an individual’s happiness and satisfaction with life.](https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/ulterior-motives/201810/does-the-quantity-social-interactions-affect-happiness)

Our work is about the relationship between people and places. We specialise in research and community projects exploring how people are affected by changes in the built environment.

We believe that creating places that support local people, which are socially sustainable, matters as much as creating places that are economically and environmentally sustainable.

Our work is about understanding how peoples' day-to-day experience of local places is shaped by the built environment - housing, public spaces, parks and local high streets - and how change, through regeneration, new development or small improvements to public spaces, affects the social fabric, opportunities and well being of local areas.

We bring these insights to the process of planning, designing and managing places by working with communities, built environment professionals, public agencies and governments, in the UK and internationally.

Social Life is a social enterprise, created by the [Young Foundation](http://www.youngfoundation.org/) in 2012, to become a specialist centre of research and innovation about the social life of communities. Social Life builds on the ground-breaking work of two leading social thinkers: [Michael Young](http://youngfoundation.org/publications/michael-young-in-his-own-words/), sociologist and social en

2.6 Summary of Novel

Pride and Prejudice follows the turbulent relationship between Elizabeth Bennet, the daughter of a gentlemen, and Fitzwilliam Darcy, a rich aristocratic landowner. They must overcome the titular sins of Pride and Prejudice in order to fall in love and marry.

Pride and Prejudice is set in rural England in the early 19th century, and it follows the Bennet family, which includes five very different sister. Mrs. Bennet is anxious to see all her daughters married, especially as the modest family estate is to be inherited by William Collins when Mr.Bennet dies. At a ball, the weathly and newly arrived Charles Bingley takes an immediate interest in endlestBennet daughter, the beautiful and shy Jane.

The encounter between his friend Darcy and Elizabeth is less cordial. Although Austen shows them intrigued by each other, she reverses the convention of first impression: pride of rank and fortune and prejudice against the social inferiority of Elizabeth’s family hold Darcy aloof, while Elizabeth is equally fired both by the pride of self-respect and by prejudice against Darcy’s snobebery.

The pompous Collins subsequently arrives, hoping to marry one of the Bennet sisters. Elizabeth, however, refuses his offer of marriage, and he instead becomes engaged to her friend Charlotte Lucas. During this time, Elizabeth encounters the charming George Wickham, a military officer. There is a mutual attraction between the two, and he informs her that Darcy has denied him his inheritance.

After Bingley abruptly departs for London, Elizabeth’s dislike of Darcy increases as she becomes convinced that he is discouraging Bingley’s relationship with Jane. Darcy, however, has grown increasingly fond of Elizabeth, admiring her intelligence and vitality. While visiting the now-married Charlotte, Elizabeth sees Darcy, who professes his love for her and proposes.

A surprised Elizabeth refuses his offer, and, when Darcy demands an explanation, she accuses him of breaking up Jane and Bingley. Darcy subsequently writes Elizabeth a letter in which he explains that he separated the couple largely because he did not believe Jane returned Bingley’s affection. He also discloses that Wickham, after squandering his inheritance, tried to marry Darhcy’s then 15 years old sister in an attempt to gain possession of her fortune. With these revelations, Elizabeth begins to see Darcy in a new light.

Shortly there after the youngest Bennet sister, Lydia, elopes with Wickham. The news is met with great alarm by Elizabeth, since the scandalous affair which is unlikely to end i marriage couldn ruin yhe reputation of the onther Bennet sisters. When she tell Darcy, he persuades wickham to marry Lydia, offering him money. Despite Darcy’s attempt to keep his intervention a secr

 et, Elizabeth lerasn of his actions. At the encouragement of darcy, Bingley subsequently returns, and he and Jane becomes engaged. Finally, darcy proposes again to Elizabeth, who this time accepts.

At the end of the novel, Elizabeth and Darcy get married and go to live at Pemberley, while Jane and Bingley move to an estate nearby. The other assorted family members gradually reconcile themselves to the relationship and in most cases, end up on friendly terms.

The term theme can be defined as the underlying meaning of a story. It is the message the writer is trying to convey through the story. Often the theme of a story is a board message about life. The theme of a story is important because a story’s theme is part of the reason why author wrote the story.

