

CHAPTER III
ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT
TOWARDS ANNE ELLIOT VIEWED FROM
INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC APPROACHES

This analysis will be divided into two parts according to the statement of the problem. The first part will be the intrinsic, which takes setting, plot and character as the subject. And the second part will explain about the extrinsic, which takes psychological approach based on Julian Rotter's theory and sociological approach based on Max Weber's theory, as the subject.

A. Intrinsic Analysis

A.1. Setting

The setting in Jane Austen's *Persuasion* signifies a great impact upon the personalities, action and way of thinking of Anne Elliot. There are some places, which will be discussed in the analysis. Those places are Kellynch Hall, Uppercross, Lyme and Bath. Those places, which are seen from its physical and social side, influence Anne's attitude and action toward her family and society.



Kellych Hall is a place where Anne lives with her family. It is a family of the high class, in which vanity is the most dominant character of the inhabitants, vanity of person or of situation. Anne's family, her father, Sir Walter, and her sister, Elizabeth, are baronets who always consider themselves as respectable persons with a high class or position in the society. They only want to make contact with others who come from the same class or status. Sir Walter also demands that his daughters should marry a man of the same class and also of a good social standing.

Anne's suffering is started when she was nineteen and involved herself in an engagement with a young man who had nothing but himself to recommend, Frederick Wentworth. Sir Walter disapproved of the engagement, because he considered Wentworth as nobody.

"Wentworth? Oh ay! Mr. Wentworth, the curate of Monkford. You misled me by the term gentleman. I thought you were speaking of some man of property: Mr. Wentworth was nobody." (p.22)

The house is supposed to be a place where Anne can get happiness during her life. A certain place can be considered as a nice place to stay for someone if the situation or the atmosphere is in accordance with how the person wants it to be. In the case of Anne, the house does not give her comfort, it even makes her suffer.

Anne can feel that her house is filled with person of such arrogance and indolence. The principle of the family and Anne's are contradictory. This always makes her at a slight distance. They consider Anne as a useless person, her word has no weight, her convenience is always to give away (p.4).

The place, actually, also means everything to Sir Walter. He feels reluctant to let his house, but since he is getting into serious debt and can not economize so he must let his house, Kellych Hall, to be rent. He can not let Kellych to be rent to a person who has no position or enough wealth. Therefore he only let his house to be rent to the wealthy family, in this case, Admiral Croff.

Uppercross is a moderate-size village, containing only two houses superior in appearance to other houses. Those houses belongs to the Musgrove's family. The great house - with its high walls, great gates and old trees, substantial and unmodernized, and the compact tight parsonage, enclosed in its own neat garden, with its veranda, French windows and other prettiness - signify the quality of the inhabitants.

The Musgroves are happy and entirely worthy, as can be learned in the course of a contrast between the parent and the daughters. The father and mother are in the old English style, while the young people, Louisa and Henrietta Musgrove, in the new. Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove are a very good sort of people, friendly

and hospitable, not much educated and not at all elegant. Their children have more modern minds and their manner unembarrassed and pleasant. Anne always considers them as the happiest creatures of her acquaintance (p.38).

The situation on the Elliot's family and the Musgroves are contradictory. The Musgroves, even though a well to do family, are very friendly and hospitable to others. Thus, makes Anne feel needed. It is Anne to whom they talk and ask some questions; while in her family Anne always feels neglected.

Here, Anne sees that Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove are wonderful parents for their children. They are totally free from all the ambitious feelings which have led to so much misconduct and misery for their children. All they want is everything to confer happiness (p.218).

One of the facts of their kindness is that they do not forbid their daughter, Henrietta Musgrove, to marry Charles Hayter, a young curate man with little wealth and social standing. They also try to not interfering their children's marriage life.

Besides making her comfortable, this place also makes Anne suffer, since, here, she meets her ex-fiancée, Frederick Wentworth, whom she never met for about eight years. The fact that Wentworth is being acquainted with Louisa Musgrove and that his attitude toward Anne has already changed, makes Anne even more suffer.

The condition of the place, the wonderful time, and also the pain, however, makes Anne feel hard to leave. She has already involved with the place. She does not know what to do without them and also what they would do without her. She can not quit the house, or look an adieu to the cottage, with its black, dripping and comfortless verandah, or even notice through the glasses the last humble tenements of the village, without a saddened heart. She memorizes all the breathings of friendship and reconciliation and all the pain that she has there.

