

T. C.

**ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**QUESTIONING WOMEN'S STATUS IN THE
VICTORIAN AGE: MARRIAGE IN *JANE EYRE* AND *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

THESIS

AMJAD AZAM MOHAMMED

Department of English Language and Literature

English Language and Literature Program

Thesis Advisor: Assoc. Prof. (Ph.D.) Ferma LEKESIZALIN

APRIL 2016

T. C.
ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



QUESTIONING WOMEN'S STATUS IN THE
VICTORIANAGE: MARRIAGE IN *JANE EYRE* AND *PRIDE*
AND PREJUDICE

M.Sc. THESIS
AMJAD AZAM MOHAMMED
(Y1412.020029)

Department of English Language and Literature
English Language and Literature Program

Thesis Advisor: Assoc. Prof. (Ph.D.) Ferma LEKESIZALIN

APRIL 2016



T.C.
İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

Yüksek Lisans Tez Onay Belgesi

Enstitümüz İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı Ana Bilim Dahil İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı Y1412.020029 numaralı öğrencisi **Amjad Azam Mohammed MOHAMMED**'in "QUESTIONING WOMEN'S STATUS IN THE VICTORIAN AGE: MARRIAGE IN JANE EYRE AND PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" adlı tez çalışması Enstitümüz Yönetim Kurulunun 06.04.2016 tarih ve 2016/07 sayılı kararıyla oluşturulan jüri tarafından *ayr. ekteki* Tezli Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak *kabul* edilmiştir.

Öğretim Üyesi Adı Soyadı

İmzası

Tez Savunma Tarihi :21/04/2016

1)Tez Danışmanı: Doç. Dr. Feriha LEKESİZALIN

2) Jüri Üyesi : Yrd. Doç. Dr. Öz ÖKTEM

3) Jüri Üyesi : Prof. Dr. Veysel KILIÇ

Not: Öğrencinin Tez savunmasında **Başarılı** olması halinde bu form **imzalanacaktır**. Aksi halde geçersizdir.

FORWARD

It would have been difficult for me to finish this work without the support of many. I want to extend my truest thanks to Dr. **Ferma LEKESIZALIN** for endless supports for being with me and dedicating her time in reviewing and giving her feedbacks on my work. I would also like to thank my parents, and my family for always being my greatest support, their support always inspired me to work hard toward finishing this work. Although, there were many difficulties on my way till I finished this work but the support I received from all reduced these difficulties and made me work more relaxed and finally finish this task. Thank you

APRIL 2016

AMJAD AZAM MOHAMMED

TABLE OF CONTENT

	<u>Page</u>
FORWARD	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
ÖZET	v
ABSTRACT	vi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Women’s Exclusion from Economical and Social Life in Victorian era.....	4
1.2 Women’s Education: Prejudice and Development	7
1.3 Women’s Employment in the Victorian Age.....	11
2. MARRIAGE IN JANE AUSTEN’S <i>PRIDE AND PREJUDICE</i>	20
2.1 The Marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Bennet	20
2.2 The Marriage between Mr. Collins and Charlotte	25
2.3 The Marriage between Wickham and Lydia.....	28
3. MARRIAGE AND CONTROL IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE’S <i>JANE EYRE</i> ...	32
3.1 The Confrontation of Jane Eyre with Mr. Rochester	32
3.2 The Legality of Marriage	44
3.3 Jane’s Return to Thorn Field and Different Interpretations	49
4. CONCLUSION	52
REFERENCES	57
RESUME	60

VİKTORİAN DÖNEMİNDE KADININ DURUMU SORGULANIYOR: JANE EYRE'DE EVLİLİK VE PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, genel olarak, incelemektir, Viktorya çağında kadınların durumu ve Victoria çağında daha özel evlilik ve nasıl kadınların evlilik yaklaşıyor bulundu. sosyal statü iyi değildi ya da çok var iken fakir bir aile bu yüzden, kendi geleceğini güvence altına evlilik güvenerek vardı çünkü örneğin, pek çok kadın evliliği yürütmek edildi Viktorya çağında kadınların evlilik iletken arkasında birçok nedeni vardı diğerleri sadece ekonomik çıkarları ya da para biraz olsun evlilik yapmaya çalışıyor.

Bu çalışmada daha net kadınların anda karşılaştığımız koşulları açıklamak için iki roman seçmiş, bizim ilk romanı JaneAusten'in Aşk ve Gurur olduğunu. Gurur ve önyargı Jane çoklu-evliliği gösterir ve nedenleri her evlilik arkasındayız. Jane açıkça bu evliliklerin her biri hakkında yorumlar ve onu tercih evliliği ortaya çıkarır ve o en başarılı evlilik olarak görür, çünkü o arkadaşı evliliği yürütmek için kadınları teşvik eder. İkinci romanı CharlotteBronteJaneEyre olduğunu. Bu romanda Charlotte sosyal sınıf farkları ve girişimleri kadınların bağımsızlığını ulaşmak için yapıyor gösterir

Anahtar Kelimeler: *kadın, Victoria dönemi, Pride and Prejudice'ta evlilik, Jane Enry'de evlilik ve control*

**QUESTIONING WOMEN'S STATUS IN THE VICTORIAN AGE: MARRIAGE
IN *JANE EYRE* AND *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE***

ABSTRACT

This work aims at investigating, in general, the situation of women in the Victorian age and the more specifically the marriage in the Victorian age and how the women were approaching marriage. There were many reasons behind conducting marriage by women in the Victorian age, for example, many women were conducting marriage because their social status was not good or they had a poor family therefore they were relying on marriage to secure their future, while there were many others trying to do marriage just to get economically some interests or money.

In this study we have chosen two novels to explain more clearly the conditions women were experiencing at the time, our first novel is Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. In *Pride and prejudice* Jane shows multiple-marriages and the reasons stand behind each marriage. Jane clearly comments about each of these marriages and reveals her preferred marriage and she encourages women to conduct companion marriage because he sees as the most successful marriage. The Second novel is Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*. Charlotte in this novel shows the social class differences and the attempts women were making to reach their independence.

Keywords: *women, the Victorian age, Marriage in Pride and Prejudice, Marriage and control in Jane Eyre*

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature of nineteenth century put a great emphasis on the concept of marriage as a social institution. In this century domestic fiction displays a great shift in marriage from an aristocratic institution to a socially accepted institution that identifies the values of the individual woman while restricting her to the domestic sphere. If we pay a close look to the novels *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen and *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë, the change in marriage can be seen from an institution set up by the aging rules of an aristocratic community to an institution that introduces the value of the individual woman. Domestic fictions show how the attempts toward the individuality encouraged the middle class women with a sense of an independency and a capacity to create autonomous decisions. The women's issues were forming the most critical points of the novels in the Victorian age; they were specifying the points and showing to the public. In the Victorian age the society had many problems and the condition was one way far from the solutions. The social class difference in the Victorian era was the most devastating and toughest problem of the Victorian age. The difference in classes reflected in every aspect of life and this difference sharpened the life of the middle and the lower classes.

Women as a major part of society did not stand out of this discrimination, but instead they almost likely received the largest portion of this difference. The social class difference left negatively a strong impact on the way of women's marriage in the Victorian era, for example, for a woman to be able to conduct a marriage her social status was very important and it was something looked at seriously by the man who wanted to marry her. The family's condition was a reason that a poor woman could not marry a man from a high position or class and even if she had married a man of that position the society would have stood against her and not allowed that to happen because it was against one of the concepts of the Victorian society's rules.

The women's situation in the Victorian was too intense. The Victorian society was more a patriarchal society; therefore, there was always an obstacle in front of women wherever they wanted to go. Women's contribution was at a low rate, and women were not allowed to work outside of home. The Victorian society kept holding a conservative concept in which it did not give permission to women to work at public; it was looked at as a kind of shame on the family if a woman worked out. The Victorian society appointed women only to the domestic tasks. They believed women had to stay home, do house holding and raise children. These boundaries made women economically weak and dependent on her husband .women did not have any sources to afford money except their husbands. The women's education was poor. The Victorian society had a strict view about women's education and they saw unnecessary for women to study, they were not supplying women with money to complete their study.

Women' were looked at as men's property. The Victorian society considered women as a property man could inherit it, whatever she had of money or any property would be her husband's property including herself. There was not any law giving women's right to inherit or possess anything left by their family for them. Women's voice was not heard anywhere. There was also an obstacle in front of women to participate in the elections, and it was shown the politics is men's sphere and not necessary for woman to involve herself in politics, therefore, women were not allowed to choose someone represent and be there for them in parliament. Inparticular, this study examines the marriage in the Victorian age by choosing two novels which they show different aspects of marriage in the Victorian age with regard to the time they lived in. The novels are *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen and *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte. This study shows the different points they have pointed out in each of these novels, and the purpose they have written for. Through reading these two novels this work tries to provide the real life women experienced in the Victorian age, and to mark the factors stood behind hindering women from any contribution either they are social factor or political factor or both together. the aim of is study is to shed light on the conditions women met at that time and to give a proper picture of that century and we specify ourselves in marriage and the issues women were facing when they wanted to conduct a marriage.

The novel of *Jane Eyre* is written in 1847 by the British author Charlotte Brontë. She was born in 1816. She wrote *Jane Eyre* when she was thirty years old. She was a woman activist trying to help women obtain their rights. Charlotte Brontë herself lived in the Victorian age therefore she could show the facts about women at that time. In *Jane Eyre* she explicitly depicts how difficult life is for women to live and all these reflected in life of the character Jane. In her novel she gives a new role to women and makes her heroine a woman. In the novel Jane is a small girl and then she becomes a governess, Charlotte wants to tell the society the difficulties women have through the life of a governess. Charlotte criticizes her society for all the stupid and unfair treatment they hold against women, she also wants to awaken women through education because she knows how effective the education is in improving women's issues.

This novel put a great impact on the society and many readers admired the image of *Jane Eyre* a lot. It can be the first and the most interesting novel which shows a new view of women's position in the society, and it has been reviewed by many people from different perspectives. Her work *Jane Eyre* was evaluated by many authors and they considered as a great work, for example, Currer Bell for Charlotte. *Jane Eyre* was a representative work reflecting women's call for independence and freedom.

Jane Austen is also one of the authors who came to life in 1775 and published *Pride and Prejudice* in 1813. Jane was one of the novelists in England who her writings serviced the English literature and the women of the Victorian age. In *Pride and Prejudice* she devotes the entire novel to the marriage issue in the Victorian era. She shows different marriages and reasons behind each marriage. In this novel she encourages women for marriage and she suggests women to conduct marriage based on love and not money or interests. She prefers companionate marriage because in this marriage married couples form their marriage on basis of love and they both have economic responsibility towards family and they are there for each other at time of difficulties. She supports the Companionate marriage because it includes the equality of souls and the rise of the individuality. She displays the shortages of the marriages which are not based on love but also based on fulfilling desires and pleasures. The attempts these authors made led to the growth of many movements and organizations concerned about the rights of women.

Many constitutions by the middle and the end of the Victorian age appeared and all these influenced the situation of women for better.

1.1 Women's Exclusion from Economical and Social Life in Victorian era

In the Victorian era, females were still thought of as men's property, first she was her father's property and then her husband's, while brothers were taking care of their unmarried sisters. In every sense of the word, women's position was inferior to men's, physically, mentally and morally. In the eyes of the Victorian society marriage was the only option and respectful way for women to survive, and it is the reason why marriage was the goal for majority of Victorian women, women possessed no legal rights, even they had no right of their own children. Women's education was so weak and driven toward marriage, they were not allowed to own nor inherit any property, and had no freedom to separate from their husbands, no problem how foolish and frightening and brutal they were.

Women's issues were the major subjects of authors, in the eighteenth century Mary Wollstonecraft had been one of these authors to draw attention to women's circumstances in her book *Vindication of the Right of Women, with strictures on Political and moral subjects* (James, 1932). This book intends to raise women's voice, needs for equality among the sexes in matters such as education, and treatment, even it did not reach its crucial goal, and did not receive a lot of attention, but it did put in motion; tendencies, desires, and efforts which lasted for years, and eventually formed the opinion of equality for women with men in England.

This book failed to execute its accomplishment, despite its failure but it is true that its failure is not something odd in a society everything is under control of men, and considering how society was patriarchal. The changes regarding social changes and economy which Britain underwent during next century, created a different environment for women to ask revolt and reform their society.

Women's condition and rights were very problematic in the nineteenth century. For single or unmarried women, society did not give them anything except of very few

chances, the poor women had only opportunities to work as household servants, work in farming fields as farm laborers, or work in a factory as workers in order to survive living. The middle class woman the only genteel jobs or professions available to them were governess, schoolteacher or companion to a wealthy lady who took a strange position between servant and lady (Thaden, 2001, p.66). In spite of present reality, a few women strove to make money through their writings, in which they were discussing the tough conditions experienced by Victorian women and opposing the holding stereotype which believed literature could not or should not be the business of a female's life. The chance for success was low in this task, and not everyone capable of mastering except a few succeeded such as Charlotte Bronte. Dream of Middle women class was all about having a good marriage, which might have at least given them a suitable social position and a secure economy. In contrast to, most middle-class boys who had received a proper education, they were either expecting or given high professions and jobs. Majority of middle-class females had been only allowed to receive a finishing school education, such as teaching playing piano, drawing, or speaking French, to help them distract a man. Women were a subject of society's pressure, keeping up women isolated inside houses and not letting her work outside was one of the common stress women facing that time. Dismissal of women from working place left women disqualified for any job and any profession, therefore, women's contributions in all fields stood at a low level comparing to the one played by men in this era (Thaden, 2001, p.65).

