

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### AND RELATED STUDIES ABOUT JANE AUSTEN'S *PERSUASION*

In this study the writer intends to analyze the effect of social and family pressure on Anne Elliot in Jane Austen's *Persuasion*. The writer needs to apply the intrinsic approach by exploring and interpreting the literary work through the literary work itself. Thus, the writer hopes that it will give more understanding for the reader about the story.

Moreover, the writer also attempts to apply the sociological approach to have a better understanding about the life of the major character of the story in facing her family and society, where the social class difference is an important matter in life. Thus, the writer intends to use a supporting theory from Max Weber about social stratification. Besides, the writer also finds it necessary to use the psychological approach to analyze Anne's reaction due to the pressure from her family and society. Related to the subject chosen the writer attempts to use the 'Social Learning Theory' proposed by Julian Rotter. Due to the fact that the work is meant as a study on literature, the writer will limit the usage of the theory to keep the analysis on the right track so that it will not turn out into a conclusion of another subject of the study.



## **A. Intrinsic Approach**

In making the analysis more adequate, the writer intends to focus on the novel of Jane Austen itself. Thus, the appropriate approach to analyze the subject is the intrinsic approach. Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* state that the natural and sensible starting point for work in literary scholarship is the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature themselves (1978:139). It means that to achieve the meaning of literary work, the observation mainly focused on the intrinsic elements of literary work such as setting, plot, character and so on. The understanding is based on the work itself disregarding any extrinsic aspect of the story.

### **A.1. Setting**

Gill states, in his book *Mastering English Literature*, that setting covers the places in which characters are presented; the social context of characters, such as their families, friends and class; the customs, beliefs, and rules of behavior of their society. The scenes that are the background or the situation for the events of the novel; and the total atmosphere, mood or feel that is created by these (1985:106).

It is important to pay attention to setting in analyzing the story, for the contribution it gives to build up the story. The mood

and emotions of the characters can be revealed through the setting. Further, setting has a relationship with the events of the story.

By knowing that setting in Jane Austen's *Persuasion* gives a great impact upon the personalities, actions and way of thinking of the character, in this study the writer, then, is eager to explore the setting.

## **A.2. Plot**

Plot is a carefully thought out plan in which all the events, all the actions and reactions of the characters altogether contribute toward movement of the story. In a story the characters must go through a series of actions or incidents, in which everything make up the story. The interrelationship of incidents and characters within a total design is the plot of the story (Robert, 1989:57).

In a plot, there are always sequential events that consist of the beginning, the middle, and the end of the story. The beginning of the story means the opening portion that sets the scene to introduce the main character. In addition, it may notify the readers as well about what happens before.

Afterward, in the middle of the story some conflicts will appear. The movement of tension up to the highest level is called

climax of the story. It is then continued by the denouement as the ending of the story.

Nevertheless, after concentrating on the setting of the story, the writer finds it necessary to notice the plot of the story, particularly the conflicts for it aids the writer in comprehending the problems. Through the observation on the plot, the writer distinguishes that the conflicts occurring to Anne Elliot are essentially those against her family and society.

### **A.3. Character**

Robert states that character in literature generally, and in fiction specifically, is an extended verbal representation of a human being. The inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. Through dialogue, action, and commentary, the author captures some of the interactions of character and circumstance (1989:143).

There are several ways applied by the author to enable the reader to obtain the details for valid conclusion. The reader may find out the personality of the character through the character's speech, the opinions of the other characters toward the character, and so on.

In his book *Literature An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, Robert states that in studying a literary character, it is expected to

determine the character's major trait or traits. A trait is a typical or habitual mode of behavior (1989:144).

According to the study of character's traits, the understanding of the character can be thus developed. Sometimes, a particular trait may be considered as the primary character of a person. In Jane Austen's *Persuasion*, the main character, Anne Elliot, is a person who appreciates all human beings without considering their class or position.

Robert also confirms that it is necessary to not only regard physical description but also to be sure to relate the physical to psychological or mental, when the character is being observed. It can be found out from the character's reaction, thought and manner towards various situations and events.

## **B. Extrinsic Approach**

On the contrary, the extrinsic approach is used to see the literary work from the influence outside the work. Wellek and Warren, then, accomplish their theory of this extrinsic approach. They share their view that it is understandable that the external causes are proved to determine the evaluation of the work of art since in the institutional life of man there are determining factors of literary creation such as social and political conditions (1978:73-74).

### **B.1. Psychological Approach**

By 'psychology of literature', we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of creative process, or the study of psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon the reader (audience psychology)(Wellek and Warren, 1978:81).

In this study, the third definition is the one taken into account. Further, Wellek and Warren state that there remains the question of 'psychology' in the works themselves. Characters in plays and novel are judged by us to be psychologically true. Situation are praised and plots accepted because of this same quality (1978:81).