“Scenes had passed in Uppercross which made it precious. It stood the record of many sensation of pain, once severe, but now softened; and of some instances of relenting feeling, some breathings of friendship and reconciliation, which could never be looked again, and which could never cease to be dear. She left it all behind her, all but the reconciliation that such things had been” (p.120).

The physical and social side of Uppercross has a great influence on Anne’s action. She knows now how to face her family or their acquaintance of her house. Moreover, it also influences her how to make decision for her future.

Lyme is the next place visited by Anne, Captain Wentworth and the Musgroves. It is a beautiful place with its high grounds and extensive sweeps of country, and still more, its sweet, retired bay, backed by dark cliffs, where fragments of low rock among the sands make it the happiest spot for watching the flow of the tide,

for sitting in unwearied contemplation; the wounded varieties of a cheerful village of up Lyme make the group feel more excited to see the place.

The group from Uppercross, start to leave at much past noon and arrive after the light and warmth of the day has gone. It seems to be the signal of what will happen next. They leave Uppercroos with so much delight, but, here at Lyme, one of them, Louisa Musgrove, undergoes an accident, symbolized by the light and the warmth of the day which is gone, their happiness also gone. The accident, however, makes all the persons worry and the atmosphere of the moment is full with horror.

“She fell on the pavement on the lower Cobb, and was taken up lifeless! There was no wound, no blood, no visible bruise; but her eyes were closed, she breathed not, her face was like death. The horror at that moment to all also stood around” (p.109).

The atmosphere is better, when Louisa is taken to the inn and they call a surgeon.

At Lyme also Anne, firstly, meets Mr. Elliot, her father's heir, who seems to admire her. Before they have the chance to know each other, Mr. Elliot has left the place.

Moving from Kellych, Sir Walter and Elizabeth have taken a very good house in Camden place. It is undoubtedly the best in Camden place. The drawing rooms have many decided advantages

over all the others which they have either seen or heard of, and the superiority is not less in the style of the fitting up or the taste of the furniture. Their acquaintance is exceedingly sought after.(p:15)

Sir Walter, who previously has a position of superiority at Kellych tries to keep to be the superior at Bath, that is why, he moves to a house which is the best in Camden place, to keep his family's pride high.

At the first time Anne enters the house her father and sister welcome her with such warmth and it makes her wonder whether they are really changed or not. In fact they are still the same, they only treat her nicely, because they want to show their house and furniture.

Actually Anne disapproves with the removal from Kellych to Bath. She dislikes Bath from the beginning, before they move there.

"The usual fate Anne attended her, in having something very opposite from her inclination fixed on. She disliked Bath, and did not think it agreed with her. And Bath was to be her home." (p.12)

Conversely, at Bath also, Anne finally finds the happiness with the man she loves, Captain Frederick Wentworth, who is now rich and has risen in his profession.

A.2. Plot

Jane Austen's *Persuasion* consists of events that build up the story. Each event brings about another following events, which makes the story interesting and eventually leads to a happy ending.

The story starts with the explanation of Anne's father, Sir Walter Elliot, who is introduced as a handsome, conceited baronet of fifty-four. Being a baronet, he always considers himself as man of a high class. His wife has died leaving him three daughters Elizabeth, Anne and Mary. Then, he is getting into serious debt and can not economize. Therefore, his friends persuaded him to rent his house, Kellych Hall, to a tenant and to move to Bath.

Kellych Hall, further, is being rented to Admiral Croff, a married but childless man. The fact that disturbs Anne is that eight years earlier, his brother in-law, Captain Wentworth, a naval officer had been engaged to marry Anne, but her father disapproved of the engagement. She was persuaded to believe that the engagement is a wrong thing, indiscreet, improper and hardly capable of success, since Wentworth is only a young man who had nothing but himself to recommend and they only want Anne to marry a man with more property and social standing (p.25).

Afterwards, Anne received a proposal from Charles Musgrove, who later married to Mary, Anne's younger sister.

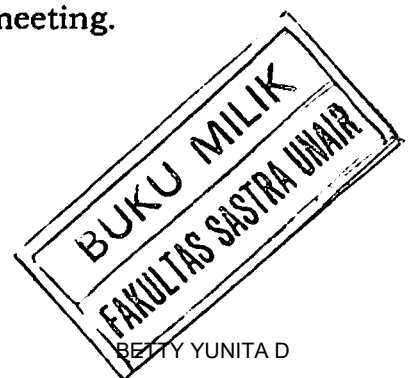
Realizing that her heart is only for Wentworth, Anne finally refuses the proposal.