Furthermore, married women had some rights but not economically independent, they were financially dependent on their husbands. As soon as a woman got married, she lost her legal rights and property and she completely became her husband property, and whatever she earned of property after marriage would transfer to her husband. Women's reliance on men economically manifested their submission to men, and increased anticipation of the frequent frustration against women by men. For the most cases, this frustration finally was resulting in women's mental breakdowns. This picture is quite clear in the novel *Jane Eyre*, when Mr. Rochester poisoned her wife Bertha secretly in his house; Bertha a married woman in this novel represents a repeated and miserable condition of Victorian married women. Charlotte Bronte pointed out the existence of

such social problems within Victorian society. In addition, women in Victorian age had no rights to divorce their husbands since the divorce cost was high and nearly impossible to get. Victorian married women were not permitted to own or inherit property to provide them without counting on their husbands till Britain passed the married women's property Act in 1870.

Britain during the reign of Victorian stepped into a great economic boom and witnessed a profound social change when industrial capitalism arrived, with the appearance of industrial capitalism, the middle class women asked for more cultural, political and economical rights. This new atmosphere made an opportunity for women to go out and work outside. This rather little freedom women obtained mad women leave their complete sphere of domesticity and enter the man's sphere of paid labor while still conventional view about females' proper duty and proper womanhood was strict. (Newman, 1996, p.8). Middle classes had the idea that women should be a perfect lady, an angel in the house, happily submissive to men, and she should be strong in her internal purity and religiosity, princess in her own realm of the home (Paxaman, 1999, p.14).

Concept of ideal woman had dominated the mind of Victorian society, they pictured this ideal woman as a virtually pure lady who should create a tranquil, tidy and convenient home, and can make man flee from the conflictive sphere of the paid work and daily worries. In addition, this outcast view of woman as an ideal figure probably helped the middle classes at some rates to recognize themselves from the immoral aristocratic class and the working class underneath them, which lacked refinement. This explicit definition of self was a reason for the middle classes to earn their own justification for their political contributions and cultural dominance (Newman, 1996, p.9). The idea that women and men should have to have different jobs or professions, and women should be subordinate to men was the product of a patriarchal society. There was no doubt; it would have brought shock and fear for traditional Victorians if women one day had been seen to interfere themselves in the man's sphere. Men overestimated the women's presence in their sphere; they were afraid this new figure would play a role cause them to lose their careers, or they had a kind of prejudice and they were standing against any

improvement happened in women's life such as being employed in a place and not more being reliant on men and having right to go on vacations as men.

In general, the nineteenth century was a period in the history where most changes met in women's voice and women's role in society. In the early decades of nineteenth century, marriage was kind of mandatory for women or she would be out of society and pointed to as unnatural, and her role was to be the angel of house or keep the family clean, affectionate, and loyal. A woman was looked at as a property of her husband and she was completely dependent on her husband. During the mid-nineteenth century with the appearance of a handful number of the realist novels, society treatment toward women was criticized; the consequence was generally a new awakening of humans' role and significance in the universe, and women especially, and the novels. In general, the constant novel reader was female, and the novels showed female heroines who were trying to change society's ideas, these efforts had a tremendous impact that they were sometimes taken into consideration in real life. During the 1850 and to the end of the century, Victorian society witnessed females tended to change the men's conception of women. They displayed a courage that seemed to bring to birth every time a new act or a new law was passed. Foundations, movements and activities claiming to give women's right to education, vote and job. Most of these demands were achieved before entering into a new century, the most tremendously visible change for women in this century happened in "family life, education, and jobs"

1.2 Women's Education: Prejudice and Development

The Victorian women had a limited choice were able to do in their daily life. The life of the idealized middle class women was life in laziness; except raising children, their social doing as a bourgeois woman was to be an existent testimony to her husband's social status. Seemingly, woman's virtue was important and because it was helping her to keep her chastity and have a sense of politeness. Women had no permission to work either in the industry or in a foundation because the society's eye was firmly fixed upon women, they were requiring women what they desired, for instance, Small Victorian girls were taught and prepared how to play a role of what called domestic angle of home (Klein,

1949, p.261-67).Interference of society covered up the entire women's education, As Calder sheds light on this issue and explains that if a woman had a little knowledge of music, little drawing, and had not a lot of knowledge of needlework was pointed to as lacking, and she was considered socially as "gauche". (Calder, 1977, p.117).

Eventually, women were lectured proper manners and gracefulness to have ability to show their future couples. Women had skills and they learned how to use musical instruments, and how to sing; they had also lessons of sewing and crafting work. A few female figures were motivated to participate in learning and reading new languages but only to some extent. "Many magazines or periodicals especially alerted women against being too smart in the company of men. Victorian men despised intelligent, clever and opinionated women; it would not be to her benefit appearing this way. Victorian women not only had been alerted against being and looking smart; but at the same time they were considered not to be capable of learning and studying, the term "educated women" was an oxymoron" (Paxman, 1999, p.222). A common belief was that "women own smaller mind than men, which means women inherit a small brain two"(Paxman, 1999, p.226).Furthermore, raising child and delivering children meant nothing and they were not considered as activities which would involve mental functioning.Materials such as mathematics were believed to be burdening and learning languages by women Latin and Greek was a bad idea because you close up a gorgeous brain space which should have been filled with the nicer points of housekeeping, food preparing, knitting and treating with tradesmen. Although, girls often didn't learn rules of house economy and running a housekeeping either and as a traditional rule they begun their own housekeeping even without any previous knowledge of them.

Working girls had two options; either being out at work all the day, or having domestic responsibilities from the very beginning of her early ages, even the middle class was suspicious to give responsibility to their kids, and the better boss was the wife and the mother, and the daughter had less opportunity to learn some skills needed (Calder, 1977, p.102). Many social activists, critics and reformers claimed that the knowledge women have is not enough to prepare her for real challenging of household, the needs of family economy, the bossing of servants, the raise of children(Calder,1977,p.102).Seemingly,

the situation was in a real need of change. In consequence, approximately in the middle of the century, various kinds of house holding periodic, manuals, and magazines started giving instructions about all housekeeping affairs. Managing family economy also planned to be taught at schools and in 1876 studying domestic economy was a mandatory subject for females at board schools. Plenty of schools were established to support women's education especially those who had not opportunity to attend the present private schools.

After the education act was passed in 1870 "board" schools were founded. After passing this law, every family had to send their children to school, where children were learning to read and write (McDowall, 1989, p.151).However it had been stated that the elementary education was obligatory and a lot of schools were established. Despite that this changewas a good progress for its time but in comparison to the progresses or changes in the following years it seemed little.The years between the 1880s and 1890s met a great number of girl foundationslike "high schools and boarding schools. Although, the increase of girl foundations signaled women's education had made a massive progress, but there was still that living desire to not pay for the cost of secondary education of their daughters. Even this stayed a decidedly second thought with upper-middle-class parents (Thompson 1988,p.66).Even though, attendance of sons was 19 in education processing, meanwhile at the very beginning of 1848 the first college for women was established,F.D.Maurice's Queen's College in Harley Street, this college opened its doors to all girls over the age of twelve and published its own certificate of proficiency; the teachers taught there were all men, because at that time women with that qualification were difficult to be found, (Grylls, 1949, p. 256).

The foundation of Queen's College was a great revolution for women, because it changed the women's life and gave opportunity to women to hold professions (pioneering), while before that time all these doors had been shut toward women. Still, as already pointed out, in general the Victorian society believed that the employment opportunity that had been given to women to work outside home ,either a married woman or unmarried woman, whether in factories or elsewhere,turned women into lacking housewives and mothers because it took them away from domestic training or

commitment to housekeeping, therefore belittled the family.(Thompson,1988,p.87).With passing time, whenever women needed to go to work, it became quite easier for them to find themselves in jobs matching their ability and knowledge already being taught in schools and colleges. Victorian women realized finding their selves in professions such as nurses and teachers and it lasted for a while for women to became librarians in the rapidly growing public libraries and working as shop assistants in modern founded department stores. A brilliant time was the foundation of female clerks as civil servants in 1870 when the electric telegraphs were drawn over by the authority; it displayed what a department anticipated –and received-from women, couched and adequate service.

Women were more interested in social services and were used according to their capacities, and it was the reason why womenwere required everywhere for social works such as jail reform, nursing and hospital management, social detection and investigation, and donation foundations and organizations of different types (Klein,1949,p.265)In addition, even though women like Florence Nightingale, Beatrice Webb and Octavia Hill all clarified that women were able of doing sufficient work, in contrast to this idea there were still many of those who did not intend to come to terms with the concept of female professionals. Despite all these developments in women’s rights the proposal 20 in 1893 received vetoes in which admitted women to fellowship the Royal Geographical Society, it was reasoned as not so much painful to men as soiling to women (Grylls, 1949,p.259).

It may therefore be noticed that it was still believed as abnormal for women to be more taught and trained and got engaged in conventional male domains. The idea that women should not be allowed to be educated in college or to attend professions, seemed still remained unchangeable for women. Middle class and upper middle class families kept educating their girls whether by sending them to private schools or hiring governess to educate them at home. The aim of education wasto send their girls to these private schools whose syllables reflected to teaching girls how to live domestic lives as wives and mothers (watts,2008,p.185-186).It covered the origins of teaching because it was a usual task for women and mothers were the best instructors and teachers for girls (watts,2008,p.185-186); but in general the entire goal of major schools and the basic

reason for a girl to be sent to a school was to give her with a little bit of achievements with the only object of getting a husband as soon as possible after finishing (Grylls,1949,p. 256) So,marriage yet remained the main purpose of most women's lives.

1.3 Women's Employment in the Victorian Age

In the early of 19th century many things started to change for Victorian middle –class women.Before 19th century, women were still looked at as a property. In contrast, women in this period experienced many changes regarding their position in society and many laws were passed in which they had allowed women to have rights to keep her children after divorce or separation. Finally, woman was also allowed to have rights to get a divorce and be able to own property. Consequently, the advancement in women's rights at the end of the century changed the view that woman was husband's property, and this had been officially approved. The law gave this right to women and it was a victory for women to take their identity back. However, despite that these changes were like a base ground in life of women Victorian society, but the women's circumstances on the ground stayed unimproved and enormous changes did not occur until 1890s.Victorian middle –class women had a few options if they could not engage with a man then she had to find a job as a governess, or to be a married man mistress, or to become a spinster who depends on her relatives or donators to provide her livings.

Woman's present life status was marking her position in society in terms of how society looked at her, for example, employed woman was viewed somewhat duplicitously. As it was clear that the lack of support for many women in need like not receiving any money from anyone , and finding themselves alone were motives pushed them start working and depend on themselves to secure a job in order to provide for themselves. At the same time, this mandatory self-sufficiency was seen as both dangerous and unacceptable by Victorian men who preferred to see females confined within a household. The above was the real life of lower-class women who often had no choice but only to seek employment. Similarly, middle- and upper-class women were receiving tough treatment and seen as unfeminine besides calling them improper if they had sought something outside the domestic realm with which to occupy their time. This tough and strict

condition experienced by women did not let women give up on their agenda to communicate actively with the members of the community and work for being a real member of society like men. As a result of this unstopping effort society changed its conservative attitude and opened doors for women who were working outside homes and understood their real situations. Society at this point acted responsibly, although, this did not change everything but it was like a smooth healing for women.

Women of the lower class had been almost employed out of sheer necessity. They engaged in occupations such as seamstresses, washer women, straw-plaiters, domestic servants, and factory workers. As a matter of fact women of the lower classes worked because they had to. The middle-class ladies were conditioned to believe that labor depreciated one's femininity and social status. The male members of middle- and upper-class families discouraged their wives and daughters from finding work because it was implying the poor financial state of the family. In the essay, "Nobody's Angels: Domestic Ideology and Middle-Class Women in the Victorian Novel," Elizabeth Langland asserts that the Victorian husband depended on his wife to perform the ideological work of managing the class question and displaying the signs of the family's status (Langland, 1992, p.291). The woman's job was to publically project the family's wealth and to ensure that the household adhered to the standards of their class. Because of this, society viewed female employment as an offence to the family, as it detracted from a woman's duty to display the family's social position.

The Victorian toughness had been at a high rate. Women and men having the same job was looked at it unfair. This fact that women are humans like men and should have their equal rights like men was difficult for Victorian men to comprehend it, even after decades of working hard in real need. Being governess was something not all women hoped for, but perhaps the number was too small and a certain number wanted that career after not succeeding in finding out a husband. In contrast, women had been taught and raised for matrimony always looking for marriage. In Britain for women who hoped but failed to be wives, were three reasons why they had to get a job. Firstly, in England women outnumbered men according to the census conducted in 1891 which declared women were more than men by 400,000. The second reason was that the men

community in England especially unmarried men while searching for a wife they had to follow their family's willingness in choosing his future wife in terms of how her appearance should be, her status should be equal or nearly higher and a girl who would come with fortune.

In Victorian period marriage was a tool for men to enrich themselves and make their welfare better, because marriage was looked at or used as a business agreement. As a result, they did not marry a woman till they had known she had a good money or wealth as well. So it was impossible for a woman to be a lady, if she did not own money to provide her lifestyle that she had been raised up in (Peterson,1989, p.16). Finally, Family's economy was the last reason why these unmarried women wanted to get a job. These girls' families were financially in crisis and not able to support them anymore. In Victorian era family's economy was too important and forming a central part of family. As a matter of fact, if a family had not held a good fortune then no was going to conduct marriage with them. A girl from a poor background who no one had married her or she did not succeed in finding out a husband, at the same time she had no family to depend on too, they were left with no choice except to find a job. At the end because there was no one paying them attention, being a governess was only existent option for them. (Peterson, 1989, p. 6)

The Victorian people firmly believed in that women had the innate maternal instinct. Therefore, the teaching career like a tutor or a governess was looked at as a normal expansion of the heavenly given qualities, and women were considered to be worldly granted with that. According to Heather Julien in her article (School novels, Women's Work and Maternal Vocationalism) observes that the tools used in teaching by women were quite in difference with what used by men. Women's teaching applied whatever necessary in their task and it was the reason the rate of women's achievement in this field was always higher than the one carried out by men. It was not in fact a work but perhaps a manifested expression of idealized motherhood. (Julien, 2007, p.120). These kinds of jobs received a little reputation inside society, because society grabbed the belief that teaching implied what women were born to do. Despite that teaching seemed to be the only suitable choice available for women at that time.