* 1. Characters

A character is a person, animal, being, creature, or thing in a story. Writers use characters to perform the actions and speak dialogue, moving the story along a plot line. In fiction, a character (sometimes known as a fictional character) is a person or other being in a narrative (such as a novel, play, television series, film, or video.

 In literature, characters guide readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots and ponder themes. The aggregate of features and traits that form the individual nature of some person or thing. one such feature or trait; characteristic. moral or ethical quality: a man of fine, honorable character.

The characteristics in Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice, they are:

* Elizabeth; chareful, caring for family, innocent and lilke to speak the way it is (bluntly/frankly).
* Jane; kind, quick to like someone, prejudice towards others, never complains, sincare, and likes to praise.
* Darcy; a little arrogant, annoying, picky, kind, polite, humble, considerate and willing to sacrifice for the sake of those he loves.
* Bingley; polite, pleasent, candid, thoughful, fully, cheerful, friendly, open and flexible
* Mr. Bennet; indifferent but cares about her family and her attitude is sometimes anconsistent.
* Mrs. Bennet; narrow knowledgeable, windy temperament, easily agitated, caring about her daughters.
* Catherine (Kitty); impressionable, friendly inconsistent in making attitudes and desicions, and grumpy.
* Lydia; excited, has high self-confidance, stubborn, reckless, careless, and selfish.
* Mary; intelligent, sometimes seems arrogant, proud of himself, has high self confiderence, often does not realize his abilities/ strengths.
* William Collins; overconfident, heroic, high confidence, likes to flatter to please others, likes to show off, sometimes annoys, likes small talk and his attitude is made up.
* Wickham; reckless, extravagant, dishonest, but sometimes pleasent.
* Charlotte Lucas; wise, smart, not romantic and hoper for a decent life.
* Sir William Lucas; caring, gentle and kind.
* Lady Lucas; kind and friendly.
* Mr. Gardiner; wise, helpful, kind and responsible.
* Mrs. Gardiner; friendly, kind, graceful and smart.
* Mrs. Philips; kind hearted, polite and a good listener.
* Miss Darcy (Georgiana); shy, friendly, polite enthusiastic, gentle, educated, graceful and modest.
* Miss Bingley (Caroline) and Mrs. Hurt (Louisa); hypocritical, arrogant, consider themselves higher that others.
* Lady Catherine de Bourgh; arrogant, cold, desprised and dictatorial.
* Miss de Bourgh (Anne); sick, arrogant and disrespectful.
* Mrs. Jankinson; simple, good listener and very considerate.
* Mr. Hurts; extravagant and shameless.
* Maria Lucas; cheerful and resorceful.
* Mrs. Annesley; gentle, unpretentious and supple.
* Mrs. Long; hypocritical and selfish.
* Colonel Fitzwilliam; friendly.
* Colonel Forster; kind and considarate.
* Mr. Denny; polite and friendly.
	1. Jane Austen
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6.

Jane Austen lived a quiet life. Only a few of her manuscripts remain in existance and the majority of her correspondence was either burned or heavily edited by her siste, Cassandra, shortly before she died. As a result, the details that are known about her are rare and incosistent. What can be surmised through remaining letters and personal acquaintances is that she was a woman of stature, humor and keen intelligence.

Family remembrances of Austen portray her in a kind, almost saintly light, but critics who have studied her books and the remnants of her letters believe she was sharper than her family wished the public to think.

Jane Austen was born in 16 December 1775 and died in 18 July 1817 (aged 41), was English novelist known primarily for her six major novels, which interpret, critique and comment upon the British landed gentry at the end of the 18 century. Austen’s plots often explore the dependence of women in marriage in the pursuit of favorable social standing and economic security.

Her works critique the novels of sensibility of the second half of the 18th century and are part of the 19th century literary realism. Her use of biting irony, along with her realism, humor, and social commentary, have long earned her acclaim among critics, scholars, and popular audiences like.