Having a broken heart, Anne realized that she still loves Wentworth, and that she really suffers from it.

“A few months had seen the beginning and the end of their acquaintance, but not with a few months ended Anne’s share of suffering from it. Her attachment and regrets had, for a long times clouded every enjoyment of youth, and on early loss of bloom and spirits had been their lasting effect” (p.25).

As her father and sister move to Bath, Anne goes to stay with Mary at Uppercross to help her to look after her children. Living at Uppercross, Anne meets the Musgrove’s family and finds out that they are very familiar and hospitable to her. Unlike her father and sister who always consider her as useless person and always underestimate her, the Musgroves treat her as a person, they treat her as she should be, the daughter of a baronet.

The story moves forward as Wentworth, who is now being promoted in his company and has become a rich man, goes to stay with his brother-in-law at Kellych. Later, the Musgroves call on him and he returns the call. He is being invited by the Musgroves to come for dinner at the great house. He and Anne meet briefly, and Anne feels relief when the meeting is over. But she undergoes such inner conflict related to the meeting.



“Soon, however, she began to reason with herself, and try to be feeling less. Eight years, almost eight years had passed, since all had been given up.... What might not eight years do? Events of every description, changes, alienation, removals” (p.58).

Next, Anne hears from Mary that he thinks her so changed that he would not have known her. He has never meet anyone like Anne, but still resents her treatment of him and wants to marry any eligible woman but her. Knowing all the reports from Mary, Anne deeply hurt, but admits to herself that the eight years have destroyed her youthful prettiness have made Captain Wentworth even more glowing and manly.

As Wentworth stays at Kellych and often goes to Uppercross, they meet each other frequently. However, he only treats her with a cold politeness and he becomes entangled with Louisa Musgrove. The fact makes Anne even more suffer.

Realizing the truth around her, Anne feels that Wentwoth does no longer love her. Conversely, she undergoes such moment which gives her signal that actually he still has some interest in her. Her nephew climbs on her back and she can not get him off until Captain Wentworth gently releases her. Facing this kind of moment, Anne is over come by emotion and hurries off to hide her feeling (p.79).

Just before Anne is due to leave Uppercross, an excursion to Lyme is arranged. There she meets a handsome gentleman who

obviously admires her. He proves to be Mr. William Walter Elliot, Sir Walter's heir, whom Elizabeth had hoped to marry.

Later, Anne goes to see her father and sister at Camden place. Facing the warmth of her family makes Anne wonder, since her family never treats her with such warmth. She finally finds out that they only want to show their new house, in which there are a lot of luxurious things. She meets Mr. Elliot again at Camden place. From the conversation between Mr. Elliot and her father, Anne believes that Mr. Elliot, just like her father, values rank too highly.

Further, Anne meets her old friend, Mrs. Smith, who is a widow, poor and crippled. Knowing that Anne has re-established her friendship with Mrs. Smith, her father's snobbery is risen. It makes another conflict appear between Anne and her father, but her sense of personal respect to her father prevented her. She makes no reply. She just leaves it to himself to recollect, that Mrs. Smith is not the only widow in Bath between thirty and forty, with little money to live on, and no Sir name of dignity, but she is a nice person (p.156).

Lady Russell, a friend of the family, tells Anne that Mr. Elliot may propose marriage to her and tells her what pleasure it would give her to see Anne as Lady Elliot, in her mother's former position, since Mr. Elliot comes from high class and he also has enough money to live on. Persuaded by Lady Russell, Anne first swayed by

the idea, but immediately realizes that she could never accept Mr. Elliot, as she mistrust his ability to please everyone and the way in which he conceal his true opinion (p.158).

Next, Anne receives a letter from Marry, telling her that Louisa is engaged to Captain Benwick, friend of Captain Wentworth, while Henrietta is about to marry Charles Hayter. Knowing all the fact, Anne realizes that someone may marry everyone she loves, even though they come from different class or position. Hearing that Louisa is going to marry Captain Wentworth, Anne feels relief. Since it means that she might meet Captain Wentworth again.