The profession or career of governess sounded within the mind of Victorian society of a gray area to a certain level. Heather Julien claims the idea that governess were both workers displayed as ladies and ladies displayed as workers as well (Julien, 2007, p.123). Majority of employed women had come from a poor family and from a lower class. Being employed in this kind of jobs especially opportunity for employment in the upper class families probably had a good benefit for them to uplift their social status. The predominated class affiliation had created a kind of peculiarity of status inside society. It strongly fueled lasting an atmosphere of disbelief or cynicism, which often showed itself in entire apathy to the governess. To this reason, those women were employed as governesses often considered as little comparing to the other member of the housekeeping's staff. In spite of the fact governess was in charge of education and responsible for family's kids morals.

Working outside of home served as a means of earning enough money to survive. Young Victorian women with no relatives to depend upon found themselves at the complete mercy of families had employed them. When Jane asserts her independence and leaves Rochester and the safety of Thorn field, she finds herself broke and alone, practically starving to death on the outskirts of a small town. The independence of governess was not a true independence, because the means of survival was short-living and more conventional, for instance, looking at employments by families as the only passing way that might lead them to independence.

True to the Victorian hierarchy of female employment, Charlotte Bronte places the job of governess in an entire inferior position to that of school teacher. The primary reason for this minor difference in status is due to the fact that a teacher is not a dependent member of a wealthy household, but more of an independent employee. When Jane finds herself the sole teacher at a school for country girls, she knows that she is overqualified for the job, but she is temporarily satisfied by the safety and independence which it offers, acknowledging that, in fact it was modest- but then it was protected, and gave me a safe asylum: even it was unexciting but then, it contradicted with that of a governess in a high class home, it was freedom (Brontë, 2002, p. 332). She casts the idea No longer dependent upon a wealthy family for survival, and she wants to say in her teaching

career as teacher she felt more autonomous, she encourages women to follow various methods on their way to reach independence economically and socially.

The opportunities were provided to women in the nineteenth century still left much to be desired. Women had permission to participate in mindless activities which did not require any involvement of brain. The prevention of women from skilled activities negatively worked and did not help them better themselves or encourage them to contribute to society. By suggesting that women needed something outside of home with which to occupy their time was fairly a taboo proposal. Yet it is a point Charlotte Bronte still repeatedly comes back to time and again in her novels. She claims giving women a chance to be employed in fields that are not typically feminine may give the opportunity of improving the workforce of England as a whole. Bronte saw how employing competent female workers could be beneficial to the society, but also realized that till men would not stop seeing women as inferior, the chance of equal opportunities for females in the workforce would remain less. Bronte may have privately believed that women should have the opportunity to attempt male's traditional jobs; she recognized the need to exercise caution in order to prevent her from being seen as seditious and improper. Rather than calling for a complete upheaval of the societal norms, Bronte asserts that women should have access to appropriate jobs and be respected, rather than looked down upon.

The position of caretaker was socially deemed acceptable by Victorian society because, like teacher and governess, it was viewed as an extension of women's fundamental ability to nurture. Because it was a job that existed within the safety of the domestic sphere, females were permitted to become caretakers if their situation found it necessary. In the 1839 essay, "*The Women of England*," Sarah Stickney Ellis points out the hypocrisy surrounding the differences between working men and working women in the 31 Victorian ages. She asserts that Victorian men were able to spend their days employed in any number of degrading jobs, and they were still considered gentlemen if they were just able to keep a respectable household. She goes on to explain that middle- and upper-class Victorian women were treated much differently and ceased to be ladies if they engaged in any occupation that had to do with trade or commerce (Ellis, 1839).

For Victorian women there were two strict setbacks on their way. The setbacks delayed their employment alongside the Victorian age. First was the same outstanding belief in which they wanted to stereotype women in the domestic role and the second the economic instability of the Victorian families. Middle class women benefited from employment and they used it as tool for their independence economically, slipping into the political area and gaining self value, while employment for the poor working woman meant survival and continuation. In the early beginning there were movements. In their agenda priority was to demand jobs for women that fit them. They were in touch with women even after their employments and they concentrated on various problems were working women facing in their working place like problems in payments and working conditions (Levine, 1994, p. 87)

Between 1850s and 1860, the feminist groups arranged a few campaigns seeking for women employment and their aim was to target the single woman, those were not considered suitable for marriage and those daughters failed to find a husband because these women were under pressure and considered as a trouble on the house. With the passing time the women's numbers who were seeking jobs rose in spite of the reality that a limited jobs were only available. For this reason the feminist groups tried to amplify the job numbers women could grab with job training and education. Despite that the jobs were created minimum. The first attempt in the field of employment for girls traced back to the activities at Langham Place Circle in London in the late 1850s. They were issuing a journal, the English woman's journal by the editor Bessie Raynes Parker, considered as the effective one among all feminist periodicals used to raise awareness on these problems. During 1859, the establishment of the society for promoting the employment of women was declared. This society aimed to prepare women by training them for employment and placing them on jobs in industrial pursuits. This foundation consisted of many experienced women activists, Millicent Fawcett, Frances Buss, Jessie Boudereff and Helen Blackburn, and the most important was this foundation supervised by the Queen herself. The society helped and provided women in the field of bookkeeping which later on became a growing necessity in the Victorian economy. Bookkeeping was an area in which women felt respected and society did not look at it as something immoral or strange against the society's rules. Despite all the advancement it

was still seen not enough because women yet in a strongly challenging opposition with male workforce. With men winning the prize, while women had been situated in positions regarded as at low range to the positions taken by men and where their attendance of such work downplayed the work (Levine, 1994, p. 89).

There were a growing number of journals recently formed; they were relatively concerned with employment for women in the trades. One of them was the year-book of women's work edited by Louis M. Hubbard. Published in 1875, the main purpose here was to target the single woman in a search of a career and inserted an index of appropriate job for females as well as a few work ads. In addition, he also issued a monthly, named the woman's Gazette-or news about work, then he changed its name to work and leisure in 1880. The following years another journal was published monthly by Emily Faithful, under the title women and work in 1874 included a diversity of articles on subjects seemed interesting for women, consultation and instruction on looking for employment, knowledge on a specific jobs and also job advertisements.

In order to increase the effectiveness of their cause, a few prominent women activists took jobs in government like company, clean inspectors, nurses and tutors. Among these women who took jobs were Agnes and Rhoda Garrett, they began their careers as interior designers and they had also various services to offer women. Women had not right to get jobs or enter into positions like (medicine or law), and this prohibition lasted till the end of the century, meanwhile jobs like nursing and teaching were classified as women professions. Women needed to show her importance and prove her existence and worth and it caused and a peaceful competition in the workplace between women themselves. But men were not required to prove his worth at workplace.

The women's struggle for employment was one of the toughest thing women dealt with in Victorian England. Victorian women not only challenged for gaining respectability, gentility and independence, but they were challenging against the supremacy of the employers in a male dominated work market. The victory in the battle for employment for females reached its aim entirely at the end of the century with the employment in government, medicine and printing which were the outcomes of 40 years of no stopping campaigns. (Levine, 1994, p. 91). The working class women experienced the similar

problems as their middle class counterparts, although, the attempts performed by the concerned women groups for them was entirely different. The difference was that no concern made to the marital status of working class women as there was for middle class women , it differed at that point she was single and left with no other means of help. The working class women took these jobs because they had to make money to provide their livings, if she got married or divorced ,she was often facing criticism for doing so because of its bad influence that might leave on the family unit. The money working class women received from these jobs, comparing to the energy they spent was too low. The efforts of feminist groups involved in helping the working class women improved and it resulted in creation of trade unions, which aimed in the increase of wages, the improvement of working conditions and the creation of new jobs. Among the most active foundations was the women's protective and provident league (WPL) formed in 1874, they were concerned more about woman's work and her employment in the industrial areas. They were the only one to conduct campaigns on the part of the working class women. In contrast .the money was paid to men, or called the family wage or man's salary was enough and higher than the money was given to women and man with that money could help and support his family.

Despite the obstacles felt by women on the part of male workers concerning women in the workplace, there were other reasons which limited the victory of the female's business organizations. These were interludes sourcing from pregnancy and home duties, because of these frequent interruptions women received a lower payment and they were assigned to monotonous tasks. One thing hurt women a lot was that those who working domestic services were not inserted into the list of working women, and more often were not owned or supported by the trade organizations.((Soldon, 1978, p. 28,29)

The employed women's number outnumbered men working in the textile industry .the women's Co-Operative Guild was established, this organization had a great role in bettering working conditions for women. The women members from both working and middle class reached 6'500 members. This union went out campaigning against the rules intended the regulation work which centered around prohibiting women from working in some certain areas for "their health and safety" and reduce the number of hours

women might work. This law was looked at as an effort to decrease the competition between both male and female and reduce the pay the female made.

Working class women held the lowest position of the economic pile. They had to work in such bizarre jobs out of the economical needs and thrown out by the ethics and the wrong decision of another class and men. And the inequality among the two classes ,working class and the middle class women, like the kind of efforts set out for middle class women was in contradictory to the working class women's. In spite of the wrong decision ,the faults, and the breakdowns of thefeminist foundations in their strategy to help working class women, their role worked as a step to fill the different gap between the two classes.((Levine, 1994, pp. 114-122).

2. MARRIAGE IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE*

2.1 The Marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Bennet

Jane Austen, the writer of *Pride and Prejudice* in this work concentrates on one point; she believes that marriage should be a formative institution in which two individuals can play as two equal souls. She argues if girl and boy get married as two equal souls or two equal people, with no regards for class and money just love and understanding each other, then they will probably have more chance to use their marriage to complete and learn from each other as individuals. In this novel Jane Austen is more concerned about discussing a successful marriage or companionship between wife and husband. She sees this easy if they have a foundation where they can build up their marriage on. Jane Austen might be shown as a visionary for her times. She differently represents marriage and drew a line between marriage in past times and her times. She tries to tell people avoid marrying a financial equal but the (soul's equal)-, the one who will encourage their individual improvement. In particular, *Pride and Prejudice* characterizes females whose marriages reflect their different desires for marriage. The option of choosing is the key, because the choice determines the personal view of and motivation for marriage. It could be a sexual pleasure, executed position or whetstone; a person who sharpens, *Pride and Prejudice* shows these motivations for marriage. Even all these reasons not exhibited in the best light by Austen, having this in mind, she is also aware of her time and she is hopeful that institutional model of marriage may develop in every period. By noticing these kinds of marriage present in the novel, marriage reaches its purpose when is shown as a formative foundation-one that ties two people together at the growing stage in forming their own identities and matures one another as they grow together.

The marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Bennet is not working because they are an ill-suited couple. The marriage, however not sickened by any kind of brutality or humiliation, but

it does not respond to the growing idea of the “companionate marriage” in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The companionate marriage needs a “complete form of integral companionship, formed on reciprocal limit, tolerance and mutual respect(Hammerton, 1990, P.270).The marriage between Bennets is in a long distance with respect and conjugal companionship .Their marriage, in fact, characterizes stupidity and disregard. At the beginning of the first chapter, it is clear that Mr. and Mrs.Bennet are uncomfortable with each other.Austen pictures Mrs.Bennet,expressing, “her job in life was to get her daughters married“(Austen, 2007, p. 3). John Lauber observes that her personality is small-minded and not strong and she is a person of absolute dependence on her society(Lauber, 1993, p. 507).Similarly, Austen defines Mr.Bennet’s marriage condition and she displays his constant exhaust especiallyfromhis wife delights and happiness. She pretends she is not anymore concerned about what is going on between them and their relation but more concerned about her happiness and her daughters’ marriages (Austen, 2007, p.60).Despite their unhappiness; they seem comfortable in their inactive state of marriage. They are satisfied whether on purpose or not about theirmarriage state. The two couples don’t try to make any change in their marriage state and it seems they don’t see the need for progress in their marriage.Mr. Bennet has been criticized because of lack of commitment to his marriage on his side a father and a husband. Jane provides enough reasons explaining how Mrs. Bennet also holds the same responsibility in this manner as Mrs. Bennet.

The marriage failure of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet goes back to their different comprehensions for marriage, originating in two self-seeking motivations for their relationship. The reasons they had for marriage did not stand alongside with the ones of companionate model. If they had understood each one motivation for marriage,they might have been able to cool off the struggle between them.Although, it is clear to confess that before they decide to get married, they do not know each other well and not have information about each other.Christopher Brook,in his book *Illusion and Reality*,claims that the two did not know a lot even about each other and did not hold lot information on each other before they engaged. Therefore, after the marriage Mr.Bennet realized what a stupid, weary woman he has married with ((Brooke, 1999, p. 74).Unfortunately,Mr.Bennet realization about her immature identity deepens justwhen

his love he has for her breaks down to nothing. The misled motivations drove Mr. Bennet to marriage and left him with feeling of affection or love, but once that love stopped, satisfaction replaced its place. Mrs. Bennet was at the beginning of her youth age, she was beautiful and attractive at the same time she possessed a spirited personality. Mr. Bennet probably was distracted by infatuation and did not seem he closely looked at her and read her mind. It appears that the time Mr. and Mrs. Bennet decided to get married they nearly owned immature personality in understanding their own selves.

