

Dynamics of Characters Elinor and Marianne in Austen's Sense and Sensibility

Nur Sapta Riskiawati^{1*}, Muh Fauzi Razak²
Universitas Handayani Makassar

Corresponding Author: Nur Sapta Riskiawati, Nursaptariskiawati@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

In the author's works, some of their work are mostly inspired by the environment around them. In this research, the writer focuses to search the dynamic character in the novel Sense and Sensibility and comparing the situation from Austen's experiences and the characters from the novel. The writer uses dynamic structuralism approach to analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel and biography approach to analyze the background of author's life. Based on the results of this analysis, Jane Austen created the dynamic of the character become so real and live. In this novel, the characters Elinor and Marianne have important role in the novel and have similarity with the writer. The writer sums up that Sense and Sensibility is one of the famous novels that has good literary values. The reader can learn much about life, moral, love and loyalty from this novel.

INTRODUCTION

In literature, the authors' works are mostly inspired by the environment around them. The atmosphere and the situation also become important aspects in creating their masterpiece. Thus, when an author writes the novel, he or she writes his or her experiences, or what the author had gone through in his or her life, or the condition of his environment.

A literature in any form is an author creation, which uses language as it is principal means of expression. In other words, readers will see and know about the world through literary work. Literary works cover the whole aspect of life. Literature is like a window of the world. Everything from every part of the world may be revealed in literature. The existence of literature in society has an important role. Literature expresses everything about the author's life with his/her problems. Since literature is an expression of society, it depicts some aspects of social reality. Studying literary works will help readers to have better understanding of life, environment and culture. One literary work is a novel, which is created from either one's natural experiences or imaginative thoughts. Literary work and human life are difficult to be separated. Literary work tells about life, and life is an inspiration for an author to produce a literary work. Literature is divided into three parts: poetry, prose, and drama; they all are product society. They are developed according to the development of their respective society and they even become a part of society.

literature is an expression of society...If it assumes that literature, at any given time, mirrors the current social situation 'correctly' it is false: it is commonplace, write and vogue if it means only that literature mirrors or expresses life is even more ambiguous. A writer inevitable expresses his experience and total conception of life; but it would manifestly untrue to say that he expresses the whole life or even life of given time completely and exhaustively. (Wellek and Warren, 1989:20)

From the statement above, it can be understood that literary works portray human activities which include social life. Jane Austen is the writer of *Sense and Sensibility* who considers her society as an object of her works. She was seven of the eight children of George and Cassandra Austen. Although she was from sizable family, Jane was closest to her sister Cassandra. Her story has remained somewhat of a mystery and the clues to capture the essence of Jane Austen's life in the main characters of the novels and the society to which she belonged.

Jane Austen herself lived in romantic period, which generally dated around 1780-1830. Romantic writers are concerned with certain elements, which include nature, imagination and emotion. Austen concerns with balancing the needs of society with needs of the individual and she casts a critical eye on the extremism of a movement known as the sentimentalists, which has much in common with the Romantics.

Sense and Sensibility involved with complexities of finding true love. This story focuses on strong and capable women, and it centers on two heroines, two sisters, who are opposite in nature. Elinor, the eldest sister, represents "sense" and good judgment. She is a practical woman who feels deeply, but is vigilant

in keeping her emotion in check. She understands that the needs of the individual cannot run roughshod over the needs of society. Marianne, on the other hand, has an "excess sensibility", fully embodies the romantic soul. She feels that to repress any emotion is damaging to the self. We can see that the figure of Jane Austen was reflected in her main characters in her novel *Sense and Sensibility*.

In this research, the researcher uses dynamic structuralism approach to analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel and biography approach to analyze the background of author's life. Structuralism views that to observe literary works objectively should be based on literary text itself. Literature works in turn identical with biographies, statements author regarded as a truth, biography represents work. Therefore, the biographic approach indeed is part of historical writing as a historiography.