As Wentworth arrive in Bath, he hears that Anne has a special relationship with Mr. Elliot and therefore, it makes him jealous. Anne meets him in a shop and he offers to escort her home, but Mr. Elliot has arranged to do so. They meet again in a concert, but again Captain Wentworth is driven a way by Mr. Elliot's presence.

Later, Anne visits Mrs. Smith, she asks Anne whether she is going to marry Mr. Elliot or not. Anne tells her that she would never marry Mr. Elliot. Hearing Anne's explanation, Mrs. Smith, then, tells Anne that actually she knows Mr. Elliot since her husband was alive. She knows him to be cruel and cold. He only wants to marry Anne because of her money and class position. Mr.

Elliot was the executor of Mr. Smith's will, but refused to act, leaving Mrs. Smith almost destitute (p.198).

Knowing all the fact from Mrs. Smith, Anne realizes what kind of a man Mr. Elliot is. She, eventually, turn to Wentworth. As he knows that Anne now does not have any relation with Mr. Elliot, Wentworth, then, writes her a letter in which he tells her that he has never stopped loving her and begs her for a reply. Anne is so agitated when she receives the letter. Accordingly, they meet again and tell each other's true feelings and explaining the misunderstanding between them.

The story is ended with the happiness of the couple. Sir Walter makes no objection, and Elizabeth does nothing worse than look cold and unconcerned. Captain Wentworth now is a man with a good position in his company and has a lot of money. He is no longer nobody. At that time, it is told that Anne has a future to look forward to powerful consolation. Anne has no Uppercross Hall before her, no landed estate, no headship of a family, and if she and Wentworth could but keep Captain Wentworth from being made a baronet, she would not change situation with being married to him.

A.3. Character

In the character analysis, the writer will focus only on the major character of the story, Anne Elliot. The writer assumes that Anne Elliot is the central figure of the story and the key of the analysis.

Anne Elliot is the daughter of a landed gentry named Sir Walter Elliot. She has two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary. Her mother passed away when she was a child. Her father is a baronet who always values rank highly. For the Elliot, family's pride is the most important thing. They live in a big and beautiful house, Kellych Hall, which means everything for Sir Walter. From the description of the family above, It can be seen that Anne is a woman of the high class, a daughter of a baronet.

Within her family, Anne is always considered as nobody. Her father and sister, Elizabeth, since Mary has married and now lives with her husband, always ignore her, except when they need her. For them, Anne is a person whose words have no weight. Conversely, Anne, with an elegance of mind and of sweetness character always accept the treatment she got from them (p.4).

For Anne, the best companion she has is Lady Russell, friend of the family. Lady Russell gives a big influence on Anne's life. Unlike her family, she considers Anne as a most dear and highly valued God-daughter, favorite, and friend. Among all the Elliot's

daughter, Anne is the one that she could fancy her mother to revive again. Even though, she has ever been persuaded by her to do things that caused her suffering, she is also the one who has been a parent for her, instead of her father. She believes that Lady Russell means all for her best. By persuading her to break off her engagement with Wentworth, actually, she only wants Anne to have a better life.

“ I have thinking over the past, and trying impartially to judge of the right and wrong, I mean with regard to myself and I must believe that I was right, much as I suffered from it, That I was perfectly right in being guarded by the friend whom you will love better than you do now. To me, she was in the place of parent” (p.248).

A few years before, Anne Elliot had been a very pretty girl, but her beauty has vanished early. Her father had found little admire in her even though actually her delicate feature and mild dark eyes from his own. Now after few years passed, she undergoes some changes. She is now faded and thin (p.4).

Nevertheless, at the age of nineteen, Anne, an extremely pretty girl with gentleness, modesty, taste and feeling, was gradually acquainted with a young man who had nothing but himself to recommend him, Frederick Wentworth. However, her father disapproved with the engagement, so did Lady Russell.

Anne was a young immature girl who is easy to be persuaded. Therefore, she was persuaded to believe that the

engagement was the wrong thing. She should marry a man with good social standing. Anne, eventually, broke off the engagement. Accordingly, she must suffer in her youth.

Anne is a person who never values rank highly. The good position or social standing and also wealth have no meaning for Anne. She believes that man is equal, whatever he is or wherever he comes from is not an important matter. She may make a relationship with everyone she wants. Being a mature woman, now, Anne realizes that she should marry someone she loves, even though he comes from the different class or position from her family.