In fact, as the relationship between them intensifies they don't spend any time together and they stay away from each other. Mr. Bennet decides to give up on her and takes a book with himself. He was mostly in his library. It is his excuse. A library is a place where he conceals himself from his wife and discovers his desired enjoyment. It has been twenty three years they still in this way, he in his library and her in her living room. They both remain apart from each other.

On the contrary, Mrs. Bennet the reason why she marries Mr. Bennet is just to secure financially her future. The economy motivation she has works as a major factor in this marriage in pushing her for marriage. This marriage from the early beginning appeared to be unconvincing; she puts all her efforts to insert her marital values onto her daughters. Mr. Bennet's economic state is stable it is because of his position as a high class man and also as a gentleman. Even it is known that the estate they live in is entailed away soon because he could not produce a male successor. But he still owns the estate, Longbourn. On the other hand, despite that Mrs. Bennet's family had careers and professions, but the society still looked at this relation as a poor connection. Because Mrs. Bennet does not belong to a high class family, she encounters a lot of criticism especially by a lady Catherine De Bourgh, she attacks her daughter Elizabeth by stating it is clear you are from a high class family and your father is a gentleman "you are a gentleman's daughter but who was your mother?" (Austen, 2007, P.336), and she continues even asking about her and asks her if she has any ideas and any information of who her uncles and aunts are? And she says do not put in your mind that I don't know who they are and what states they have

The real winner in this marriage between Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Bennet is Mrs. Bennet. She becomes a wife of a gentleman and this changes her entire social state and her class from a girl of a lower class to a wife of a gentleman. She tries to influence her daughters to marry a guy who socially holds a high rank and a high class; she explains her practical values in marriage. For instance, Mrs. Bennet tells Elizabeth her suggestion in choosing her husband. Her choice is Mr. Collins. Because she believes he is rich and he can economically support their family especially after Mr. Bennet's death. He can also possess the estate without giving it back to government which at the end can be the family's property. When Mr. Collins proposes her she rejects it, but her mother continues insisting on her to marry that man, despite that Elizabeth does express her dislike of him. Here the picture is clear, her mother the only thing concerns her is the financial comfort for herself and her daughter and she does not care about the feelings of her daughter. Money forms the strongest part of Mrs. Bennet's purpose for marriage. Apparently, money is the only reason why she gets happy when she sees that Elizabeth marries Mr. Darcy; Mrs. Bennet is happy because of the economical interest they will receive in future as a result of joining to Mr. Darcy's ten thousand pound estate. Sarcastically, she disliked Mr. Darcy in the beginning of the novel and then she seems fine with this marriage just because of money. In her measures, she thinks that, "marriage is marriage" (Lauber, 1993, P.517), whether it is to the crazy Mr. Collins or to the proud Mr. Darcy

However, they want their daughters' marriages as to be a foundation on which they grow, and they hope their daughters to not allow emerging a gap in their marriage. Their life is all about their five daughters. Mr. Bennet expects a lot from his daughters. He focuses on his two eldest daughters, specifically Elizabeth, he sees her success socially gives him more respect and a different position. In the other side, Mrs. Bennet sees her happiness in the success of her daughter's marriages, especially her favorite daughter Lydia. Noticeably, one thing still connects Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet relationship up is their daughters. Both Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennets are still happy because of their daughters, but they are not successful in being together. Trust no longer serves as an important part in their life, they cannot set up a trusted friendship again or being reliant on each other to face the difficulties they meet in their life. Fear of economical

uncertainties in future plays a negative role and leaves the family behind in chaos and causes one of their daughters flees with a libertine. In all these tough times the family experiences Mr. Bennet never tries to calm his wife and neither his wife trusts him as a person can solve the issues the family has now and problems the family will have in future.

The marriage between Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet does not work right since they don't have a right path to help them develop as two mature people who can love and be there for each other, even though different motivations stand behind this marriage and each one holds different view for marriage but this failure could have been turned to success if they had listened and consulted each other during the past two decades of their marriage. Mr. Bennet has a complicated personality. It is a mixture of different parts; he is an ironic humor, reserve, and impulse, with carrying all these different characters, it has been difficult for her to have a clear picture about her husband (Austen, 1993, p.3). No change is seen in Mr. Bennet such as an attempt to step forward and draw his wife into a pleasing companionship.

Elizabeth claims that the narrow understanding and small-minded of Mr. Bennet has poisoned Mr. Bennet's first falling in love with Mrs. Bennet. When he marries he does not have a clear picture in front of him to show him how will be his marriage. This unclear mind makes him too weak that even he cannot keep his marriage last for too long, he cannot be a model for his daughters but instead he causes them suffer and makes the family lack of confidence. His mistakes make him miss his domestic enjoyment (Austen, 1993, p.222). Elizabeth is aware of her father's bad behavior as a husband, and she always suffers because of that and she is trying to get away from her thought and continual violation of conjugal obligation and modesty. She thinks her father's acts deserve to be blamed especially the damage he has brought to their family and the cruel acts in front his children. (Austen, 1993, P.223)

Elizabeth stands against her father not only because he is making his wife the butt of his life's joke, but also permitting her madness to be a reason for stupidity in her own household. He violates politeness. He does not care about his swear he promised to protect her. Despite the reality that Mrs. Bennet suffered from her craziness but at some

level it was possible that her characteristics could have been progressed if someone had been there for her to assist her develop her mind and herself. However, Mr. Bennet was in a position during all these twenty years able to change some of these faults in his wife's characteristics, at least to protect her from all these humiliations she faces from her family as well as outsiders. Unfortunately, the two prolonged their state disconnected and unconvinced till the very end of the novel. At the time the Bennets marry they suffer from lack of development and too young on their path. In contrast, the Collins when they get married they are entirely grown and figure out their ways by their own selves. One reason for that it is because they marry a little late in life and they have built up a resistance to be interfered and intensified by another person.

2.2 The Marriage between Mr. Collins and Charlotte

Mr. Collins and Charlotte is a marriage of parallel living. Marriage seems more marriage of roommates rather than soul mates. The life style they live before their entrance into marriage remains pretty unaffected even after their marriage. Even they have different reasons for marriage, but they never allow a friend or companion to enter their private life and form their marriage for them. More, they simply show partnership as doable. Rather, they simply view a spouse as a practical and profitable meeting of their personal necessities. When Mr. Collins and Charlotte Lucas enter into marriage, they have already set up their ways, instead of fueling disagreement or toughness like the Bennets, they settle into a distant and satisfied relationship which has originated from their overly rational thinking of marriage.

Charlotte deepens her conception of marriage in reason, and she enters into marriage because of her needs to stabilize her future. At the very beginning of the novel she is twenty-seven and yet not married. For her being single would leave some stress on her she remains an old maid (Austin, 1993, p.117). It sounds that the interaction of her anxiety and her practicality lead Charlotte Lucas to marry Mr. Collins. Austen enlarges the pragmatic view that Charlotte holds about marriage in her conversations with her sister Elizabeth she discusses her reason for marriage with confidence. This conversation starts when Mr. Bingley proposes Jane Bennet. Charlotte and Elizabeth notice this

proposal; Charlotte says Jane has to hold on Mr. Bingley before even she knows what feelings he has for her, and her feelings for him. Elizabeth denies by saying “Your plan is a good one . . . where nothing is in question but the desire of being well married; and if I were determined to get a rich husband, or any husband, I dare say I should adopt it” (Austin, 1993, p.19). Elizabeth bravely homes in on her friend’s main purpose regarding marriage—to get a husband, for Charlotte, any husband. She tells her perspective of marriage clearly: happiness in marriage is a matter of chance (Austin, 1993, p.19). Elizabeth sarcastically responds that our words are great, Charlotte; but it is not that way. You know it never works that way (Austin, 1993, P.20). Charlotte even after this conversation does not change her view about marriage and instead she keeps her faith in chance when she agrees Mr. Collins proposal.

Relatively, there may be still a little hope of experiencing happiness in marriage between Charlotte and Collins. While at some extent it is not likely to happen because Mr. Collins lacks feeling and Charlotte is absolutely quite sensible, meanwhile they don’t want to intensify and interfere each other. The pay and receive of a relationship is what balances souls, and a reason to make friends, and Charlotte gives no space to develop none of these with her husband.

For Mr. Collins he has also his reason for marriage originates from his self-serving goals. It sounds that Mr. Collins goes according to the instructions he has received from Lady Catherine De Bourgh, she advises him to marry a calm and functional woman who will be in his benefit, and it seems conducting Lady Catherine’s desires comes as his initial reason for marriage at all. When he first proposes to Elizabeth, he confesses that he desires to marry because he says; I will lay out an example of marriage in my community as a model to be looked at and it will greatly increase my happiness (Austin, 1993, p.101). The advice and daily recommendations he receives from the noble lady Catherine De Bourgh work as his inspirations for his marriage and he exactly follows her feedbacks and does not violate what she advises him (Austin, 1993, P.101). In his speech it seems for him his pleasure concerns more and there is not a place for Elizabeth’s pleasure. In fact, he first proposes Elizabeth but because she reads him well and evaluates his personality before hand and refuses his proposal. But he finds his type

when he convinces Charlotte marry him after three days. Sarcastically, one of the motives behind Collins's marriage is to "set the example of matrimony" nevertheless, mistakenly he assumes that old marriage will set an example. While likely any marriage will set some kind of examples, whether it is positive or negative. It appears that who he marries never matters to him just if she accepts to suit precisely into the way Mr. Collins lives and responds to requirements Lady Catherine De Burg.

Each character preserves his and her unchanged behaviors even after their marriage and they keep living very disconnected lives. It happens to Elizabeth to visit them after they are married to know how things going on between this two married couple. She finds out that both Mr. Collins and Mrs. Collins receive absolutely what they have planned out of marriage.—convinced roommates leading segregated lives, their isolated relationship shown by Austen when, on a walk, Elizabeth notices how Charlotte invokes her husband to not be at home and try to spend all of his time outside of home far from her. Elizabeth adores Charlotte's expressional order to her husband. Elizabeth feels her sister's given order seems very normal in part of her husband. Charlotte enjoys the times when Mr. Collins is out. The absence of Mr. Collins at home creates an environment full of happiness. Therefore, Elizabeth realizes how dysfunctional their marriage is.

Charlotte aims to develop a separate environment from her husband and at the same time it seems Collins is fine with it, even in choosing her staying room she wants to be far from her husband. Elizabeth also understands that Charlotte intentionally wants her sitting to stand entirely opposite side of the house than Mr. Collins's book room (Austin, 1993, p. 158-59). There is a similarity between Mr. Collins and Mr. Bennet in the way they spend most of their time in the library apart from their wives, and at the same time his wife frequently encourages him to perform so and she distinguishes her daily sitting arrangement just to avoid him. Despite all these, it seems marriage has exactly the same result they were trying to have. They represent a very practical and economically well-suited couple but remain unattractive to one another and Charlotte and Collins stick to this rule clearly in the course of their marriage. They do keep continuing to develop the way they think and feel during the course of their marriage. Their marriage is not an institution on which they grow together in life, but an enabler to

keep going on as they were. Charlotte suggests that “it is good to have a little knowledge of the faults of the person you want to spend your times with or you want to pass your life with.

Charlotte, as Elizabeth notices, makes herself blind and deaf to her husband’s imperfections or rather she ignores herself completely from her; the time Mr. Collins expresses something, of which she must be accordingly be ashamed, she unwillingly turns her eye on Charlotte. Charlotte figures out her sister even does not wish to hear her husband, when he speaks she finds something to busy herself (Austin, 1993, P.148). More often for the parson and his wife, their preparation for marriage comes at the end of everything else; therefore, incompleteness in everything creates an atmosphere in their house to not receive any enjoyment from their marriage. Even they have barely a convenient marriage, but it responds to the martial and social needs society wants from them. The marriage Collins and Charlotte have does not show any marks of improvement at all.

2.3 The Marriage between Wickham and Lydia

The Marriage between Wickham and Lydia characterizes an incomplete growth or continuity in their undeveloped paths. Lydia is at the age of 16, and, Wickham relatively immature in his behavior though not in an age to get married. Their marriage suggests as a great indication that the writer does not encourage this kind of marriage and does not want people to get married while they are not wholly formed. In contrast, she wants to convey her message that the individual should be grown to some extent before entering marriage, even after marriage there is still opportunity to grow with his or her spouse. In case of Lydia and Wickham, both are still young in their development. Motives stand behind their marriage “self-serving and pleasure seeking, which does not result into a successful marriage environment. In reality, it is because of their undeveloped and self-seeking wants that they end up marrying at all.