There are several studies that feature Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* in its analysis as its object. Mutmainnah (2003) wrote a thesis entitled *Reflection of 18th century society in the main characters of Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility*. Her thesis uses literature review, theoretical approach, and structural devices of a novel. Based on her writing to explain about social and cultural background, and women appreciation and marriage in the eighteenth century in England. Febri Nugrahayu (2003) wrote a thesis entitled *Tema dalam novel Sense and Sensibility karya Jane Austen*. Her thesis uses structuralism approach based on her writing to describe the theme of the novel. As result, her thesis explains about the condition in english society that is influenced the characters Elinor and Marriane Dashwood.

One of the approaches that will be used in order to analyze the *Sense and Sensibility* is a dynamic structuralism approach. In the study of modern literature, we identify a number of terms that stick closely to the word "structural", classical structuralism, formal structuralism, genetic structuralism, and dynamic structuralism. Dynamic structuralism is a view that grew as a result of a relatively lengthy process, an understanding of the historical background becomes important.

Structuralism views that to observe literary works objectively should be based on literary text itself. Research on them let directed at those parts in supporting literary as a whole, and conversely that the whole comprises the parts. This view is a reaction to a romantic and "mimisis" view that literary works is an artificial objects on its outside, and therefore, the assessment emphasizes in expressive aspect, namely to consider the author's biography and birth history of a literary work. Then in Russia appears pragmatism that emphasizes content and function of a literary work in its social life relationships.

Structuralism is a method to own views and high flexibility, to adapt flexibility to share that happened to him later reaction, which has produced the so-called dynamic structuralism, or within the framework of semiotic structuralism, the attention to works of literature as a sign system (Pradopo, 2003: 125).

The study of literary works based on dynamic structuralism is the study of the semiotic frame. That is, literature works is considered as a system of signs. As a sign, literary works have two functions. The first is autonomous, is not pointing beyond itself; informational a second nature, that convey thoughts, feelings, ideas. Grasping each other's second nature, as a structure, literature works are always dynamic.

In conclusion, if applied dynamic structuralism in literary studies, the researcher needs to explain the relationship between author, realness, works of literature, and readers. It is important to see the author through his words as carriers of meaning in the structure through his words as carriers of meaning into the literary structure. On the part of the reader is as interpreter for the meanings. Always second-sourced at a convention that was held cultural conventions and occurs as conceived in reality.

The intent of the writer to use the author's biographical approach is to find the relationship between the author and his work. In this case writer will also explain a little about the biography of the author to reveal how far the background of the author's life reflected in his novel.

Biographical approach is a systematic study of the process of creativity. Creator's subjects considered as the origin of the literary work, meaning of a literary therefore relatively similar to the purpose, intent, message, and even some purposes the author. The study needs a biography of author, the important of author documents, the pictures and author's writing. The statement of author is a real biography. Therefore, biography's author is a part of history's writing as biography analysis. According to Rene Wellek and Austen Warren:

Biography can be judged in relation to the light it throws on the actual production of poetry but we can, of course, defend it and justify it as a study of the man of genius, of his moral, intellectual, and emotional development, which has its own intrinsic interest ; and finally, we can think of biography as affording materials for a systematic study of the psychology of the poet and of the poetic and process. (1989:82)

Literature works in turn identical with biographies, statements author regarded as a truth, biography represents work. Therefore, the biographic approach indeed is part of historical writing as a historiography.

Author itself is more successfully to characterize the communities in which they live, living within his own experience. Therefore, the creative activity relations to the authors distinguish three kinds:

1. Author based on direct experience.
2. Author who has written based on the skill in regrouping elements of storytelling.
3. Author who has written based on the strength of imagination.

The process of creativity generally based on the combination in factors above. According to Rene Wellek and Austen Warren:

These three points of view should be carefully distinguished. For our conception of "literary scholarship" only the first thesis, that biography explains and illuminates the actual product of poetry, is directly relevant. The second point of view, which advocates the intrinsic interest of biography, shifts the center of attention of human personality. The third considers biography as material for a science of future science, the psychology of artistic creation. (1989:82)

Biography is sedimentation of past experiences, both personal, as experience individually and collectively, as the inter-subjective experience at certain times will come again.

In each of the individual elements contained different but interconnected, that is both physical and spiritual elements, elements of intellect and emotionality, collective individual consciousness. In practical day-to-day life, the author has a high position. Authorship thus associated with spiritual qualities, such as intellectual and emotionality, and spiritual moral, didactic and ideological generally assumed as a positive characteristic. Author in this case is considered having double functions, competency in reconstructing the structure of language as a medium, thus propping up the stability of the social structure.