Actually, after breaking off her engagement with Wentworth, Anne receives a proposal from Charles Musgrove, a young man with a high position and also enough wealth. But Anne, as she still loves Wentworth, refuses the proposal. Her feeling toward Wentworth, can not be replaced by others.

Anne's principal in appreciating every human being, whatever he is or what kind of position he has also can be seen from her opinion,

"The navy, I think, who have done so much for us, have at least an equal claim with any other set of man, for all the comforts and all the priviledges which any home can give. Sailors work hard enough for their comfort, we must all allow" (p.17).

The opinion of Anne, thus, different from her father's. As a high class person Sir Walter assumes that they should make friends with their equals. Sir Walter mentions that he has no friend from the navy, since he thinks that navy is not equal to him. Anne's own perception that she must accommodate to whatever social status she inhabits set her always at a slight distance within her family.

The differences between Anne and her father also can be seen from the way Sir Walter disapproves with the acquaintance between Anne and her old friend, Mrs. Smith. The fact, that Mrs. Smith is a poor and crippled widow who has little money to live on, disturbs Sir Walter, but Anne does not stir, she still continues her friendship with her.

Anne is also a person who always respect her parent, in this case, Sir Walter. Even though, she knows that her father's opinion is wrong, she does not want to argue with him. Her sense of personal respect to her father prevents her, so she makes no reply when her father insist that she should not make any relationship with the lower class (p.156).

When Sir Walter finds himself financially embarrassed and is forced to let the family home, Kellynch Hall, to be rent, they must move from Kellynch Hall to Bath. A house in which they stay in Bath is the best in the area. Anne, instead of going with her father

to Bath, is being invited by her sister, Mary, to visit her at Uppercross.

The family's treatment on Anne, however, does not make her spirit develop. Therefore Lady Russell advice her that she should socialize with the society outside her family. A larger society would improve her spirit. That is why, Lady Russell persuades her to accept Mary's invitation to stay at Uppercross for a while.

For Anne, the family should do everything to confer happiness for their members, as she sees on the Musgrove's family (p:218). Anne meets the Musgroves when she visits her sister, Mary, who is the daughter-in-law of the Musgrove. Living among the Musgrove family for several times, Anne feels comfortable. She enjoys everything she experienced with them. Unlike her family, they treat her nice. They sometimes are not reluctant to draw compliments to Anne (p.45).

However, Anne's personality is developed during her staying with the Musgrove. She learns everything new. For the Musgroves, Anne is a very nice person. She is the person to whom they talk. They often grumble to her that her sister, Mary, is too insistent about her rank, while Mary complains to her that she is not treated as she should be, as a daughter of a baronet. For them, Anne is a good listener, she would do little more than listen patiently, soften every grievance and excuse each to the other (p.43-44).

For her acquaintance outside her family, Anne can be noticed as a wonderful person. Instead of a good listener, Anne is also a good companion. She can make people talk, even though they are quiet or shy people.

“Miss Elliot, ‘said he, speaking rather low, ‘you have done a good deed in making that poor fellow talk so much. I wish he could have such company oftener. It is bad for him, I know, to be shut up as he is but what can we do?’”(p.107).

The engaging mildness of her countenance, and gentleness of her manner can make people talk. She hopes to be of real use to others in some suggestion as to duty and benefit of struggling against affection as she converses with Captain Benwick, a shy and quiet person and friend of Captain Wentworth.

Anne is a person whose opinion is considered worthy and reasonable for other person outside her family. It can be seen from the accident at Lyme in which Louisa falls. At the moment, everyone is confuse about what they should do. They directly look at Anne.

“Both seemed to look her directions
 ‘Anne, Anne, ‘cried Charles, ‘What is to be done next? What, in heaven’s name is to be done next?’
 Captain Wentworth’s eyes were also turned toward her.
 ‘Had not she better be carried to the inn? Yes, I am sure: carry her gently to the inn!
 ‘Yes, yes, to the inn, ‘repeated Captain Wentworth.”
 (p.111).

Anne is a very sweet and kind of person. She is willing to sacrifice her time to go to the party by looking after the two children of her sister. Anne, actually, could not stand with the arguing between Mary and her husband about the children. But Anne with her sweetness offers herself to looking after them, instead of going to the party at the Musgrove's residence (p.54).