Which Austen initially titled *First Impressions,* is the second of four novels that Austen published during her lifetime. Altought *Pride and Prejudice* has been criticized for its lack of historical context, the existence of its characters in a social bubble that is rarely penetrated by events beyond it is an accurate portrayal of the enclosed social world in which Austen lived. She depiced that world, in all its own narrow pride and prejudice, with unswerving accuracy and satire.

At the same time, she placed at its centre, as both its prime actor and most perceptive critic, a character so well conceived and rendered that the eader cannot but be gripped by hey story and wish for its happy denouement. In the end, Austen’s novel has remained popular largely because of Elizabeth who was reportedly Austen’s own favourite among all her heroines and because of the enduring appeal to men and women alike of a well told and potentially happily ending love story.

A significant transition in the posthumous reputation occurred in 1833, when her novels were republished in Richard Bentley’s Standard Novels series, illustrated by Ferdinand Pickering, and sold as a set. They gradually gained wider acclaim and popular readership. In 1869, fifty two years after her death, her nephew’s publication of Memoir of Jane Austen introduced a compelling version of her writing career and supposedly uneventful life to an eager audience.

 Austen has inspired many critical essays and literary anthologies. Her novels have inspired many film, from 1940’s *Pride and Prejudice* to more recent productions like *Sense and Sensibility* (1995), *Emma* (1996), *Mansfield Park* (1999)*, Pride and Prejudice* (2005), *Love and Friendship* (2016), and  *Emma* (2020).

2.9 Previous Research

There are some research related to this title. According to Anggraini (2016:29) with the entitled “An Analysis of Social Changes in The Golden Age As Reflected F. Scott Fitzgerald “*The Great Gatsby*”.

In his research, Anggraini tells about concluded this change shows that any form of success, wealth, and success realized with the concept of American Dream that become the ideology of American people. Stand on the ideologies, both the American people and the new comers vying to fulfill their dreams and overview revealed that with the money they can get everything, including their loved ones.

She find that in social changes the main characteristic in the development of American society at the time was emergence of excessive materialism. Materials needs to be a destination for everyone to actheve success and happiness.

According to Suaidi (2015:34) with the entitled “Feminism Reflected in Pride and Prejudice Novel by Jane Austen 1813”.

 In his research, Suaidi tells about Bennet family. It is interesting to discuss, this novel since it reflects solidarity of family, and the power of woman who always opposed the marriage culture when their got married with a man it is seen When Elizabeth try to contrary her parents mindset especially to all parents in that era. She faces many problems in her life. With all of her ability she can solve it and gain her happiness.

 This study contains two problems formulation to be analyzed. The first is “What issues of feminism are reflected in the Pride and Prejudice novel?” and the second is “What are the dominant roles of women deserted in the Pride and Prejudice novel?”. The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative method because beside the data are taken from novel and the researcher also use secondary data.

 Finally, the researcher suggests on the findings of Feminism Reflected in the Pride and Prejudice novel by Jane Austen to the readers to comprehend that Pride and Prejudice novel also provide insight to community to determine the role of women on the early 19th century were always viewed as weak and does not have the ability in his capacity as a human being.

# CHAPTER III

# METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

Research method is the important to make a research on analysis to an object. In the implementation of the research paper, as this research is concentrated on textual materials, therefore, descriptive method is recommended. According to Jennifer Swenson (2000:10) in her book entitled Thesis Writing : A Guide for Students describes that descriptive research method is a process of building a complex and holistic pictures of the phenomenon of interest, conducted in natural setting which aims to create a picture systematic, factual and accurate information on the data and the connection of the phenomenon under the study of this research. This thesis is a library research is review activities conducted by researchers to obtain information on the theories, concepts, and generalization to make theoretical foundation for research to be undertaken.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of the study research is taken from the novel of Jane Austen entitled Pride and Prejudice. This is taken as the object of the study because its content correlates with the needs of the researcher’s efforts to discuss the social changes of British Society, specifically the themes of the novel. They are as the central elements of the analysis of the research. Besides the novel, the secondary object of the study used this thesis, are including some books that are related to study, some articles that are related to the study, and some journals that are related to the study

**3.3 Techniques of Collecting Data**

Techniques of collecting data is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research question, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. According to Arikunto (2000:1340, collecting data instruments are tools that are selected and used by researchers in collecting activities become systematic and made easier by them.