METHODOLOGY

Method of collecting data

In applying this method, the writer uses library research method which utilizing all the references which came in useful to encourage his thesis, especially the data which came from novel his self. Besides, some of theories are taken from internet, books, article, or paper which relate with topic to support her thesis.

Primary Data

In primary data, the writer reads the novel *Sense and Sensibility* and identifies the main problem. Then the writer decides what the main problem or problems are and formulate statement of these problems. Besides the above, the writer also finds new words and difficult words to include in her thesis.

Secondary data

In secondary data, the writer gathers the data through the previous analyzing relates to the title the writer chooses. The information is found from another thesis which discusses the Dynamics of several characters and explain the relationship between the biography of the author and the dynamic characters in the novel.

Method of analysis data

The analysis is done by applying dynamic structuralism approach and biographical approach . this is used to analyze the explain the influence of both

individual and biography of Jane Austen main characters. This approach had been describe in chapter two.

FINDINGS

The writer in this chapter uses the dynamic structuralism and biographical approaches to answer the identification of problem that is states in the first chapter of the thesis. First, the writer will explain the function of biographical approach, and in this biographical approach, the writer will compare the several characters in the novel with the author's biography.

The characters in Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* has close connection with the characters and the author. The characters are called dynamic because each character in the novel that Austen wrote is always different and changed in the end of the story. Biography of the author which is the writer will present life history of the author in her Era. Biography analysis has the significant roles in applying the facts and the fiction of the story.

The biography analysis focuses on the Austen's life in her era and the writer will present her biography, includes her family and the people around her in England. The writer finds that the characters in this fiction also have connection with the author's life and for this reason the writer is determined to identify the relation between the characters in the fiction with Jane Austen's life.

A. Intrinsic Elements

In intrinsic Elements of the novel, the writer will only analyze two characters, because the characters are the important elements that need to be explained and illustrated by the writer.

Every character in the novel has different roles, acts, habits and behaviors. The writer only describes two characters, the symbol of the title Elinor and Marianne. Both of the characters that describe in the novel are called the dynamic characters which is caused by the change of condition.

Dynamic characters called dynamic because almost every character in the story of the novel has process and change of their lives. The writer will focus on that change process and will analyze that.

1. Elinor Dashwood

Elinor is the main character in *Sense and Sensibility*, who represents sense in the story which is defined as understanding in the novel. Elinor always understands others' problems and she always put herself after the others. She lives in Norland Park. She is nineteen years old, and she is the eldest daughter of the Dashwood family as it is stated in citation below:

Elinor, this eldest daughter, whose advice was so affectual, possessed a strength of understanding, and coolness of judgment, which qualified her, though only nineteen, to be the counsellor of her mother, and enabled her frequently to counteract, to the advantage of them all, that eagerness of mind in Mrs. Dashwood which must generally have led to imprudence (Austen :21)

Although Elinor is only nineteen years old, she already looks mature than her age. Once, Elinor finds out that her mother does not get a proper share of his father's inheritance from John Dashwood who is the heir that already promised to his father to share the inheritance with Elinor's mother, she gives some advices and helps her mother to think deeply about the solution of the problem. It is seen in this following statement:

"Elinor saw with concern, the excess of her sister's sensibility, they encouraged each other now in the violence of their affliction. The agony of grief which overpowered them at first, was voluntarily renewed, was thought for, was created again and again. They gave themselves up wholly to their sorrow, seeking increase of wretchedness in every reflection that could afford it, and resolved against ever admitting consolation in future. Elinor, too was deeply afflicted; but still she could struggle, she could exert herself. She could consult with her brother, could receive her sister-in-law on her arrival, and treat her with proper attention; and could strive to rouse her mother to similar exertion, and encourage her to similar forbearance" (Austen :22)

Elinor admires Edward, but she holds that feeling because she thinks that the difference of their social status is going to be a problem since Edward is in higher social status than Elinor. As it is described in this following statement:

"I am by no means assured of his regard for me there moments when the extent of it seems doubtful, and till this sentiments are fully known you can not wonder at my wishing to avoid any encouragement of my own partiality.... In my heart I feel little - scarcely any doubt to be considered besides his inclination. He is very far from being independent. What his mother really is we cannot know; but, from Fanny's occasional mention of her conduct and opinions, we have never been disposed to think her amiable; and I am very much mistaken if Edward is not himself aware that there would be many difficulties in his way, if he were to wish to marry a woman who had not either a great fortune or high rank" (Austen :42)

Another reason that caused Elinor's doubt to have feeling for Edward is the fact that his mother wants him to have an equal marriage, his mother wants him to marry a woman from the same status.