To look at the other side of the spectrum, Lydia is still evidently immature in her personality when she decides to get married. She escapes with her lover Wick when she is at the age of sixteen. She seems too naïve regarding her motives and her mind. She

tries to entertain herself either by dancing or, surpassing her sister Kitty, or trying to attract men in the regiment. Lydia owns a weak understanding about who she is. She flits from boy to boy and at the time she is left her way, falls into panic. Elizabeth complains about her sisters weak aspirations. Lydia has an unformed mind which exactly identical to her mother's mind, and it is the why Mrs. Bennet prefers Lydia more among the rest of her daughters. Lydia thinks that Wickham planned to marry her and after escaping she pretends her unawareness and childish person of Wickham's plan. Lydia's honest unawareness and juvenile behavior reach a highest point in her short letter to her sister Elizabeth. She is furiously vulnerable and hardly sensitive. Talking about her marriage with Wickham shows how weak she is in understanding her heart and how little ability she has in leaving influence on her husband's character. Since Lydia is mainly immature, her husband Wickham also seems deep in his ways. At their first meeting, Wickham has a pleasing character and it looks his youth was full of wrongs, and then he grows up as youth independent man. Propensity vicious

However, as the plot develops the reader figures out otherwise. Mr. Darcy's description of Wickham in his letter to Elizabeth explains Wickham's self-centered efforts; the inhuman intendancy, and the desire of principle, which he is aware to protect them from the knowledge of his best friend (Austine, 1993, p.189). Mr. Darcy continues to state that Mr. Wickham did not want the church to be his profession, and it was a condition, Mr. Darcy asked him to do when he wants to marry his sister. The most noticeable defects in his character are his infinite search for filling his sexual pleasure. Darcy keeps telling how Wickham planned to escape with his younger sister Georgiana Darcy just to get some kind of fortune and avenge against Mr. Darcy. (Austine, 1993, p.190). With the development of the story and at the middle of Wickham's escape with Lydia, rumors concerning his weak character spread: he is allegedly accused to be in debt to every businessman in his workplace. His plans are considered as a kind of seduction against society, every tradesman's family holds this view about him (Austine, 1993, p.276). Wickham obviously has a kind of disruptive behaviors during his life. The way he lived in the past does not augur well for the future and shows no change of course. The marriage between them just to fill their own selfish need-whether it is romantic or sexual-without thinking about the other's need for a suitable companion.

Comparatively, the marriage between Wickham and Lydia is similar to the marriage between the Collins's at that point it is an afterthought marriage as well. The contract between them comes up after all the marital affairs have been made. The marriage between them happens just because of the influence of their surroundings. In fact, there was not something in Wickham accounts to marry Lydia, nevertheless planning to develop their marriage as a foundation on which to grow and make a better life with his wife. The marriage does not happen till Mr. Darcy tells him to pay off all of his debt; this demand prompts him to escape. Wickham decides to escape with Lydia together to satisfy their dissolute desire, and because she does not own any money or and she does not have any relations that would make her a wanted objective by Wickham. Still, Elizabeth trusts him to be selfish enough to jeopardize her sister's fame and her virtue. She had always desired to draw attention of an officer and she considered marriage as the good way to achieve that. It did not seem Lydia and Wickham think about correcting the faults in each other's characters.

Noticeably, in Wickham's' agendas nothing indicates efforts to form foundational institution aiming to mature and offer companionship but instead they keep staying unchanged when they act as they were before. The bad behavior and their childishness characters they had before get worsened by their marriage. No attempt seen from any side to make a progress or at least give up selfish activities that have occupied their entire lives. Lydia and Wickham are themselves reasons in tolerating stupidity to come into their marriage. Obviously, Wickham is not a grown person, he has bad habits of spending irregularly, and neither Lydia has helped to stop him living extravagantly. Elizabeth claims that the state of their marriage as unraveling, and she says that they still keep being so excessive in their desires, and careless of future. They are always being asked by Elizabeth and Jane to pay off their debts whenever they move in to another home, despite of these advices at each new home they start expending a lot and a lot than before (Austin, 1993, P.366). Holding not any knowledge about finance before marriage and don't learn from the economic shortages stay undeveloped with them to the rest of their life. Since they don't cooperate and group to take lessons from their misfortunes, they consequently go apart. No sign of progress seen in their relationship. There is no evidence concerning awareness of themselves as

individuals. Rather, both cause losing their identities in their vices instead of founding their identities together and it is the reason for the disintegration of their commitment.

Wickham's love for Lydia soon after marriage shreds in parts while Lydia's affection lasted a little longer (Austin, 1993, P.366). The distrust between them led them into trouble and by the passage of time they start severing their relationship. Although, accordingly Austen does not imply that it is only Lydia who is distrustful, but perhaps she is like a visitor here, when her husband goes to enjoy himself in London or Bath. They are both thirsty to go back to their old lifestyles and start doing things they get enjoyment such as filling their sexual desires (Austin, 1993, P.366). As it is known this marriage is not an institution for growing old together or for growing at all, either in wisdom or affection, for it is not even necessary. It hardly makes them blink.

Relatively, Austen shows several marriage and their faults, at the same time she also lists marriages that hold certain powers that she looks to encourage them rather than accuse; the two marriages one between Jane and Mr. Bingley and the next one Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy as well. More often Austen has a satiric authorial tone in her attitude towards her characters. Even she approaches the marriage between Jane and Mr. Bingley, with a twinge of humor. She honestly discloses the clear faults and strengths of their marriage. At the beginning of their marriage both are more moldable by their friends. While their vulnerability badly impacts their relation at first, it helps them learn from one another and institute a healthy growing relationship in the end.

3. MARRIAGE AND CONTROL IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S *JANE EYRE*

3.1 The Confrontation of Jane Eyre with Mr. Rochester

The marriage in *Jane Eyre* occupies the central segment of the novel, the whole story talks about the problems women suffer from in Victorian age. The writer Charlotte specifically puts emphasis on issue of marriage. Characteristics of marriage in this novel are different, the marriage happens between two people who each one has a different background and different class. Charlotte pictures the real life of women and their position in society through featuring a life of a governess. Jane Eyre is a governess who is poor and does not hold a high class, she lost her family when she was still child and she was raised by her aunt. After finishing school she became a governess. She chose job of governess because she thought through this career she could pursue her dreams which were reflecting in her independence and not depending on anyone else. As it was obvious, job of governess at Victorian age was considered more womanly, therefore, in this era a flow of women surged into this career and they started working at houses. Even though, sometimes they were facing humiliations and suffering from their masters but they continued preserving their careers.

Marriage in this era for women was essential, because they want to secure their future by marrying someone. Women were economically weak, they did not inherit any property and everything owned by men and even women were considered as men's property. Women saw the job of governess as a way to find a husband. This type of marriage happens here is between the master and the governess. Yet even this marriage is not approved by British society because the class difference between master and the woman. More often, this marriage is looked at as a sin Mr. Rochester conducts and it is kind of difficult for both master and the governess because both have to take responsibility of any consequence they might see from this kind of marriage.

The confrontation of Jane Eyre and her master happens similarly just like the rest of governesses, their confrontation occurs when Jane is employed in Thorn field. Jane Eyre holds an adventurous character in her nature, and she loves travelling, she starts her journey to Thorn field to her master's mansion after she receives her acceptance to work as a governess of Mr. Rochester's young daughter. During her journey to her master mansion, she is reading Gulliver's travels. She waits for a minute and says; "I doubted not that I might one day, by taking a long voyage, see with my own eyes the little fields, houses and trees" (Bronte, 2003, p. 28). This quote Jane expresses is a determination of that reality women were trapped at home; domesticity forms most of women's life in Victorian era. In this scene, she imaginatively pictures a beautiful, glorious and fantastic life she may one day live.

Meanwhile, Jane keeps dreaming in this journey and she does not tell us what she wants as an adult. Despite the fact, she does not have anyone to help her in obtaining her dreams as an adult. Jane is a child when she loses her parents and she remains alone. She does not have a mother to help her in finding a good couple as we see in pride and prejudice, mother makes attempts to find good couple for her daughters, and she wants to stabilize her future by marriage. In case of Jane Eyre, she does not have anyone leading her towards marriage. No one leads her to the path of marriage, so even when she grows and enters into her adulthood, marriage does not seem to have occupied a prior position in her life. Relatively, she was more concerned about her liberty and independence. Noticeably, she starts her long journey not because she wants to get married but in fact she wants to get rid of the traditional life she lives and starts a new chapter of her life. She assumes that first step women need to do for their independence is their contributions in society which occurs by working neck by neck of men in different fields and to eliminate the stereotypes society heavily puts on the role of women.

The life Jane experienced in Lowood, planted an idea of change in her mind. But the marriage did happen to be an element of future strategy. She concentrates more on her freedom as a human being, as she obviously claims, I dreamt liberty, and for liberty I live, for liberty I told prayer (Bronte, 2003, P.101). For Jane, liberty means life, she

knows without her freedom she will still be in the trap of her society and the trap of Lowood's school. At this moment of her life what matters for Jane is just her freedom. Despite all this, Jane realizes in a patriarchal society liberty for women is impossible, she states her grievance in a statement, offer me, at least, a new slavery (Bronte, 2003, p.101). But still she owns her self-trust for change and achievement of liberty. She believes that she can turn her life into better. Her entrance into governess career is her first step in following her pursuit and this event parallels with the transition of the novel into a marriage plot.

After her arrival to Thorn field, Jane meets her master, their first meeting reveals the power dynamics established during the first meeting and continued till the end of the novel. In the first segment of their conversation, Mr. Rochester opens the talk with ordering words; "you must just stay on one side" (Bronte, 2003, p.134). This could be interpreted differently, but what the word "must" implies a sense that Mr. Rochester like the rest men of Victorian era has a controlling nature; he wants to put his power upon his surroundings, therefore, this instinct of having power reflects in his first meeting with Jane Eyre. In his language he has a kind of language of commanding, evidently, he always like a commander orders Jane, and in respond, Jane conforms to his commands. Indeed, Jane wants to help Mr. Rochester and at the time she knows that he is her master and possesses a higher rank than Jane, so that, the respect and conformity Jane shows resulted from this perspective she holds. Jane engages in a deep conversation with Mr. Rochester, eventually, Mr. Rochester came to realization that Jane is a new governess. When first time encounters Mr. Rochester, she does not know he is her master and with whom she is discussing. The conversation is more controlled by Mr. Rochester and he asks her questions. He asks her whether she has any knowledge about Thorn field and who owns it. His purpose is to collect as much as possible information about Jane without giving any tips from him in exchange. This scene determines a manipulative language of Mr. Rochester, and it gives clues about the nature of how their future relationships will be in terms of holding power.

Misinterpretation of Jane's position as a governess structures the balance of power in their relationship, Relating to this confusion, Esther Godfrey talks about governess, he

notices that, society looked at them sometimes as feminine and sometimes not, they were dealt with as sexual objects and sometimes as subjects of gender controversy, their position was not clear, sometimes were part of middle-class society and sometimes not (Godfrey, 2005, p. 859). Inside the house, governess was not given or not responsible for any household doing. This confusion about the status of governess reflected in treatment of the masters with their governesses, for instance, Mr. Rochester is influenced by this confusion, he feels too free in commanding Jane, and he tries to use Jane for pleasing himself. The way he speaks to Jane is devastating comparatively to women who hold high ranks similar to his class. Despite that all, in contrast, the job of governess has given an opportunity to governesses to sit and mix with their masters while in case of servants it is not possible to meet and talk with house's master. Obviously, this fact can be seen clearly between Jane and Mr. Rochester, they develop their relationship and regularly meet and talk together.

The effective role governess played at Victorian era gave the career a sense of popularity. At that time the most willing job and more acceptable for women was job of governess, Marry poovy discusses that because the career was seen as it had a close nature to wife and mother (Poovey, 1993, P, 43). The families in their accounts they were holding two views towards governesses, they were considering governess as a subordinate and at the same time considering them as a member of family, this combination was problematic and confusing at the same time. Mr. Rochester was the one more affected by this confusion, evidentially, this confusion turns out while Mr. Rochester and Jane having a meeting in one of the evenings, in this meeting Mr. Rochester is confused between behaving with Jane as an employee or as a lady he finds adorable.

This kind of meetings gives both a moment of enjoyment and desperation to Jane especially when she involves into discussions with Mr. Rochester. During their conversation, Mr. Rochester calls Jane, he asks her to move her chair a little more forward because he does not feel good not seeing her from his position and he does not know what to do (Bronte, 2003, p. 165). Even though the request expressed in a polite way, but it suggests more a sense of ordering. In addition, this statement shows the high

position from where he speaks when telling Jane to come forward a little more. It is also clear that what matters for him is his comfort not Jane. While if this statement is analyzed, it proves his distracted behavior by Jane during a short time therefore he wants to be close to Jane and listens and learns more about her, and Jane on her side, she says, I worked as I was told, even though I would likely have stayed somehow accordingly; but Mr. Rochester in his nature has grown a kind of giving direct dictations to front standing person, and she says I figured out inevitable to follow his orders to the end(Bronte,2003,p.156).Still Jane does not see herself attached to him exactly the way he is attached to her. Jane realizes the strangeness of her master's behavior and feels that her master has feelings for her, when Jane wants to take action, she does not meet reasons to not obey her master's order for nearing her chair to his chair. Indeed, the problem whether Jane approves this request may be a small problem, but what seems to be a matter here the still remaining of power dynamics during this meeting ,despite the noticeable progress in their relationship into romantic grade, still balance of power suffers from inequality between them.

As the meeting continues, deeply Mr. Rochester goes into conversation with Jane. The direct questions he directs reveal the higher social class he has therefore he does not necessarily see to put his words in a polite context while asking and she considers that kind of conversations are disturbing .Mr. Rochester in this meeting comes to this knowledge that Miss. Blanche Ingram is exhausting, but Jane despite her seriousness, makes him delighted. Mr. Rochester points out a question to Jane about his looking, and Jane frankly delivers her answer by saying no (Bronte, 2003, P.156). This self-confidence and direct answer without hesitation inspire Mr. Rochester to be more distracted by Jane even he tries to play with the answer she gives in order to engage Jane in more discussion. However, Jane dose not breech that rule that he is still her master and consider his high class position, and she seeks to smooth the air of her answers while talking to him. For Jane, she believes the kind of questions asked by him resulted from his overdrinking, and she sees this overwhelming. But Mr. Rochester finds his conversations interesting and amusing, so it could be said that he looks at her as a tool for filling his pleasures.