In collecting of the data, the writer has done some procedures as follows:

1. Reading the novel
2. Determining the characters that be analyzed
3. Classifying and determining the relevant data
4. Collecting some supporting data from other references that are related tothe topic.

**3.4 Techniques of Analyzing Data**

 Techniques of analyzing data is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information and supporting decision making. According to Sugiyono (2010:335) techniques analyzing data is the process of searching for data, systematically arranging data obtained from interview, field notes and documentation. And organizing the data into categories, describing them into units, synthesis and compile.

 In analyzing data, the writer focused on analysis of Social Changes in Romanticism Period in Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice. This research uses descriptive qualitative method.

# CHAPTER IV

# DATA FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

 The data analysis result was taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the social changes in the novel Pride and Prejudice and also to see a person opposing social status in the novel. The chapter would also show several forms the social changes tea happened in the novel because the problem is to find he reason of social changes in Pride and Prejudice. In this chapter, the writer would shows the data analysis that she had done by reading the novel and found the data which was related to the problem concerned. The entire data finding would be shown in the following below:

## Data Findings

In this study, the writer has done an analysis with a Jane Austen’s Novel Pride and Prejudice. This research concerning social changes and opposing social status that happens in Pride and Prejudice. As the result of the research, she has found the things concerning to the related problem in this research. In this context, the writer has found some data concerning the social changes to make a person opposing social status British society.

In this novel, it is explained that social change occurs because of the vertical groping or differentiation of society (graded). This is illustrated by the relationship between Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy. He who owns everything (status, upper class and power) relating with Elizabeth who is in a lower social layer than him. As a result of their relationship, there will be conflicts and opposition because of these differences in social status. Even Lady Catherine who

is Mr. Darcy’s aunts came to insult Elizabeth Bennet who was considered to come from a dishonorable family. Although finally they success in overcoming these social class differences with a love of commitment and sincerity.

The rules for the distribution of inheritance have also been a cause for social change. This is illustrated by the Bennet family who did not have a son, because in the early 19th century if the head of the family died, the wife and daughters would not get any properties. The inheritance was given to Mr. Bennet’s cousin, he is Mr. Collins. This is the reason why Mrs. Bennet wants her daughters to marry a rich man, so that her daughters has a viable future.

## Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher has done an analysis with a novel Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen. The study of researcher focuses on finding the events of social changes in romanticism period and opposing social status carried out in the early 19th century.

In this point, the researcher will show the data about social changes in romanticism period which appear in the novel, like the life setting of the time or process implied.

* + 1. **Social Changes in Romanticism Period**

 Social changes in general can be defined as a process of shift thing or changing in society, including more mindset innovative; attitudes, and social life to get more dignified livelihood. Pride and Prejudice describes social class where there is some imbalance between upper social class and middle social class. This is what causes social changes and turns English society against social status.

 Pride and Prejudice describes the life of society where a woman’s reputation is very important in attracting a life partner and a reputation for badness that Mr. Darcy makes everyone negative thinking against him.

 This novel is even more interesting because there are one of the most cherished love stories in English literature, one of which is the period of closeness between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth which is full of conflict where Elizabeth, who previously hated Mr. Darcy, after going through several incidents instead turned around to make him fall in love with Mr. Darcy. And also hidden love shown by Jane to Mr. Bingley.

Based on definition above, there are several forms of the social changes which are found in the novel, Pride and Prejudice, and these forms will be shown below.

*“The fact that Mr. Bennet has information about a rich man, the named is Mr. Bingley from the north of England who was going to visit his village”***(Jane Austen, 1813:3)**

 Based on the quotation above can see that there is the social changing in the family of Mr. Bennet. Mr. Bennet is a man who has five daughters, Mr. Bennet told his wife Mrs. Bennet and thought hard and looked for a way so that one of his five daughters could marry Mr. Bingley who is a young man, rich and single. This is done Mr. Bennet so that her daughter is not abandoned, because at that time if someone did not have a son, his property was returned to his brother, who was Mr. Bennet’s cousin, if he wanted his property not to be withdrawn he had to marry one of his daughters to Mr. Bennet’s younger brother or the uncle of his daughter.