She took the first opportunity of affronting her mother-in-law on the occasion, talking to her so expressively of her brother's great expectation of Mrs. Ferras resolution that both son should marry well, and of the danger attending any young woman who attempted to draw him (Austen :44)

Elinor's status as a daughter of the second wife of his father's prevent her to accept a proper inheritance. Distant relative of her mother, Sir John Middleton invited them to move to Barton cottages. Elinor, her mother and her two sisters had to move to Barton Cottage because Mrs. Dashwood, Elinor's mother is uncomfortable in his own home by John's wife, Fanny, who replace Elinor's mother's position. Here is shown the maturity of Elinor that become the support for her mother and Marianne. In this Barton Cottage, Elinor met Lucy Steele. Lucy Steele, close relatives of Sir Middleton who told Elinor that she

have been engaged with Edward covertly for four years. It hurts Elinor very much, but she does not show her pain to her mother and Marianne. She does not show her shocked and distressed feeling to her mother or Marianne.

Her astonishment at what she heard was at first too great for words. But at length forcing herself to speak cautiously, she said calmness of manner which tolerable well concealed her surprise and solicitude (Austen :198)

Elinor believes Edward chose to be engaged with Lucy was his childish decision. She thinks that Edward was unhappy when he had the relationship with Lucy Steele that he spend their whole time together. Elinor was confused what made edward wanted to be Lucy as it is shown in Elinor's statement bellow:

What had he look forward to? Could he ever be tolerable happy with steele? Could he were his affection for herself out of the question, with integrity, his delicacy, and well-informed mind, be satisfied with a wife like her - illiterate, artful and selfish (Austen : 207)

Elinor is a really patient, to hear all Lucy engagement story, but Elinor always controls her emotion and remain calm to face all Lucy's bad habits and behaviour upor her.

One time, there is a servant who hears the rumors that Mr. Ferras is married to Lucy Steele. However, Elinor still can keep emotional feeling in hearing that news. But, Edward suddenly comes to her and tells her the truth of that rumour that he actually does not love Lucy and the only woman that he ever loves is Elinor. He comes to Elinor and tells her that Lucy is not married to him, but Lucy is married to his young brother, Robert. Elinor is happy to hear about that.

"Perhaps you do not know you may not have heard that my brother is lately married to-to the younges-to Miss Lucy Steele" (Austen :519)

Edward asking Elinor to marry him, and Elinor agrees. Finally, she is married to Edward, a man was her first love. Elinor, then, lives with Edward at coloner Brandon's estate. Although, at first, his mother against his decision to marry Elinor, she agrees and give him a thousand pounds in the end. The money that Edward's mother gave is much more than what Edward and Elinor expected.

His Errand at Barton, in fact, was a simple one. It was only to ask Elinor to marry him; and considering that he was not altogether inexperienced in such a question, it might be strange that he should feel so uncomfortable in the present case as he really did, so much in need of encouragement and fresh air (Austen :521)

2. Marianne Dashwood

Marianne is also a main character in the novel. She is described as a sensitive woman. She is sixteen years old. She is very beautiful and interesting woman. She has dark eyes and brown skin.

Miss Dashwood had delicate complexion, regular feature; and remarkably pretty figure, Marianne was still handsomer, her form though not so correct as her sister's in having the advantage of height, was more striking, and her face was so lovely, that when in common cant praise, as she was called a beautiful girl, her skin was very brown, but from its transparency, her features were all good, her smile was sweet and attractive; and in her eyes which were very dark, there was life, spirit and eagerness, which could hardly be seen without delight (Austen :76)

She is interested in music and novel. When Colonel Brandon falls in love with her, she tells him that Colonel Brandon is too old for her. She also thinks that Colonel Brandon is not a romantic man.