The novel soon takes a romantic shape between Jane and Mr. Rochester. The love story takes place between a girl who has a lower class and not also too beautiful with a man who is threatening and has a high class. This difference entirely reflected in structures of the novel and it has become a favor of a lot of readers and made the novel more popular among its readers. They develop their relationship by the passage of time; this relation lasts even after their distance. Many analysts observe that the true love Jane has for Mr. Rochester is manipulated, while Jane cares about him and wants to please him, he, from their first meeting, tries to have a complete control upon her. The scholars see, this is a difference in manners between Jane and Mr. Rochester. According to rules in society Jane can't marry because of her situation and she does not have any relatives. Even though Jane herself does not have any desire to marry, the marriage happens between Jane and Mr. Rochester because of his control over her, he takes benefits from the power he has over her and he takes into use his ordering language to command Jane and an agreeing reaction from Jane plays an important role in leading their relationship into romantic level.

As it seems Jane does not feel good enough in this meeting and she does not enjoy that much as Mr. Rochester. Still Mr. Rochester holds control over the conversations with his continuing orders to Jane. After Jane falls in silence for a few minutes, he shamelessly orders her to speak and he calls her as a dumb (Bronte, 2003, P.159). Yet he is just interested in his entertainment which he gets from Jane, his statements show no sign from him to make Jane comfortable in this meeting. When he comes to realization that he caused her annoyance, he tries to make his speech a little softer in order to make her feel in. consequently, Jane takes benefit from this situation and freely talks of her mind, she challenges Mr. Rochester in that matter when she thinks he does not have right to order her because of big difference between them or because he has more experiences than Jane (Bronte, 2003, P.160). Jane keeps talking sincerely and replying directly to Mr. Rochester's frustrating questions. However, backing to Lowood when she was an orphan girl and had no one to help her and to receive support from, and even there was not someone listening to her, but here she cleverly turns the conversation to her benefit, and makes her master listen to her. The root of their relation goes back to the time when they start having this kind of conversation. Obviously, this meeting causes establishment

of their relationship and it leads their relationship to make significant progress in the following interaction between them. In fact, Mr. Rochester is the initiative of this relationship, and as a clear relation it first started with these questions Mr. Rochester asked Jane.

Relatively, still Mr. Rochester like other typical men keeps following the same method of manly conversation. Regarding this manner, Daniel N. Maltz and Ruth A Borker investigate this phenomenon and they believe that all men apply different strategy to take control of the discussion's atmosphere which they can feed the continuity of the topic and insert a new topic, while this manner is rare to women (Maltz and Broker, 1982, P.198). In fact, the above explanation matches the ways Mr. Rochester asks all these questions and at the same time strictly requires Jane to speak. As a matter of fact, he has a strong intendency to put the conversation on the path he desires rather than leaving a space for a mutual conversation. Furthermore, Deborah Tannen comments on this manner and sees that despite the fact bringing up diverse topics related to domination, but this does not always work that way (Tannen, 1993, P. 179). One more time, the issue of class difference appears to be still effective when Jane follows the requests Mr. asks during their conversation near the fireside even the requests are more personal.

Repeatedly, inequality of power balance and who should order reflect in the nature of their relationship and it can be seen in each stage of their relationship between Jane and Mr. Rochester, it again belongs to the difference exists in social class. Noticeably, after Mr. Rochester invites some of his friends in Thorn field, instead of pleasing Jane he commands her to attend the room that his lady guests are attending in the evening despite that he realizes this request may not make Jane comfortable. He suggests for Mrs. Fairfax to inform Jane this is my own wish to have you there, but if she refuses I will come and drag her in case of resistance (Bronte, 2003, P.201). The above order indicates the reality still pleasure is more important than love for Mr. Rochester. He just wants Jane to amuse him in any value. When he tells Mrs. Fairfax I fetch her here if she refuses to come, determines that he looks at Jane as an object or as any other things whenever and whatever he wants he can go and bring it and he can lay it down anywhere

he wants. However, the relationship between them is at a good level and he knows Jane better and wants to show her arranging a big party and being with rich people how feels, but yet he is at position using Jane for his entertainment not for real love.

At the middle of the party, Jane is left alone and the rest has fallen in their enjoyment. When Jane sees her situation and the way Mr. Rochester pretends himself while talking to Blanche, all these tempt her to leave the hall. When Mr. Rochester sees this scene Jane leaving, he gets up and orders Jane to stop, and she falls into cry. In this moment, it is expected from Mr. Rochester to relieve Jane but he ignores this fact, he is more concerned about his happiness more than hers and he suggests another demand from Jane, he tells her I want you to remain in the drawing room till the departure time of the guests (Bronte, 2003, p.214). In fact, in this meeting Mr. Rochester consumes the concept of employer and employee while dealing with Jane rather than like two people who have feelings for each other. Therefore, having this reality Jane can't reject any order he rules out. Nancy Jane Tyson claims that the manipulation lies in a large size, he orders her in every aspects, during their conversation he orders her and demands her to fill his ambitions and mostly the requests are personal (Tyson, 1991, P. 97).

After receiving a letter from Mrs. Reed, Jane prepares herself for her journey. During delivering her monthly wages, he just takes into his consideration Jane like a simple employee when he asks Jane to return the remaining money (Bronte, 2003, P. 264). It implies the sense of employer and employee relationship than two couples who are involved in love affairs. Asking Jane to return some pounds proves that he wants to secure her return to Thorn field, and even he wants to extend his power over her while she is out of Thorn field by reducing her wage. After Jane realizes the situation, she refuses to deliver the remaining money back. At this time Mr. Rochester appears more intense and tells Jane; not to advertise; but to trust this quest of a situation to me. I'll find you one in time" (Bronte,2003,p.265).Again Mr. Rochester interferes in deciding on her future, here he acts as an employer with Jane and assures once again his power over Jane in choosing her future life style. On the other hand, this reality Jane feels it, therefore she accepts to go and live wherever Mr. Rochester desires.

Jane holds a great love for Mr. Rochester while in his treatment with Jane he has chosen a tough method and likely sometimes causes her to suffer badly, but Jane's love despite all that increases for her. She holds a strong love in her heart for him that started from very beginning of her arrival to Thorn field. She sees attraction, love, and interest in him. Jane gets pleasure from his care and for that she is so grateful and also she loves the interaction with him and says his face is the best object I have ever seen and always wish to see (Bronte, 2003, P.175). Her true love for Mr. Rochester is at a level even she sees his brutal act as temporary thing and it will end up soon. (Bronte, 2003, P.175). The love she has, stemmed from a strong root, therefore, she does not seem to blame Mr. Rochester's mistakes and behaviors, but she meets him blameless for these kinds of negativities. More often, still Jane is aware about the class difference between them; in any new meeting with him she puts all these into her accounts because she has more intendency to entertain him.

Mr. Rochester still does not pay attention to time while asking her to do something. Precisely; the self-centered feeling is the main factor why he acts in this way, even during the serious situations he keeps ordering Jane, for instance, at the time of fire in Thorn field and the attack Bertha carries out on Mr. Mason. Jane's state does not allow her to refuse these multi-orders and she is kind of forced to follow his commands when Bertha attacks Mr. Mason, Mr. Rochester orders Jane, says, you will clean the incoming blood as I do when it comes back, and you have to not talk to him in any way (Bronte, 2003, P.247). In this scene he utilizes repeatedly word (will) which sends out a sense of power he casts over Jane. He even involves Jane in a matter that stands behind the career of governess. He is supposed to inform Jane with some explanations but he does not do that instead he insists on maintaining silence by Jane. Despite the panic she faces, she keeps following the orders he tells her, and she does not say why, because in her heart she is hiding a great love for him.

'Sir' is a word Jane mostly uses when replying or referring to Mr. Rochester. The word in itself has a sense of respect but what is interesting here, is that Jane's use of this word carries a deeper implication and signals the fact, and she uses it because she knows he sits on a higher position. Even in the course of their relation when they make progress,

yet she responds to him sir. On the side of Mr. Rochester, he changes his language with the passage of time from Miss. Eyre to Just Eyre while Jane sticks to her fixed use of word (Sir or my master) even she gets her inherited money and does not work for Mr. Rochester any more. The use of word (Sir) reflects within context of every conversation between them. The reason why Jane has been using the word (sir) since her first encounter, clearly because of the view she holds towards herself, she still considers herself dependent on others and still does not have her full freedom.

The revelation of love on women's sides was very difficult in the Victorian era, women waited till the men would declare his love for her. Women did not initiate in disclosing their love for men because women were afraid to reveal their love first in such kind of conventional societies, therefore, men were supposed to claim their love first. In case of Jane, she faces the same reality when she cannot disclose her true feelings for Mr. Rochester; this setback makes Jane delay revelation of her love and instead she keeps showing her love through her devotion to Mr. Rochester and expressing terms of endorsement because she does not seem finding any other way. In this regards, Marilyn Yalom, states that, women had to put precaution in their mind to not reveal their love first till the man had disclosed their love (Yalom, 2001, p. 177). This was not only the case with women in lower but even women who enjoyed their high position were not revealing their love first for men, for example, even a woman such as Blanche Ingram would not disclose her true love in first place, therefore, relatively, for governesses it was something they dealt with very cautiously and afraid to disclose any feelings and receive any answer in return. Putting this fact in front of herself, sometimes Jane blames herself for that and thinks he may have feelings for her, she also hates herself for thinking she is the reason for making him happy. She tries to forget the imagination of marrying Mr. Rochester and she thinks she does not deserve him. This new view Jane shows is the reflection of the real situation she is experiencing at her time rather than randomly making her mind. According to Yalom, Victorian society prefers occurrence of marriage between Blanche than Jane despite the intention for conducting love marriage between couple but still society is concerned about the class position and the economy (Yalom, 2001, p. 177). Even though Mr. Rochester promotes Jane to tell her true feeling before he tells his true love to her.

When time comes for Mr. Rochester to disclose his love for Jane, he claims his love with an unprofessional proposal. He casts all his control over this scene and does not let Jane say anything. Jane is suspicious of this view because she thinks he is in love with Blanche and he loves her more than Jane. He states some words indirectly in which he means Jane but disguising them with Blanche. In shadow of this reality, Jane feels her departure from Thornfield necessary, therefore, before she leaves change in manner towards Mr. Rochester happens. After few days in Thornfield she asks Mr. Rochester his permission for leaving Thornfield, she says, do I have to leave now Sir? And in response, Mr. Rochester replies, yes I think you have to leave (Bronte.2003, P.293). Asking for permission to leave Thornfield by Jane, contradicts her in that when she left the Lowood she did not take consultation from anyone but now she is a kind of begging Mr. Rochester to allow her leave Thornfield. Obviously, her addiction to Mr. Rochester seen as a strong reason stands behind her asking for permission and she wants to know how he would react when she told about her leaving, in contrast to what she expects, he responds in an ordering language and says, yes you have to leave, rather than trying to soften himself with Jane and showing some love for her. He looks like someone who has never experienced mercy, when Jane asks her about his order in relation to time of her leaving, he brutally tells her ,here ,now is coming your order. Still there is not a mutual relation between Jane and Mr. Rochester, he is still sticking to his ordering treatment while talking to Jane, and Jane also in her side, keeps passively following his orders. This relationship tastes more a relation between an employer-employee not two couples engaged in a romantic relation (Bronte.2003, P.293).

Mr. Rochester has a master in disguising the fact, during his interaction with Blanche while Jane looking at them, he calls Blanche with sweet words, like my darling Blanche. He wants to make Jane jealous even in fact he does not see any common thing between himself and Miss. Blanche and entirely he does not own any feelings for her. His pride is biggest obstacle in front of his love for Jane, he tells Jane I want to be married within a month with Blanche. All these signs show it is just a game played by Rochester aiming at increasing Jane anxiety. Mr. Rochester resorts to various methods just to keep controlling his power over Jane, for him it looks like a game and he never wants to lose. Even he declares his proposal for Jane, but he uses it as a strategy through which he can

easily order Jane. Patriarchy has a strong root in Rochester's mind. He is one of those who want to slave his wife by putting limitations on ways she behaves and lives in her life, during any conversation between Jane and Rochester, he is the one starts introducing the topic and bringing up new topics without leaving a space for the other and wants them to follow his directions. The most hurting news which shakes Jane a lot is when she is informed by Mr. Rochester that he has figured out a new position for her in Ireland, because she sees being far from Mr. Rochester will hurt her a lot, however, Mr. Rochester knows this fact but he intentionally allows Jane suffer from this Pain.

The expectation Mr. Rochester has from Jane's reaction comes true, when he sees Jane starts reacting by uttering some statements, she says, "Do you think I can stay to become nothing to you? Do you think I am an automaton? a machine without feelings?"(Bronte.2003, P.296). In this moment Jane's tension is up, she throws out her anger against Mr. Rochester's super-manipulation, it has piled up since her arrival to Thorn field. Noticeably, this explosion of anger and expressing herself angrily not happened previously from Jane, but it is for the first time in this kind she reacts so severely. While Jane continuing in sending out her worries, he approaches Jane and holds her by putting her into his huge and kissing her. But Jane objects his fake way to console her and she claims that, she is not anymore a dependent person but now she is a free individual who owns her free own will, and she says, now I have my power I can decide on my leaving (Bronte.2003, P.297). Here, Jane's anger represents the anger of all women in the Victorian Era, shows the suffering women receive from their masters, and husbands. It could be said, first attempt for women unlocking themselves from men's power territory. She shows Mr. Rochester she does not live anymore in passivity but she is a person like the rest can decide on her fate and wants to be free not confined any more. while Jane telling her speech, he quickly collects himself and calls Jane as his wife, says, Jane "I summon you as my wife" (Bronte, 2003, P.297), first, still having power over Jane is prior for him, without any consultation, he says I call you my wife, he still does not seek mutual understanding but thinking about his power, in a circumstance like that, Jane is too confused.