In connection with the intended subject, the writer, accordingly, uses the psychological theory proposed by Julian Rotter named Theory of Social Learning.

Rotter's Social Learning Theory is concerned primarily with the choices that individuals make when confronted with a number of possible alternative ways of behavior. Rotter stresses learned behavior, giving relatively little attention to the unlearned, biological determinants of action focused upon by Freud. Because learning (the strengthening and weakening of expectancies, or

belief about reinforcement) is so central to Rotter's theory, the psychological situation also becomes of paramount importance, in as much as expectancies are elicited in particular situational contexts. However Rotter also assumes that on the basis of a variety of learning experiences, general belief systems develop that influenced behavior in any specific situation. These general beliefs, such as the conviction that one has control over one's fate, are similar to what are typically meant by traits, or personality characteristics. Rotter's Social Learning Theory, therefore, emphasizes the general (trait) and the specific (situational) determinants of action, with both being the product of learning experiences. Hence, in a manner similar to Lewin, Rotter contends that "the unit of investigation for the study of personality is the interaction of the individual and his meaningful environment" (Weiner, 1992:85).

## **B.2. Sociological Approach**

Wellek and Warren state that literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and norms which could have arisen dealing in society, but, furthermore, literature 'represent' life' and 'life' is enlarge measure, a social reality, even

though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of individual have also been objects of literary 'imitation' (1978:94).

In order to have a better explanation, the writer also employs the sociological approach in analysing the story due to its prominent contribution. The writer intends to apply the sociological theory of Social Stratification proposed by Max Weber.

Weber states, in his theory of Social Stratification, that all known societies have classified their members into categories above or below another on a scale of superiority or inferiority. This process of stratification involves the allocation of individuals to different levels enjoying unequal amounts of status wealth, power and prestige. The contrast between those who expect difference or those who give it, provide the substance of social stratification. Unequal rewards, privileges and immunities, as well as unequal distributions of right and duties, characterize all stratification system (*The Iron Cage*, 1993:04).

Further, Weber explains that a stratified society is, by definition, a society of inequality. While stratification is an omnipresent fact in human society, the basis upon which it is established varies considerably. When the system of stratification is primarily based on position in economic order and there exist the possibility of social mobility, one is the presence of a class system of stratification when no such movements are possible and



membership in a stratum is based on heredity, we are in the presence of a caste system of stratification. When life styles deference, honor and prestige are the central criteria for ranking people in a social order, we are in the system based on status (1993:06).

The social stratification is searched to explain the position of a person according to his class. Thus, Weber's theory is expected to be the tools in analysing the high-class society in which the major character lives. This social stratification is aimed to explain the problem of social class, the differences between classes.

As the major character lives in a society of the high class, the analysis will be focused on the high-class society. According to Rossides the high class has a certain life style that individual, are carefully socialized to carry on; married to others in the same class, participation in certain groups "carefully guarded from outsiders", this class, because of its social life and its common economic interests, is probably the most self-conscious class (Charon, 1989:351).

### **C. Related Studies about Jane Austen's *Persuasion***

Angela Smith says that *Persuasion* is a novel about the way in which human being behaves in a society. It does undoubtedly criticize the self indulgent indolence of Sir Walter's class (the high

class). It also shows that it is the class that produces the 'elegant little woman of seven and twenty "whose" elegant and cultivated mind is to a large extent'. The medium through which the moral judgement is required of the reader and it is Anne's refined discernment which enables him to make that judgement (1982:63).

In *Jane Austen and The War of Ideas*, is stated that the strong contrast between worldly vanity, on the one hand and on exemplary train of thought on the other is quite as marked in *Persuasion*. Anne's pain at the vanity, selfishness, and inutility of her father and sister have to be lightly touched upon, because a daughter's denunciations would hardly be on good taste; but the author's severe handling of the baronet comes as near to social criticism as anything she wrote. The comparison Jane Austen makes between an idle, useless 'gentleman' proud of his rank, and the eminently useful sailors, has been seen as a notable example of Jane Austen willingness to be radical. So too has her perception that Lady Russell's wrong advice stemmed from a refined kind of worldliness (Butler, 1974:284).

In *Persuasion* is not only the conflict grander and more dramatic in conception, it is organized and resolved, gravely and unironically. In the feeling of the heroine the conflict is between the feudal remnant, conscious of its tradition and class, conscious of its vitality, at the turn of the nineteenth century between Sir Walter

and Mr. Elliot, between Lady Russell and Wentworth, between Mary Musgrove with her husband, and always at the center, mediating directly or as an involved on looker, is Anne Elliot (Mudrick, 1970:67).

## **CHAPTER III**

# **ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT TOWARDS ANNE ELLIOT VIEWED FROM INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC APPROACHES**