*“If I can but see one of my daughters happily settled at Netherfield, said Mrs.Bennet to her husband. And all the others equally well married. I shall have nothing to wish for.”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:9)**

 The statement above that the Bennet family really wants their daughters to have a rich husband. Because the Bennet family does not have a son, so if Mr. Bennet died, then Mr. Bennet property will be taken over by his cousin.

*“Come, Darcy, said he, “I must have you dance. I hate to see you standing about by yourself in this stupid manner. You had much better dance.I certainly shall not. You know how I detest it, uncles I am particularly acquainted with my partner. At such an assembly as this, it would be insupportable. Your sisters are engaged, and there is not another woman in the room whom it would not be a punishment to me to stand up with.”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:11)**

The statement proves that Mr. Darcy was not interested in Elizabeth Bennet’s invitation, even though she had tried to invite Mr. Darcy. But Mr. Darcy refused her invitation to dance. So most people think that he is an arrogant person.

*“You judge very properly,” said Mr. Bennet, and it is happy for you that you possess the talent of flattering with delicacy. May I ask whether these pleasing attentions proceed from the impulse of the moment, or are the result of previous study, They arise chiefly from what is passing at the time, and though I sometimes amuse myself with suggesting and arranging such little elegant compliments as may be adapted to ordinary occasions, I always wish to give them as unstudied an air as possible”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:13)**

 The statement above Mr. Bennet’s expectations were fully answered. His cousin was as absurd as he had hoped, and he listened to him with the keenest enjoyment, maintaining at the same time the most resolute composure of countenance, and expect in and expect in an occasional glance at Elizabeth, requiring no partner in his pleasure.

*“I dare say you will find him very agreeable. Heaven forbid! That would be the greatest misfortune of all! To find a man agreeable whom one is determined to hate! Do not wish me such an evil.”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:86)**

 The statement above proves that there has been interest in Mr. Darcy to dance with Elizabeth bennet. Even though at that time Elizabeth bennet was dancing with other people. He did not even care when his friend forbade him.

*“So, Miss Eliza, I hear you are quite delighted with George Wickham! Your sister has been talking to me about him, and asking me a thousand questions; and I find that the young man forgot to tell you, among his other communications, that he was the son of old Wickham, the late Mr. darcy’s steward. Let me recommend you, however, as a friend, not to give implicit confidence to all his assertions. For on the contrary, he has been always remarkably kind to him, though George Wickham has treated Mr. Darcy in a most infamous manner. I do know the particulars, bsut I know very well that Mr. Darcy is not in the least to blame, that he cannot bear to hear George Wickham mentioned, and that though my brother thought he could not well avoid including him in his invitation to the officers, he was excessively glad to find that he had taken himself out of the way. His coming into the country at all is a most insolent thing indeed, and I wonder how he could presume to do it. I pity you, Miss Eliza for this discovery of your favorites guilt; but really considering his descent, one could not expect much better”.* **(Jane Austen: 1813:91)**

The statement above that Mr. Darcy did not like it when Elizabeth Bennet trusted George Wickham. It was done Mr. Darcy, because he already loved Elizabeth Bennet.

*“Insolent girl!said Elizabeth to herself. You are much mistaken if you expect to influence me by such a paltry a take as this. I see nothing in it but your own willful ignorance and malice of Mr. Darcy.”* **(Jane Austen: 1813:91)**

The statement above shows that Elizabeth felt she wanted to be influenced, so she thought of asking Mr. Bingley directly.

* + 1. **Social changes make a person opposing social status**

 The romantics period occurred between the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. Being called the romantic era does not mean that all literary works in this era are about anything related to matters of love, romance or attraction between men and women. However, this period is called the romantic era because in this period the idea of literary works was dominated by elements such as imagination, freedom of expression and idealism.

 Opposing a social status is a right that can be exercised by anyone. Like the relationship that happened between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet, Mr. Bingley and Jane bennet. This is also the wish of Mr. Bennet and his wife so that their daughters can marry a rich single man.