“You cannot deny the absurdity of the accusation, though you may not think it intentionally ill-natured. Colonel Brandon is certainly younger than Mrs. Jennings, but he is old enough to be my father; and if he were ever animated enough to be in love, must have long outlived every sensation of the kind. It is too ridiculous! When is a man to be safe from such wit, if age and infirmity will not protect him?” (Austen :64)

It is rain and Marianne meets John Willoughby on her way. He helps Marianne when she falls and hurts her ankle. John Willoughby the next owner of Allenhurst Court, is handsome, elegant and interesting. Marianne is very interested in him. Marianne is soon captivated by Willoughby, who comes to Barton Cottage everyday. Marianne and Willoughby are finally in love to each other. Marianne wants to know about him and they have the similarity in taste music, dance, and novel.

“It is evident, in spite of his frequent attention to her while she draws, that in fact he knows nothing of the matter. He admires as a lover, not as a connoisseur. To satisfy me, those characters must be united. I could not be happy with a man whose taste did not in every point coincide in my own. He must enter into all my feelings; the same books; the same music must charm us both” (Austen :37)

Sometimes Marianne is very impulsive, and it becomes her weakness when Willoughby goes to London without saying anything to her before, she really suffers when she feels the absence of Willoughby ruins her life and give rise to some problems in her life. Her family has guessed that they have engaged, but Marianne hides the truth from her family.

Marianne would have thought herself very inexcusable and she has been able to sleep at all at the first night after parting from Willoughby, she was awake the whole night and she wept the greatest part of it, and unwilling to take any nourishment; giving pain every moment to her mother and sisters and forbidding them all attempt to consolation from either. Her sensibility was potent enough (Austen :130)

The time goes on and the Willoughby's letter does not come to her. Mrs. Jennings invites her to spend her time in London. Marianne is eager to go,

because she expects to see her lover, Willoughby, there she always send the letter to him but he never replies it, and it makes her disappointed.

The evening was by no means more productive of pleasure to her than Elinor, for it was spent in all the anxiety of expectation and she pain of disappointment. She sometimes endeavoured for a few minutes to readm but the book was thrown side and she returned to the more interesting employment of walking backwards and forwards across the room, pausing for a moment whenever she came to the window, in hopes of distinguishing the long expected-rap (Austen :242)

Willoughby ignores Marianne, and he says to people that he has never proposed Marianne. Willoughby refuses to marry her and he proposes the rich woman instead. Willoughby has the long engagement and assumes that Marianne only for his entertainment. He plays Marianne's heart and feeling.

"By all the world, rather than by his own heart. I could not believe every creature of my acquaintance leagued together to ruin me in his opinion than believe in his nature capable of such cruelty. Thus woman of whom he writes - who ever she be or any one, in short, but your own dearself, mamma, and Edward, may have been so barbarous to believe me, beyond you three, is there a creature in the world rather suspect of evil than Willoughby, whose heart I know so well?" (Austen :272)

Realizing this, Marianne gets sick, it is called Pneumonia and it cause her almost died. After she recovers, she starts to realize that she cannot be together with Willoughby. She realizes that Willoughby never tells the truth of his feeling to Marianne. She also realizes that people around her will be sick by this problem and it makes her really sad. Marianne feels sad and she wants to be like Elinor who becomes the supportes for others, and she does not really follow his feelings to hurt people around her.

"My illnes has made me think - it had given me leisure and calmness for seriuos recollection. Long before I was enough recovered to talk, I was perfectly able to reflect. I consoder the past; i saw in my own behavior, since the beginning of our acquaintance with him last autumn, nothing but a series imprudence towards myself, and want of kindness to others. I saw that my feelings had prepared my suffering, and that my want of fortitude under them had almost led to the grave. Everybody seemed injured by me" (Austen :498)

At least, she appreciate Colonel Brandon at his true worth and married to him she feels happy because she is fully loved and her whole heart becomes only one to be devote to her, as it has been to Willoughby.

-- In this section the writer is determined to compare the background of Jane Austen family with the background of the characters family.