Anne's meeting with Wentworth, after eight years passed, however, makes her feeling all mix-up. The fact that she has lost her beauty, disturb her. She feels more suffering after knowing that Wentworth has been changed. His cold politeness, his ceremonious grace, are worse than anything. She does not wish to see more of such looks and speeches of him (p.71). But Anne soon realizes that it was her fault, since she was the one who broken off the engagement, persuaded by her family and Lady Russell.

On the other hand, Wentworth, as a matter of fact, becomes entangled with Louisa Musgrove, one of the Musgrove's daughters. The fact, therefore, hurt Anne pretty much. But, as a mature woman, she realizes that it is his concern to choose with whom he may get acquainted.

Louisa Musgrove, actually, wishes that only if Anne is her sister-in-law, instead of Mary, she would be glad. She tells Wentworth that her brother has ever proposed Anne to marry him, but Anne refuses the proposal. The fact, however, makes

Wentworth realize that Anne has broken off their engagement only because she was being persuaded by her family. The reality that Louisa wishes her to be her sister-in law, is one of the proves that Anne is a very nice person and that she is better than Mary.

Anne's suffering seems to be ended, when she knows that Louisa is going to marry Captain Wentworth's friend, Captain Benwick. Conversely, at that time, Anne is entangled with Mr. Elliot, Sir Walter's heir who has the equal class or position with Anne's family. Here, it can be noticed, that, actually, Lady Russell gives a big influence for Anne, since, first, Anne is swayed with her opinion that by marrying Mr. Elliot, she may get what every woman dreams of, a position or a lot of money and prestige. But Anne, eventually, turn back to her earlier principal that she will marry a man not for his position or money.

Accordingly, she also thinks that Mr. Elliot is not a good gentleman, he values rank too highly, just like her father does. Therefore, she thinks that it would not do good for her if she marry a man with a contradictory character to her. Other information about Mrs. Elliot is from Mrs. Smith. She tells her that he is cruel and he also the one that caused her suffering after her husband's death. Mr. Elliot only wants to marry Anne because of her money and position as the daughter of a landed gentry.



Anne's principle of marrying someone she loves, disregarding any class or position he has, guided her to continue her relationship with Wentworth. And Anne finally reach her happiness. She does not want any landed estate, headship of a family, or being a baronet's wife (p.253).

It seems that Anne's personality and maturity, is much more influenced by the society treatments. Quite clearly that Anne Elliot on the closing section is a mature woman who considers that a person may make a relationship with everyone from every social background of class or position.

B. Extrinsic Approach

B.1. The Psychological Effect of Anne Elliot on Julian

Rotter's Theory.

The psychological approach is used to analyze Anne's reaction due to the influence from the social environment, the family and the society outside the family. How does the pressure from the family result Anne's suffering, and also how she is being influenced by the meaningful environment around her.

There are two kinds of environments in the story which influenced Anne's life, her family and the society outside her family. The former, as has been mentioned before, is the high class society which caused her suffering. The family rules which forced

her not to associate with the different class. While the latter is the society outside her family, especially the uppercross society. They seem to consider the class difference as an unimportant matter.

Anne's family is the family of the high class. Living among her high class family, with all the attitudes they do, makes Anne feel under pressure. The rules of the family, which demand her to associate with the same class, caused her suffering mentally. The fact that she is being separated with the man she loves, makes her feels the pain in her youth. Nevertheless, she, even though also a high class woman, never has a feeling to underestimate the lower class. She thinks human beings are equal, whatever they do or wherever they come from.

Being separated from Wentworth, Anne can not accept another man in her life. No one can replace him within her heart. He still stood in her memory. In fact, there is a person named Charles Musgrove, who eventually is married to Mary, Anne's younger sister. He is a man with enough wealth and also has the same class and position with her family. But Anne, as she still loves Wentworth, refuses the proposal. Here, it can be seen also that Anne is a woman who is not obsessed by money or position.

Further more, the unpleasant treatment she receives during her life within her family, makes her fully realize of her unworthiness within her family. The individuals she is used to live

with when she stays in her house cause her to become an unconfident woman. The attitudes of her father and sister, that seem to underestimate her and ignore her in her house, make her even more uncomfortable living with them.

The essential person in Anne's life is Lady Russell. She is, even though also the one who caused her suffering by persuading her to break off her engagement with Wentworth, is also the one that always gives her some suggestions to find what she is up to. She suggests her to associate with the society outside her family, since, according to her, Anne's spirit is not high. Therefore, she should socialize with the outside society. Lady Russell's advises are due to the happiness of Anne.