 Social status is a person’s location or position in a hierarchical social system, which simultaneously determines a person’s social role. The location or position in the social strata varies, depending on the rights and obligations, and is usually also determined by a person’s life style and consumption pattern. The difference in position reflects the difference in status. in turn, certain positions have high social value and others are low. Society in general pursues positions of high social value to get respect, respect and respect from the public at large.

 The definition of social status above shows that status is closely related to social stratification. Distinction of value to social status is in a stratification system, therefore, ie a person lives in a society with equal conditions and the same taste, where everyone has a relatively equal position, then social status becomes less important to be persued.

 Social status is basically a collection of right and obligations, duties and privileges that a person has. These rights and obligations are static.

 According to Ralph Linton (2000:34) social status is a set of right and obligations that a person has in society. Owners of high social status will be placed higher in the structure of society than owners of low social status.

 The definition of social class is a group people who occupy a social layer based on economic criteria. According to Barger (2003:65) social class is a social stratification according to economy. Economics in this case is quite broad including education and work because education and a person’s work today greatly affect individual wealth or economy.

 Social class refers to hierarchical differences or levels between individuals in society. The definition of social class can vary in each era and society. However, in general, social class is determined by the level of income, education and power. For example, the upper class such as the rich, highly educated, or have the right power, the middle and lower class.

 Based on definition above, there are several forms of the opposing a social status which are found in the novel Pride and Prejudice and these forms will be shown below.

*“Oh Mr. Collins, I’m so sorry, she will be engaged in a moment. You can choose my second daughter Elizabeth Bennet.“***(Jane Austen, 1813:98)**

The statement above that Mr. Collins want to marry the oldest daughters of Bennet family, but was refused because she want to be engaged and he was rushed to choose Elizabeth.

*“Charles, you’re not serious about Jane? Said Caroline Bingley.”***(Jane Austen, 1813:84)**

 The statement above Mr. Bingley sister does not like that Jane and Mr. Bingley relationship, and she hopes it’s not serious.

*“to Miss Elizabeth, I have chosen you to be my wife. Since the firs time I come here, I am sure this marriage will complement your happiness. I will marry you because I will inherit your house. This marriage will benefit all parties. Said Mr. Collins.”***(Jane Austen, 1813:103)**

The statement above that Mr. Collins wants to marry Elizabeth on the orders of Mrs. Bennet.

*“please, understand. I can not accept your application. I can not get married under pressure . Although I can be savior so this house still belongs to my family, said Elizabeth***.” (Jane Austen, 1813:103)**

But Elizabeth refused and opposed her mother. She could not married without love. Her father also forbade, after this refusal. Finally Mr. Collins married Elizabeth’s friend.

*“I don’t understand why he left Netherfield , said Jane*.”(**Jane Austen, 1813:78)**

 “The statement above Mr. Bingley sent a letter to Jane, and told him that he was leaving Netherfield. This happened because Bingley’s sister did not like their relationship. This make Jane broken heart and going to London to forget Mr. Bingley.

*“you know my nephew, can you play the piano and drawing? If not, you don’t stand a chance”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:154)**

 That statement above auntMr. Darcy dislikes and underestimate Elizabeth for being poor and unworthy.

*“I’ve struggled for a long time and I can not take it anymore. Over time you make me crazy, I came here just to se you. I love you very much. I am against logic, family expectations, your low background and my own status. I threw all that far away. Please end my suffering, marry me? Said Mr. Darcy.”***(Jane Austen, 1813:205)**

The statement above Mr. Darcy feelings for Elizabeth is very seriously, even he does not care about status, is against everything in order to be with Elizabeth.

*“I want to ask why you confessed? Do you know why I refuse like this, because you separated my sister and Mr. Bingley, and they were in love.So that her feeling was broken. Even you are also very mean to Mr. Wickham., said Elizabeth.”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:206)**

The statement above this happened because of a misunderstanding of Mr. Darcy. They all think Mr. Darcy is a very arrogant person. Mr. Wickham also lied to Elizabeth about Mr. Darcy.

*”who wants to marry you, your younger sister are already tarnished, now my husband is fighting for Mr. Wickham, said Mrs. Bennet”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:195)**

The statement above when his lie was exposed, Mr. Wickham took one of Mr. Bennet’s daughters away to get married.

*“I want to talk with Jane, sorry if I was like as asshole and just left you. I love you, will you marry me? Said Mr. Bingley. “yes, a thousand times yes, said Jane”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:285)**

The statement above suddenly Mr. Bennet returned to Netherfield and meet Jane. Then he apologized and asked Jane to marry. He does not care even if he has to opposed his sister (Caroline Bingley).

*“I want to talk with Miss Elizabeth. This is important and do not play with me. I heard bad news that you are marrying with my nephew. Did my nephew propose to you? Hear it! Mr. Darcy has proposed to my daughter. They have been paired since born. Don’t try to obstruct your low status, you don’t deserve it, said Lady Catherine (aunt Mr. Darcy)”* **(Jane Austen, 1813:306)**

The statement above suddenly Lady Catherine came and angry with Elizabeth, she opposed their relationship and lowered Bennets family status. she felt unacceptable if his nephew married a poor person.

*”How can I apologize for my aunt mistake? If your feelings are still the same as before, please let me know. I still love you Lizzy! If your feelings have changed I will say that you have won my heart, I don’t want to be apart from you. I love you so much, said Mrdarcy; now I realize that in this world you are the last person I will marry, said Elizabeth***.(Jane Austen, 1813:320)**

The statement above after Mr. Darcy apologized for his aunts mistake and told the lie that Mr. Wickham had done. After the misunderstanding had been revealed. In the end Elizabeth accepted Mr. Darcy as her husband and they make each other happily ever after.

# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

 After having finish the analysis, some conclusions and suggestions must be drawn as to complete the whole research the discussions talk about social changes in the novel pride and prejudice.

* 1. **Conclusion**

 After making the analysis and presenting the entire data in the chapter four before in this chapter, the writer will make the conclusion of the research based on problem of the research.

 After analysis the novel pride and prejudice by Jane Austen, the writer has found:

1. Social changes show that all forms of success and wealth can be realized by marrying a rich man. Relying on beauty for the lower class can get everything including their loved ones even though they are of different caste. Inheritance law in romanticism period if a family only has daughters, property and wealth will be given to the closest relative. Because women do not have the right to inheritance, so that many mothers look for rich man for their daughters to support their future. This statement is illustrated by the Bennets family. Mr.sBennet who is trying hard to get her five daughters can marrying with a rich man. Not without reason, this happened because the Bennets family did not have a son. So if that Mr. Bennet died, his wife and five daughters will not get any property. All of his possessions will be given to his male cousin, Mr. William Collins. When Mr. Bennet heard that a rich man had bought a luxury

house in Netherfield Park, she asked her husband to meet Mr. Bingley to visist and get acquainted with his daughters.

1. Social status in romanticism period of the rich has its own criteria married to other rich people. That’s what caused Caroline Bingley trying to separate Mr. Bingley from Jane Bennet. Lady Catherine also warned Elizabeth Bennet not to marry her niece, Mr. Darcy. Cause the Bennets Family is poor, but with the power of their love, the second couples get married and opposed social status. They not think about the social status of the lower class and not even care about their families.

The moral message contained in this novel. We should not judge people right away when we get to know them. Who would have thought that arrogant Mr. Darcy has a noble heart and who would have thought that the good people would be a master liar, like Mr. Wickham. Even in romanticism period, people in the past were polite and although gossip or sarcasm was polite.

* 1. **Suggestion**

 Based on the conclusion above, the researcher proposes the suggestion to those who might be benefited to the result of this research for the readers, the author hope that this script could improve the reader’s knowledge about social changes on the story in Pride and Prejudice and also could be one the reader’s reference when study about analyzing a novel.

 For the researcher, author hope that in the future will be more research who would like to more discuss and continue the research about the existence of social changes in Romantic novel in another meaning and this research will help the researcher to complete the data. This script is still far from being perfect, so the author would like to accept the reader to give opinion and critics as this script can be better.

 For the next research, the author hope the next researcher will conduct more in-depth research about love in the novel Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen and find other problem topics, because still are much can be analyzes from this novel.

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