Sense and Sensibility novel tells you a very strong relationship between Elinor and Marianne. Elinor is very close to Marianne, Marianne is a strong

silent type and able to keep her feelings while Marianne is the opposite. Marianne is an extrovert girl and has a strong character but selfish. Marianne's abilities were, in many respects, quite equal to Elinor's. She was sensible and clever; eager but in everything: her Sorrows, her joys, could have no moderation. She was generous, amiable, interesting: she was everything but prudent. The resemblance between her and her mother was Strikingly great (Austen: 22)

But because of this opposing character, Elinor and Marianne was able to complete each other. But in the end, Merriane wanted to follow Elinor's character that can understand and is always concerned with the people around her.

"They have borne more than our conduct. Do not, my dearest Elinor, your kindness defend what I know your judgment must censure." (Austen: 498)

Biography

In this part, the writer will try to connect the similarity between the novel and the author's biography. The writer will sees elements from author's family, education and love live.

1. Family

Similarly, Jane Austen is very close to Cassandra, Austen's brother. Cassandra is the fifth child while Jane Austen was the 7th child. Jane and Cassandra are very close each other because he is the only sister of Jane Austen whom is also not married.

he was the second daughter and seventh child in a family of eight: six boys and two girls. Her closest companion was her elder sister, Cassandra, who also remained unmarried. Their father was a scholar who encouraged the love of learning in his children. His wife, Cassandra (née Leigh), was a woman of ready wit, famed for her impromptu verses and stories. The great family amusement was acting (Encyclopedia Britannica Micropedia vol.1 2003:709)

Sense and sensibility, Jane Austen also tells about a family whose father has died and their lives become uncertain. This Sense and Sensibility novel was the first Jane Austen's novel published in 1811. Jane Austen's father died in 1805. Jane Austen did not directly describe her life after her father gone, the family itself is uncertain. In 1801, Jane Austen's father retired to bath with his wife and daughters. This is where the life of Jane Austen in trouble, family moved from one place to others for a few years and getting worse by the time her father died. But after novel sense and sensibility published, this novel has a positive response from the readers and make Jane Austen stayed in the village of chawton along with his mother.

Up to this time the tenor of life at Steventon rectory had been propitious for Jane Austen's growth as a novelist. This estable environment ended in 1801, however, when George Austen, then aged 70, retired to Bath his wife and daughters. For eight years Jane had to put up with a succession of temporary lodgings or visits to relatives, in Bath, London, Clifton, Waswickshire, and,

finally, Syouthampton, where the three women lived from 1805 to 1809. In 1804 Jane began *The Watson* but soon abandoned it. In 1804 her dearest friend, Mrs. Anne Lefroy, died suddenly, and in January 1805 her father died in Bath (Encyclopedia Britannica Micropedia vol.1 2003:709)

2. Education

Here, the writer will compare the background of Jane Austen Education with the background of the characters Education.

Marianne and Elinor are very rarely out of the house, Marianne is a smart girl. Very smart to play the piano and just learned it at home. Similarly, Jane Austen can be seen from her works, a smart woman but has the same habits that have spent only a time at home. Even formal education of Marianne and Elinor also be done at home, as well as Jane Austen is also undergoing formal education at home.

Her formal education began in about 1782, when the sisters were sent to be tutored by a Mrs. Cawlet at Oxford and in 1783 or 1784, they move to Abbey school, reading where they remained until about 1787. Thereafter, their education continued at home. This was no deprivation, as the household at the rectory was unusually gifted, and it is difficult to imagine circumstance in which Jane Austen's genius could have better developed (Encyclopedia Britannica Micropedia vol.1 2003:709)

Jane Austen habit who always spends his time at home resulting in extensive interaction with the outside world. So most of the novel is only about a particular area. But this *Sense and Sensibility* novel, Jane Austen mentions several other places, such as Barton Cottage is located in Devonshire, but Devonshire is only a small area so not much is gained there, so the place would just be a place to meet new characters. Jane Austen also tells the story of London, it is because there are many references about the city that she got by a letter from some acquaintances.

Thus, although Jane Austen's early life was unmomentous and at a distance from the social and political upheavals of the time, a lively and affectionate family circle provided a stimulating context for her writing. Moreover, her experience was carried far beyond Steventon rectory by an extensive network of relationships by blood and friendship. It was this world-of the minor landed gentry and the country clergy, in the village, the neighbourhood, and the country town, with occasional visits to Bath and to London that she was to use in the settings, characters, and subject matter of her novels (Encyclopedia Britannica Micropedia vol.1 2003:709)

3. Love life

The writer is determined to compare the background of Jane Austen love life with the background of the characters' love lives.

Jane Austen's works are famous after its female role domination as the major character. Jane Austen's tendency to show a female character as the main character in her novel maybe because Jane Austen is a woman, so she

understand women's issues in her time, about hopes and dreams for a husband and wanted to get a decent life later.

Themes in her works, mostly, are about women problem who are trying to obtain a happy marriage, the problem of finding a husband written by Jane Austen is a woman should love the man and have proper income. Perhaps the reason why Jane Austen is always writing a novel that every female lead role in the story or the novel has a happy ending as marry a man who could make her character happy, we can assume that Jane Austen wanted to make people who read the novel that he wrote to change their views about women who can get married or choose their own spouses. This is because at the time of Jane Austen's life, a man who can dominate for choosing a partner than women.

Her repeated fable of a young woman's voyage to self-discovery on the passage through love to marriage focuses upon Easily recognizable aspects of life. It is this concentration upon character and personality and upon the tensions between her heroines and their society her novels that relates more closely to the modern world than to the tradition of the 18th century. It is this modernity, together with the wit, realism, and timelessness of her prose style; her shrews amused sympathy; and the satisfaction to be found in stories so skillfully told, in so beautifully constructed novels, that helps to explain her continuing appeal for readers of all kinds. Modern critics remain commanding fascinated by the structure and organization of the novels, by the triumphs of technique that enabled the writer to lay bare the tragicomedy of existence roomates in stories of the events and settings are apparently so ordinary and so circumscribed (Encyclopedia Britannica Micropedia vol.1 2003:710)

Jane Austen never married all her life, she had accepted the proposal of a man but the next day Jane Austen cancelled the engagement. There were also some men who touted ever closer to Jane Austen, that Jane Austen ever in love because most of Jane Austen's novel are about romance.

In 1802 it seems Likely that Jane agreed to marry Harris Bigg-Wither, the 21-year-old heir of a Hampshire family; but the next morning she changed her mind. There are also a number of mutually contradictory stories connecting her with someone whom she fell in love but who died very soon after. Since Austen's novels are so deeply concerned with love and Marriage, there is some point in attempting to establish the facts of these relationships (Encyclopedia Britannica Micropedia vol.1 2003:709)

Jane Austen herself has a charming personality and sense of humor, so there is always element of comedy in her novel. In this novel, there are Mr. And Mrs. Middleton, her mother's relatives, their character are cute and humorist personality.

An attractive and witty woman, Jane Austen (Emma 1966:3)

After studying and trying to see the relationship between the background of the author and his work, the author comes to a conclusion, as has been discussed previously at the beginning of the conversation that author walks of life are very influential on the development of the idea of the

formation of character in the *Sense and Sensibility* novel, Jane Austen seen placing the characters that play a role in the story according to her own view of the outside world that she had seen so far, and also can live the life that she describes in the character in this *Sense and Sensibility* novel.

CONCLUSION

By reading the novel *Sense and Sensibility* we can find many things about life. The reader can learn about love, patience, marriage, and social status. Jane Austen's works are full of imagination of life as people can really feel the experience of all events she has written.

Jane Austen has presented the examples that reflect activities, and attitudes of character like dynamics character. Particularly the woman's life and her heroines. They are fully occupied with problems including marriage and family. On the other hand, she has expose the woman's life in her time but in fact, it still exist in our society at present.

After analyzing the novel *Sense and Sensibility*, the writer can concludes that essentially every individual has desire and hopes in her or his life. There are two main characters play their roles in the novel, namely, Elinor Dashwood. Elinor is a 19 years old girl who is sensible, good judgement but she keep her emotion from making an objective and rational decisions in her life, while Marianne is the opposite character from her sister where she has much affection and relies on her sense in dealing with her surroundings which she can exposed easily. These characters reveal different manners, behavior, which then going through its evolution by their experiences in love and life from the lovers and people around them.

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