3.2 The Legality of Marriage

The legality of their marriage is another issue. The difference in class is about everything in this era. If a woman has a lower class cannot legally conduct marriage with a man in a higher position even they are in love together. This is also true for Mr. Rochester and Jane. He expresses this fact while whispering in front of himself. He says, I know god, society, and world curse me for my doing but I refuse their demands. His strong love makes him justify his marriage and he wants to do this marriage even it is shown by society as a false marriage. Interestingly, he before thinks what marriage will do for them, he thinks about the blame of society, god and world. Despite his deep love for Jane he still stays a selfish person (Bronte.2003,P299).Regarding the marriage between Mr. Rochester and Jane, James Phillips who is a critic, comments on this marriage, says, Mr. Rochester wants to commit marriage with Jane because he loves her a lot and wants through their marriage being two equal couples, and he does not meet any interest in their marriage just it is for love (Phillips, 2008, p. 203).clearly, this argument ignores the influence of revelation of the first marriage Mr. Rochester already did with Bertha, and does not determine how difficult this will be on Jane . While this marriage cannot be concealed forever and probably someday comes out. By not informing Jane about this marriage, he again places his desires ahead of Jane.

The crime of being married to two women at the same time was severe (Perkin, 1989, p. 12). Mr. Rochester does not take this fact into his account instead he proposes to Jane, while he legally has responsibility for Bertha as his first wife. Despite putting himself in danger, he will also involve Jane into danger if his first marriage comes out. He does all this without asking her agreement. Jane will also wait a severe pain and she will be isolated from society in case of coming out Bertha's marriage. Furthermore, it will be difficult for her to obtain once again a position like governess position. Religiously, this marriage is a kind of shame, and she holds religious beliefs, therefore, it would hurt her more. But Mr. Rochester does not consider these things when he proposes to Jane.

Mr. Rochester's annoying act continues even after their engagement when he tries to leave impact on her financially. He wants to show his nobility through spending a lot of money on expensive clothes for Jane. Seemingly, Jane gets frustrated and considers

spending that money on extravagant things is a stupid act and she does not like it (Bronte.2003, P.313). Despite change in the dynamics between Jane and Mr. Rochester, but still holding power matters for Mr. Rochester. Jane gets freaked out and unhappy with this side of Mr. Rochester intending to play with Jane .Jane is aware of this manner. Knowingly, she feels he treats her like an unemotional person and he decides in buying things for Jane without considering Jane's opinion, he just follows what he wants. Kate Washington argues that Jane's disapproval to accept Mr. Rochester buy her fancy dress is essential, because she knows dressing fancy dress classifies her as a mistress or prostitute and it was a social sign for Victorian prostitutes (Washington. 1999, p. 5). In this point, economic tools are used to cast power over Jane by Mr. Rochester.

The reactions shown by Jane don't seem moving Mr. Rochester and he sees them non-valuable. He makes fun of Jane and her reactions and he considers Jane's behavior as little children's behaviors. This accusation reflects his carelessness about other's feelings. He laughs at her and says, oh, it is nice to see and listen to her! Is she real? Is she strong? I don't want to n exchange this pretty English girl for the majestic Turk's entire seraglio, big eyes as eyes of deer (Bronte.2003, p.314). Instead of replying to her with a smooth language he teases her and he does not show any sympathy to Jane. During his speech, he refers to Jane by using pronouns like (her) and little English girl; he indirectly addresses Jane and sees her as any other women. Jane's concerns are about her future with Mr. Rochester, she wants to stop his power extension over her, therefore, she responds and reactions differ from previously obedient manners. Owing a secure status is the only concern she is worried about, because of that she puts in front of herself as her first priority.

Overlapping in power takes place in Jane's interest during their engagement. Specifically, she monitors his romantic intendancy and using them in freaking and promoting him. Janet H. Freeman, describes their early engagement and writes, Jane is more enjoying these days and happy. She refers to their conversations at night and the intelligent language she consumes while talking to Mr. Rochester, she uses art of language to cast her authority over him. Her speech each time leaves a strong impact on Mr. Rochester. Women's insecurity in Victorian era is an effective motive stands behind

using such as language, because their lack of power left them just this method to receive some partial power. In case of Jane, this insecurity is clearly felt, and for her, founding a firm security concerns her lot and it is a strong motive for her (Bronte.2003, P.695). In one scene when Mr. Rochester sexually approaches Jane and tapping her, at this time he is accused and distracted at the same time by Jane when she asks whom he is going to marry because, “I had no intention of dying with him – he might depend on that” (Bronte.2003, P.319). These words come out from Jane’s mouth, ironically aiming at devastating and confusing Mr. Rochester and she feels this result of insult on Mr. Rochester’s side. But still Bertha’s marriage is the worst thing restricting Jane’s power, and if it comes into public it may turn into a shame marriage, so no matter how much Jane is skillful in using her language to tease Mr. Rochester but he still holds a powerful position over Jane.

As an expected event, when the secret of his previous marriage comes into public, Mr. Rochester gets too terrified and he appeals Jane not to leave her. Jane’s decision for leaving him results from her moral values she holds which seem more potential than her feelings and her wishes to delight Mr. Rochester. When Mr. Rochester knows Jane’s decision for leaving, he starts briefing Jane about his marriage with Bertha, he wants to satisfy Jane not to leave and make her be sympathetic with him. Mr. Rochester says; look at my whole terrible life when you are not here anymore (Bronte.2003, P.368). It appears that Jane’s leaving will have a strong impact on his life. In the phrase above, he just talks about his life. He is more concerned about his happiness and his fear of sadness he will have without Jane. He keeps talking like that unaware of the fact the one suffers more will be Jane because she does not financially and socially have anyone to count on , so she is the one who will be more lonely than him. In general, he is trying to degrade her decision and making her from her decision. He has a selfish characteristic because in his speech he does not try generalizing things but instead he ties them to only one figure, for instance, he is supposed to talk about the suffer of both but he just takes his pain and sadness into his account and not any one’s pain. He believes, now it is Jane’s responsibility to protect him and take him out from this tough situation.

Seemingly, holding the idea that Jane is a responsible person who can rescue him looks intentionally putting sins upon her. Susan V. Scaff argues that Mr. Rochester reminds us of two strong conceptions about women, first the woman who is helpful in changing man's manners or behaviors as the virgin marry; and the second the woman who functions to convince men's desires, the biblical Eve (Rogers,, 2004, p. 113). More often, despite he offers Jane to live with him as his mistress and but it is against her morals, but at the same time he thinks she is the only one able to help him out in this burden. He tells Jane that you accuse me to live miserable and to die condemned (Bronte.2003, p.308). In his mind he has created a view that Jane is his rescuer. Notably, he thinks Jane is holding the same power as a Jesus Christ where both can rescues people in difficulties. However, probably his way of picturing Jane in the first place may lead him into his sinfulness. Unaware about the fact he is the one entirely wanted to ruin and humiliate Jane. On purpose he is sharpening his knife on Jane, refusing his responsibility for his mistakes remarkably indicates his intention to invoke Jane's pity to change her mind and stay with him.

Loss of patience pushes Mr. Rochester up to violence as the last alternative to threaten Jane to review her decision and respond to Mr. Rochester's wish. Apparently, Mr. Rochester's attempted threat can be counted as his first threat since she entered Thorn field, because he was totally able to control her easily and no need to use threat against her, on her side, she was totally obedient to his orders. He holds Jane's hand and says she seems as a weak reed in my hands. His utterance implies Mr. Rochester's annoyance of Jane's decision, threatening Jane that how much she is weak and considering her like a reed which could be bent and broken by hands easily. However, he struggles for change in Jane, but when he addresses Jane he does not directly address Jane but instead he depersonalizes Jane and takes into use a pronoun like (her). He looks at her as an object for his entertainment not as his beloved one (Bronte.2003, P.370). Mr. Rochester was only a physical control over Jane; he could not succeed in controlling her spiritually. Even though Mr. Rochester observes easiness of controlling Body with violence but realizes also difficulty to overcome her soul with violence, while Mr. Rochester wishes to have control of both.

Finally, Jane sticks to her decision for leaving Mr. Rochester. Her insistence empties all attempt already carried out by Mr. Rochester. Despite she leaves him but his words leave impact on her because of her true love for him and the remaining influence in quality of power between them since its start. Different from Mr. Rochester in her departure she thinks she has hurt him with her departure which contradicts Mr. Rochester reaction when first hears Jane's decision he immediately puts his sadness in first place without caring about Jane's. Jane mentions that "I had injured, wounded, left my master" (Bronte.2003,P.374).The word "injured" and "wounded" determine how much Jane feels responsible towards Mr. Rochester despite his betrayal by not disclosing his first marriage. Her sympathy for Mr. Rochester and expressing hatred at herself do not turn her back to first line but rather keeps following her waves.

Her escape from Thorn field approximately signals out her independence and a new chapter in Jane's life, because she survives from the pressures and suffering she received from Mr. Rochester. Apparently, this enjoyment of freedom does not last a lot when she is asked for marriage by St. John. St John who is a religious man suggests his marriage proposal to Jane while wanting her to go with him in his set out journey he says, "You shall be mine" (Bronte.2003, P.466). Jane at once refuses his proposal because of his determinations to control Jane. Talia Schaffer argues the marriage proposal by St. John, she says, his companionship proposal is different, it does not take up romantic love or economic interest. St. John claims his marriage with Jane is part of god's will, it is god who wants them to get married together. Both Mr. Rochester and St. John are similar in that manner both want to control Jane but using different tools. Jane explicitly responds to St John, she says she can accompany him in his journey but she cannot marry him. Her awareness about her freedom makes Jane to be straight in her answer to St. John (Bronte.2003, P.476).Her refusal reply to St. John creates a different atmosphere for Jane that coincides with her receiving money from his uncle and she financially becomes more independent. Despite her freedom both socially and economically she returns to Thorn field.

3.3 Jane's Return to Thorn Field and Different Interpretations

Jane's return to Thorn field causes controversy between Scholars. For instance, Ruth Bernard Yeazell argues her return to Mr. Rochester, he considers her return odd and they suggest Jane should develop herself more before deciding to go back, they justify their argument with the fact that Jane has her full happiness which has resulted from that, she is not socially alone but she owns her family and economically she has now a stable economy (Yeazell, 1974, p. 128). Her return starts from an echoing voice that she constantly has in her head. While, it happened to Mr. Rochester to call her name at the moment she is hearing the voice. Her discomfort with St. John especially after his marriage proposal affects Jane more emotionally, and her intencancies to have news about Mr. Rochester are all factors to make Jane to reunite with Mr. Rochester (Bronte.2003, P.462).

Jane's return suggests different interpretation, an interpretation argues that her return occurs when Mr. Rochester is suffering from disabilities and Jane is economically independent, this incident gathers both together and makes them two equal partners. Washington argues Jane's economic independence as a reverse point in novel's gender relations (Washington, 1998, p. 1). For a woman like Jane who financially is independent, according to the law marriage at that time whatever she has from property goes to Mr. Rochester. Despite the fact this does not decrease her social class, but it also does not consider her equal to him too at the same time. Furthermore, a woman such as Jane who is more about her economic independence since the first chapter of the novel and till the end, but now agreeing to hand her all property over to a man means Mr. Rochester's future control over Jane. Phillips regarding Jane's marriage with Mr. Rochester and Mr. Rochester's disabilities, she argues that Mr. Rochester's blindness is not important to the equality they are about to meet in their marriage (Phillips.2008, p.209). Mr. Rochester's disabilities re-shape the concept of power between Jane and Mr. Rochester but it does not lead into equalization of both. By being her husband's eyes, sounds a level of power upon him. Indeed, after she marries him as his wife she also takes the role of nurse too. Obviously, taking role of nurse suggests a submissive role when Jane has to take care of Mr. Rochester's physical demands.

The equal balance of power takes its real position while approaching the finale chapter in which Mr. Rochester has totally lost everything such as Jane, Thorn field and with his loss of blindness. All these losses cause change in Mr. Rochester's behaviors into simpler person. While on Jane's side, now she enjoys her real freedom as she has been able to create a style of life quite different from that in Thorn field and from her role as governess of her master's daughter. Despite the fact she returns to Mr. Rochester but at the same time she does not lose her confidence. While she is with Mr. Rochester again, she is at the position of power, when they want to go somewhere she decides when they should go. For Mr. Rochester Jane's return is more surprising and making him so happy because he is in a situation he finds no one to help him. The reunion concluded with their marriage. Mr. Rochester offers a new marriage proposal different from the first proposal; it is different from the first marriage in that sense the language he uses softer and truer from the first marriage where he violently wants to marry Jane by telling "I call you as my future wife". While first Jane suggests Mr. Rochester friendship but he does not agree with suggestion instead he says I want to have a wife and "I would at least prefer her I like best. Jane, will you be my wife? (Bronte.2003, p.515). Apparently, this request appears truer and determines the real love Mr. Rochester is having for Jane. He admits his true love for Jane peacefully rather than forcing her by power to marry him.

The motive of power shapes the relationship between Mr. Rochester and Jane. During her life with aunt and her stay in Lowood Jane was more concerned about her freedom either economically and socially. Her real struggle starts when she comes to Thorn field and encounters her master Mr. Rochester, despite the challenging situation in Thorn field and the commanding behavior Mr. Rochester followed in his dealing with Jane, they fell in love with each other. Being a governess for Jane at first meant a lot of things, she saw governess as a path to receive better position and ruin the conventional stereotype about women that forced them to stay at home and only do household. Jane and Mr. Rochester two characters with two different characteristics and different backgrounds develop their relationship from the very beginning of Jane's entrance into Thorn field. Marriage did not have any position in this relationship because of the difference in their status and on her side one thing Jane had not thought about her

marriage and she was more concerned about her independence. True love was reflected in Jane's relationship while Mr. Rochester fell deep in how to control and have over Jane. Jane's obedience as clarified was not meant to offer power but, in contrast aiming at pleasing Mr. Rochester while Mr. Rochester just wanted to manipulate this love. Mr. Rochester's involvement into another marriage paved way for Jane to clearly express out herself and be at position of taking decision, which was odd for women at that time. Their separation gave the two a good chance to review their past relationship especially Mr. Rochester, after what happened to him such as losing Jane , Thorn field and his blindness he became more humble and a great change was seen in his behavior. Her true love for Mr. Rochester in her mind pushed Jane back to Mr. Rochester. Returning to Mr. Rochester happened at the time when Jane was standing at her strong position economically and socially and Mr. Rochester at his weakest position. But finally power of love comes in and leads them into their real marriage.

4. CONCLUSION

The central point of the two novels concentrates on the different social life and class inequality between the men and women who live in the Victorian society. These differences of social class are reflected on Jane's relationship with her master, especially in Jane's attitudes and her way of responding to Mr. Rochester's requests. In a scene Jane and Mr. Rochester are sitting together by the fire, Mr. Rochester demands Jane to talk, when she is asked this request Jane meets herself in a situation that she can't not neither answer nor depart the room, because she considers him as her employer or master. Again this difference causes Jane to do nothing when Mr. Rochester is flirting with Blanche in front of Jane. Even when Jane complains about his bad treatment which Jane calls it a machine without feelings, it only serves what Mr. Rochester has planned in pushing up Jane to that level of explosion. Ignoring the different social and class inequality in Victorian era is inevitably impossible. This fact is clearly reflected in the relationship between characters in both novels. If we look at the nature of relationship between Jane and Mr. Rochester, the dynamics of power are formed on basis of these differences. Particularly, at first, the level of relationship they take on is employee-employer and it is not a simple relationship of two equals who are members of the same society.

Men's power over women before marriage and after marriage is an issue both novels dealing with. Both novels deal with the fact that male characters are not fully committed to marriage and they want women just to please themselves. There was a common view the Victorian society held, especially men, they were looking at women as an object. Lydia and Wickham involve in a relationship even they are not ready to commit marriage, what Wickham wants his self-service pleasure of sex. He is not a successful person in his marriage with Lydia and he cannot build a foundation for their marriage. The same scene can be seen in case of Jane with Mr. Rochester when he wants to

manipulate and ruin Jane because of existence of class differences between Jane and Mr. Rochester.

Morgan talks about women issues in the Victorian era, he argues that the main issue women faced was the way men were looking at them as (angle in the house) and women were excepted from any public activity especially politics (Morgan, 2007, p. 12). This inequality between men and women in their rights gave women tools to write and express themselves through writing. Charlotte Bronte realizes this fact and she suffers from this bad situation women experiencing. In *Jane Eyre*, she truly displays how social class difference and gender are in effect in shaping the relationship between two couples. Charlotte describes that despite existence of love between Mr. Rochester and Jane but still class sits in a strong a position and plays its effective role. Charlotte sheds light on the treatment Jane receives from Mr. Rochester and the language who he intends to control Jane with.

Samekto argues that In *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte Bronte has set up some feminism ideas. (Samekto, 1998, p. 88) Samekto discusses that Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* covers the real issues were creating difficulties for women like; religion, class, gender and moral. Charlotte uses Jane to challenge all these stereotype exist in society against women, for instance, they were considered useless and unable to fulfill anything except house holding and raising children. Charlotte evidences that women are human beings like men. She gives a role in her novel to Jane just to prove that females are able to work even outside of homes and to eliminate all the bad views society holds towards women. Charlotte wants through Jane to send out a message telling that women can work everywhere and whatever the risk is, woman can be a politician and be a critic. We can say this new face shows out when Jane decides as an independent woman to follow her dream in being a governess. Jane sends out a message that woman is not a doll anymore being played with but a creature has capacity to decide on how to live and act in her life.

Marriage in *Jane Eyre* passes the traditional expectations, it is based on a true love between Mr. Rochester and Jane Eyre and it ties them tightly together. Of course, this new view held by Mr. Rochester and Jane is the result of their struggles with norms of society along the entire novel. In spite of social class differences between Jane and Mr.

Rochester, Mr. Rochester as a master and Jane as a governess, but his love for Jane pushes him up to propose Jane for marriage. In fact the Victorian society was against this marriage but despite that he stood up for himself and went against society's wishes. The love between them reunites them after their separation and they found their marriage based on true love as two equal partners, not taking any financial interest and class difference into considerations. Charlotte supports this marriage in which couples agree without any oppression and subordination from any side and she sees it as the most successful marriage. After their marriage Jane becomes Mr. Rochester's eye husband and his nurse and also an economic supporter of the family. Therefore, all these signs point out to one important point is that women's capacity is unlimited, if they are allowed or given opportunity, they can show their ability and operate their ability in different fields. Jane could be a model for the rest of women to be looked at, even she is married, but her marriage is not restricting her ability from working outside and supporting her family. All Jane attempts to obtain is her independence; because she knows the absence of independence paralyzes women.

Problems women had in society led many writers to write and discuss these issues. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen talks clearly about meaning of marriage to women as a tool helping them secure their futures. Jane Austen shows the structures marriage had been based on at that time. Different marriages take place in *Pride and Prejudice* and behind each marriage there is a reason for conducting this marriage. In the eighteenth and nineteenth century companionate marriage increased, people preferred it more. In this marriage couples are legally married and responsible for each other and none of the party has a kind of economic claim on other. Obviously, in *Pride and Prejudice* this style of marriage has been clarified but in varying degrees. Jane Austen invokes two themes regarding the companion marriages, first, the equality of souls and secondly the growth of individual. Talking about the equality of souls, it is not only a theme used in eighteenth or nineteenth century novels but it can be found even in modern novels. For Daniel Defoe, the equality of soul's needs two people committed to each other and can match their desires and their attempts to one another. The unity of souls or equality may mean someone sacrifices his own desires just to unite with someone else on basis of a relationship which ties them. The second theme the novel

deals with an idea of the rise of the individual (Defoe, 1840, p. 327) Perkin argues marriage between the couples of different social classes and, believes it was a turning point in people's social life in nineteenth century (Perkin, 1989, p. 61).The novel concentrates on the rise of individual, growing out from obscurity and poverty and into difference and value. Stone points out that there is a strong desire and interest in self, and search for knowing the uniqueness of the individuals (Stone, 1995, p. 225) .Clearly, this strong desire in self never had been seen before as it was in eighteenth and nineteenth century, all focus was lying down on the development of the person and the personal autonomy.

In her work Jane Austen specifically suggests that if couples conduct marriage as equal souls, they will have more opportunity to complete each other as individuals that is why, she refers to this marriage as the most favorable marriage. She thinks this marriage helps in setting up a strong foundation two individuals can grow on together. Jane Austen can be considered legendary for her times, because in her works she finds different marriages which pass the conventional marriages and the traditional ideas about marriages. In the marriages she talks about there are couples marry just because financial interest and not for the equality of souls, and at the same time there are couples marry not for sake of economic interest but just for sake of love. In *pride and prejudice* we have example of Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet, their marriage is the spoiled one because they build their marriage on a weak basis, therefore instead of happiness and enjoyment from their marriage they suffer from their marriages. While we have Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy, their marriage is a successful one because they form a foundation for their marriage and on that strong foundation they grow together and they make their marriage a source for their happiness.

Pride and prejudice sheds light on motives women have in deciding who they should marry with, depending on their personal desires. In *pride and prejudice* choosing is the key, because choosing represents the individual understanding and motivations for marriage; it could be a sexual pleasure or committed marriage. *Pride and prejudice* shows these reasons which stand behind conducting any marriage. By closely investigating marriages in *pride and prejudice*, Austen wants to say that the rate of

success in any marriage increases if it has a formative foundation. Marriage can work as a tie in connecting two souls together if the starting point makes the final point clear.

REFERENCES

- Austen, J.**, (2007). *Pride and Prejudice*, New York: Vintage Books.
- Austen, J.**, (1993). *Jane Austen*, London: Aurum.
- Brontë, Charlotte**, (2003). *Jane Eyre*, New York: Scholastic Inc.
- Brooke, C.N.L.**,(1999). *Jane Austen: illusion and reality*, Woodbridge, Suffolk: D.S. Brewer.
- Calder, J.**,(1977). *The Victorian Home*, London: Batsford
- Defoe,D. &Hazlitt.W.**,(1840).*The Works of Daniel de Foe, with a memoir of his life and writings by William Hazlitt*, London: J. Clements.
- Ellis, S.S.**,(1839). *The women of England: their social duties, and domestic habits*, New-York: D. Appleton & Co.
- Godfrey, E.**, (2005). *Jane Eyre, from Governess to Girl Bride*,SEL Studies in English Literature 1500-1900, 45(4), 853–871.
- Grylls, R.G.**,(1949). *Emancipation of Women*, London: Sylvan Press
- Hammerton.A.J.**,(1990).*Victorian Marriage and the Law of Matrimonial Cruelty*.Victorian Studies.
- James, H.R.**,(1932). *Mary Wollstonecraft; a sketch*, London: Oxford University Press.
- Julien, H.**,(2007). *School Novels, Women's Work, and Maternal Vocationalism*,NWSA Journal.
- Klein, V.**, (1949).“*The Emancipation of Women: Its Motives and Achievements*”, London: Sylvan Press
- Langland, E.**,(1992). Nobody's Angels: Domestic Ideology and Middle-Class Women in the Victorian Novel. *PMLA*, 107(2), 290.

- Lauber, J.,**(1993). *Jane Austen*, New York: Twayne.
- Levine, P.,** (1994). *Victorian Feminism: 1850-1900*, Gainesville, Fla. u.a.: Univ. Press of Florida.
- Maltz, D.N. & Borker, R.A.,**(1982). *A cultural approach to male–female miscommunication*, Language and social identity. 196–216.
- McDowall, D.,**(1989). “*An illustrated history of Britain*”, Harlow: Longman.
- Morgan, S.,** (2007). *A Victorian woman's place: public culture in the nineteenth century*, London: Tauris Academic Studies.
- Newman, B. (Ed.)**. (1996). *Jane Eyre, Charlotte Bronte, Case Studies in Contemporary Criticism*, Bedford Books of St: Martain’s Press.
- Paxman, J.,** (1999). *The English: a portrait of a people*, London: Penguin.
- Perkin, J.,**(1989). *Women and marriage in nineteenth-century England*, London: Routledge.
- Peterson, M.J.,**(1989). *Family, love, and work in the lives of Victorian gentlewomen*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Phillips, J.,** (2008). *Marriage in Jane Eyre: from Contract to Conversation*. *Brontë Stud. Brontë Studies*, 33(3), 203–217
- Poovey, Marry,** (1993). *Jane Eyre and the Governess of Nineteenth-Century Britain*, D. long Hoeveler & B. Lau, eds. *Approaches to Teaching Jane Eyre*, New York: The Modern Language Association of America.
- Rogers, S.,**(2004). *Emma at Box Hill: A Very Questionable Day of Pleasure*, *Persuasions on- Line*, 25(1).
- Samekto,**(1998). *Ikhtisar Sejarah Kesusastraan Inggris*, Jakarta: Daya Widya.
- Schaffer, T.,**(2010). “*Re-familiarizing Victorian Marriage*,” *Australasian Journal of Victorian Studies*, 15(2).
- Showalter, E.,**(1999). *A literature of their own: British women novelist from Brontë to Lessing*, Princeton: University Press.

- Soldon, N.C.**,(1978). *Women in British trade unions*, Dublin: Gill and Macmillan.
- Stone, L.**, (1995). *The family, sex and marriage in England: 1500-1800*, New York: Harper & Row.
- Tannen, D.**,(1993). *Gender and conversational interaction*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Thaden,B. Z.** (2001). *Student Companion to Charlotte & Emily Bronte*, Greenwood Press.
- Thompson, F.M.L.**, (1988). *The Rise of respectable society: a social history of Victorian Britain*, London: Fontana Press
- Tyson, N.J.**,(1991). *Altar to Attics: The State of Matrimony in Brontë's Jane Eyre.*" *The Aching Hearth: Family Violence in Life and Literature*,Contemporary sociology.
- Washington, K. & E.**, (1999).*Feminism in Brontë's Jane Eyre and its Film Versions.*" In B. T. Lupack, ed. *Nineteenth-Century Women at the Movies: Adapting Classic Women's Fiction to Film*.BowlingGreen: Bowling Green State UP.
- Washington, K.**,(1998). "Rochester's Mistresses: Marriage, Sex, and Economic Exchange in Jane Eyre",Michigan Feminist Studies, 12.
- Watts, R.**, (2008). *Educating Women: Schooling and Identity in England and France 1800-1867* by Christina de Bellaigue,Victorian Studies, 51(1), 185–186.
- Yalom, M.**, (2001).*A history of the wife*, New York, NY: HarperCollins.
- Yeazell, R.B.**,(1974). *More True Than Real: Jane Eyre's "Mysterious Summons"*,Nineteenth-Century Fiction, 29(2), 127–143.
- Young, A.**,(2007). *Ladies and Professionalism: The Evolution of the Idea of Work in the Queen*, 1861-1900. Victorian Periodicals Review, 40(3), 189–215.

RESUME



Name Surname: AmjadAzam Mohammed

Place and Date of Birth: 27/January 1990

E-Mail: amjadazam90@gmail.com

EDUCATION:

□ **Bachelor:** 2013, Sulaimani University, College of Education-Kalar, English Department

□ **Master:** 2016, Istanbul Aydin University, English Language, English Language and Literature Program

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE AND REWARDS

PUBLICATIONS/PRESENTATIONS ON THE THESIS:

Mohammed, AmjadAzam (2016). Women's Status in the Victorian Age: Marriage in Jane Eyre and Pride and Prejudice