Lady Russell is a woman of strict integrity, with a delicate sense of honour. She has prejudice on the side of ancestry; she has a value for rank and consequence, which blinded her a little for the faults of those who possess them. She is given the dignity of a baronet and all its due, since she herself is the widow of a knight. She, then, also persuades Anne to marry Mr. Eliot, a man with proper wealth and social standing. She hopes that by marrying him, Anne will become a woman of honour, a Lady Elliot. Conversely with some explanation from Anne, she understands that actually Mr. Elliot is not a good man. Anne knows that she does all of the persuasion only for the best in her future.

Another essential person for Anne is Captain Wentworth. He is the one to whom she dedicates her love. Just like Anne, Wentworth is also the victim of the class difference. As he knows that Anne's family disapproved of their engagement, he left Anne consequently. Then, he becomes entangled with Louisa Musgrove. However the close relationship between Wentworth and Louisa, caused the pain for Anne. Especially his attitude toward Anne, after eight years of separation, has already changed, he assumes that Anne was the one who broke off the engagement. She refused him because he has not enough property or status. But, after knowing that Anne was only being persuaded by her family and that, actually, he still loves Anne, makes him return to her.

Psychologically, Anne is much influenced by both of the persons, Lady Russell and Captain Wentworth. Both of them caused her suffering and also her happiness.

Her association with the Musgroves adds up Anne's understanding about social life. As Anne and the Musgroves get along well with each other, the Musgroves frequently make Anne's principle of the class difference increase. Their treatment toward Anne also makes her enjoy the relationship. They always treat her as a person. They treat her as she should be treated. They consider her as a convenient person. A person to whom they talk to and also to whom they ask for.

Anne is carried over by the fact that she sees on the Musgrove family. There, she witnesses the treatment of Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove to their children. They are never interfering their children's married life. They also try to give their children the happiness. Anne finds out that the Musgroves let their daughter, Henrietta Musgrove, marry a man who has no property or social standing, Charles Hayter. They, unconsciously, make Anne's principle grow vigorously of appreciating human beings disregarding any class or property they have.

Further, as Anne re-establishes her friendship with Mrs. Smith, she realizes that the poor may become a good companion to her, instead of people such as her family. For Anne, the rich and noble people only act for prestige. They would do anything to keep their family's pride.

The explanation given above, is in accordance with the perspective of "Social Learning Theory" proposed by Julian Rotter. The theory, fundamentally states that individual's behaviour tends to be affected by the interaction between the characteristic of individual and his meaningful environment. Similarly, Anne's determined behaviour in appreciating all human beings without regarding their property or class position in the society is necessarily functioned both by her personality and her social environment which includes the same principle as she does.

Accordingly, judged from psychological interpretation, the social environment in which Anne lives, in this case the environment outside her family, does have considerable influence upon Anne's.

As discussed before, Anne has potential trait as a person who looks at others as equal disregarding any wealth or class position. Actually, Anne is faced by two environments, in which she lives, whether she is carried over with her family's attitude or the society outside her family. But she finds out that the principle of people outside her family is similar with hers. As Rotter stated, social learning theory is concerned primarily with the choices that individuals make when confronted with a number of possible alternative ways of behaviour.

The principle of Anne, however, is the one who leads her to reach her happiness with someone she loves. At the end of the story, it is told that Wentworth has risen in his profession, but still he has no rank. Accordingly, it is not important for Anne since she is a kind of person who never considers the rank as an important matter.

B.2. The Sociological Effect of Anne Elliot based on

Max Weber and Rossides' Theories

In order to acquire a better explanation, the writer also applies the sociological approach to analyze the work.

Discussing Anne's family in this study means to analyze the high class family. Anne Elliot lives as a daughter of a landed gentry. Her father is a baronet. They live in the best house in the area, whether it is Kellynch Hall or Camden Place house. Their acquaintances are much from the same class as they are.

Living in a high class style, Anne's father and sister are always proud of their class. They think that they are superior among the society. They like to show their beautiful house and luxurious furniture to their acquaintances. They assume that the prestige and family pride are the important matter for their life.

The high class, as Rossides stated, has a certain life style that individual are carefully socialize to carry on; married to others in the same class, participation in certain groups, this class, because of its social life and its common economic interest, is probably the most self conscious class (Charon,1989:351). Therefore, Anne's family is one of the examples of the high class.

Anne's father, Sir Walter, is a person who values rank highly. Vanity is the beginning and end of his character; vanity of person and of situation. His pride and prestige, that leads him to find a new house in Camden Place. It is, as has been mentioned above, the best house in the area. Having the best house, makes his pride improved. He has the pleasure of assuring others that his family's house in Camden Place answer their expectation in every respect.

Elizabeth, a favourite daughter of Sir Walter, does also act as her father. She assumes that a high class woman should only marry a man with the equal class or position. Both Elizabeth and Sir Walter, always consider pride as an important thing. Their pride also which make them associate only with their equal friends. They force their relative, Lady Dalrymple, to acknowledge their relationship. Lady Dalrymple is a person of the high class who would never have been tolerated in Camden Place but for her birth. Similarly with Weber's opinion that honor and prestige are the central criteria for ranking people in a social order.

Moreover, Anne's younger sister, Mary, also does such personality as her father does. Even though she has already married and moved with her husband also still has the character of the Elliot's family. For Mary, Henrietta is not suitable for Charles Hayter, since the woman is from the high class while the man from the lower class. She thinks that they are not equal to each other. Conversely, for the Musgroves, Mary always keeping her Elliot's pride within herself. Therefore, they usually grumble to Anne about her attitude, which is in contrast from their opinion about the class system.

Nevertheless, the life of the high class, become the rules of Anne's family. Within Anne's family, it is forbidden for a person of the high class to associate with the different class. They should

only associate with the same class. Accordingly, it is also forbidden to marry a man from the different class, since Anne's family is the family who values rank too highly.

When Anne Elliot was nineteen, she was engaged with Frederick Wentworth. He is a man who has nothing, he only has himself, and also has no wealth or position. Knowing that her daughter is engaged with the man from the lower class than his family, Sir Walter disapproved it and so did Lady Russell, Anne's best friend. Anne as an immature woman, at that time, could not refuse her family's demand. She was only carried over by the persuasion from her family.

One function of the broken engagement between Anne and Wentworth is to show that among the high class, the relationship with the lower class is not permitted. After few years, Anne feels that her family's demand to break off her engagement with Wentworth is, in fact, causing her suffering during in her youth. It can be noticed here, that Anne Elliot is one of the victims of the class system as the result of social stratification in the society.

As Weber mentioned, that the process of stratification involves the allocation of individuals to different levels, enjoys unequal amounts of status wealth, power and prestige. The contrast between higher and lower, rich and poor, powerful and powerless. Between those who expect the difference and those who

give it, provide the substance of social stratification. Yet Anne's problem of the rules of the family which demand her not to make a relationship with anyone from a different class or position, relatively establishes the case of social stratification.

Further, Anne's family also disapproved her friendship with Mrs. Smith, because Mrs. Smith is a widowed, poor, crippled and has little money to live on. Anne's father demands her to quit her relationship with her poor friend. But Anne still continues her friendship. It seems here that the Elliot's family, except Anne, only look at person on their wealth or class, they never pay attention on the quality of the person. Anne, however, still considers that even though poor, Mrs. Smith, actually, is a very kind of person.

Mrs. Smith used to be a rich person. She and her husband were living in very good style. They lived with full enjoyment, but their wealth and position were soon gone when they were financially embarrassed, and must pay the debt.

However, the condition of Anne's family represents the life of the high class people in reality. It is clear that in the society, there is a social stratification, which divided their class according to wealth, power and heredity.

Conversely, in reality, there are also people who accept the class difference and there are also people who are against it. Here,

it can be seen that Anne's family is the one who accepts the class difference and Anne is the one who is against it.

The transition to Uppercross has smoothly carried over Anne's revelation of the class system. The point of view of the Elliots toward the class system is contradictory from the people of Uppercross, in this case the Musgrove's family. They consider that it is fine to make a relationship with others from a different class. In fact the Musgroves, even though they also come from the same class as the Elliots, do not value rank highly. Their disagreement with the Elliots attitude can be seen from the way they dislike Mary's attitude that she always wants to be treated as a daughter of a baronet. They treat all person as equals.

Moreover, from the explanation given above, it is clear that a stratified society is a society of inequality. A society may consist of different levels based on class or position. In the story the high class is represented by the Elliots and the Musgroves. The contrast between the high class, between the rich and the poor, between the powerful and powerless, however, signify the social stratification as stated by Max Weber.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION