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THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION ON PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY AS REFLECTED IN JANE AUSTEN'S SENSE AND SENSIBILITY

A THESIS



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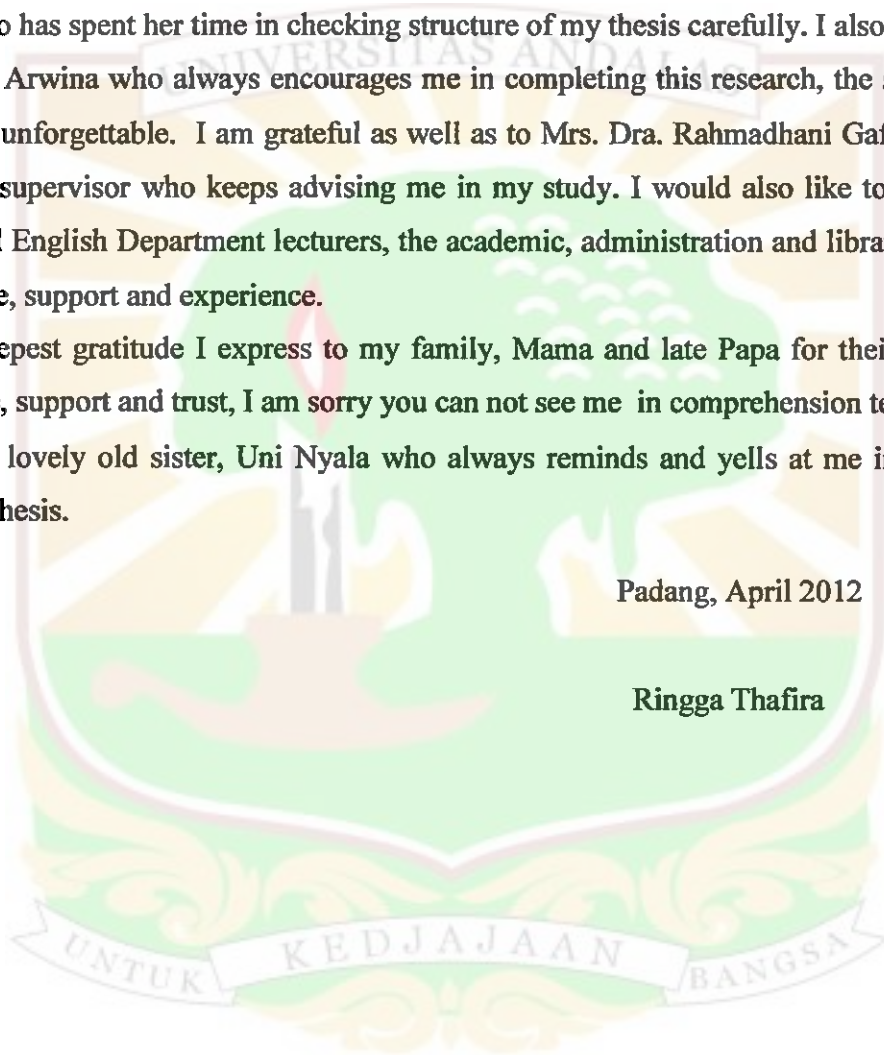


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Research

In making literary works, author often shows his or her messages implicitly or explicitly. What is going on in society is often described in literary works, and the author uses figurative language to make his or her literary works beautiful and interesting to read. Literature is an expression of society (De Bonald in Wellek 110). This means that society is notched in literary works, nevertheless literary works do not totally reflect a society and its condition. The author often puts some aspects of life in his or her literary works which are appropriate with his or her purpose. Those are often related to real life especially to social condition, so the authors use historical events that coherence in the past, because language and society are intertwined. The event occurred at that time is told to the society by literary way, instead of the society realize with the condition and language as the carrier. In conducting this research, the writer chooses Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austen. The novel described the late eighteenth century where social classes were held.

England in the eighteenth century, had certain characteristics, which was influenced by the coming of Industrial Revolution because at that time people read the books that had been printed by machines. The era of modernism such using machine in producing goods had been established. Beside, the land ownership also dominated the wealthy. People at this time, "one of the most important privileges of 18th century

society was land ownership (Brainard, 2005)". As a custom, landownership was a social status in community. The wealthy, often taken a trip in their field or sometimes invite guests to walking around their land to show their property. Having large field meant owning great capability in earning money.

Nobility as monarchy system was regarded as pride in society, complemented by condition of society in England that used servants to do many things, such as serving the guests in party or on visiting, opening the door for visitor or receiving goods and delivering messages and letter. The using of cart as transportation and coachman was a necessity of highly regarded family. These things in nobility capacity were such something adored because "the nobility were wealthy (Brainard, 2005)".

In the novel, Jane Austen showed there are two groups of different class live in London. The first is rich people and the other is poor people. The rich group is described as smart and educated people that can express their feeling to poor people; the poor group consists of people who survive by small amount of money and refrain their feelings from other people's insult. The most important thing is that, the novel gives a description of English society in term and condition where status and money govern.

This novel is chosen because of its relation with The Industrial Revolution in the 18th century. wherein modernism becomes an influence in England. One of the victims are women. This novel tells about two daughters of a family who face a complex problem, starting from wealth up to match making problems. Because of previous reasons, the writer makes an analysis about "The Impacts of Social Stratification on Patriarchal Society on Women as Reflected in Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility". In the novel, the writer finds some social class problems that make women oppressed by

1.3. Objective of the Research

The objective of this research is to analyze the impact of social stratification where status and money govern the Dashwood family, especially Elinor and Marianne and then how they face the problems. Because the Dashwood family have much money and live in high status previously, Elinor and Marianne get shocked when they have to live with small amount of money, just some hundreds pounds a year. Then, their position as women in society are not considered as people who are appropriate to receive heritage. They are alienated by law.

1.4. Scope of the Research

In general, the discussions in this thesis are decided into two:

1. The impacts of social stratification in Sense and Sensibility
2. The impacts of patriarchal society toward the Dashwood Family in Sense and Sensibility
3. How society treat women in Sense and Sensibility

1.5. The Review of Previous Studies

In conducting the research, the writer has found other researchers who also analyze the same novel. Rodger L. Jackson writes an analysis entitled “The Sense and Sensibility of Betrayal: Discovering the Meaning of Treachery through Jane Austen” that is reviewed in his journal on 2000. Jackson who is the student of The Richard

Stockton College of New Jersey focused on the psychological aspects; on the trust that is betrayed. First, Mrs. Dashwood trusts Mr. John Dashwood to provide for her and their daughters needs, but the facts, he does not. When Mr. Dashwood passes away, Mrs. Dashwood does not get what she is suppose to have. The second one is that Elinor trusts Colonel Brandon with Marianne's happiness in marriage. Unfortunately, Marianne refuses to marry Colonel Brandon, because he is too old and then meets Willoughby. The last is that Marianne trusts Willoughby with her future happiness in marriage, but finally Marianne feels crestfallen, because Willoughby marries another woman, who is rich. (2000) The most important is the violation of trust makes people sorrow and feels abandoned. As reported in the journal the violation of trust not only hurts the feeling but also influences people life.

Then, the second research is "The Good Marriage in Jane Austen's Novels" by Dr. Ronald W. Richardson, discusses about "What makes for a good marriage?". He says there are two words that become the formula of this question, "Yes dear.". Richardson, tries to discover what make good for marriage and he concludes that Jane Austen possible said "good people make good marriages" (Richardson 1). This statement differs from Richardson colleagues, "they focus most often on certain communication skills and interactive processes that are indeed good building blocks for good relationships" (Richardson 2), but Richardson interested in other aspect. He is interested in the nature of character that use communication skills as tools. Richardson uses Freud theory, " Anything that sounds "moral" could represent an empowerment of Freud's dreaded superego that could oppress and torture people with their inadequacies, leading inevitably to various neurotic and psychotic tendencies, and other negative

qualities” (2). Richardson finds each of the Dashwood women had their own anxious, emotional reactions to the selfish behavior of Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood. “Elinor’s maturity helped them to keep from acting out their reactions” (6), Elinor can handle her feelings when she knows that her love, Edward Ferrars engage with other girl, Lucy Steele. (2010)

Beside two articles above, the other study about Sense and Sensibility is by Rahmeinil in 1998 writes an ungraduate thesis of English Department; Andalas University entitled “The Emotional Control in Adolence and Adulthood as Seen in Jane Austen’s Sense and Sensibility”. She writes the importance of controlling emotions in Austen’s novel, being controlled in emotions will make us get different result. Rahmeinil discusses about emotions control between characters, because Rahmaeinil who uses psychology of literature as her approach says that “the emotional condition will determine someone mature or not”. (1998)

1.6. Theoretical Framework

Literature is creation of human and the human live in society, so literary works and society is connected. “All literature, however fantastic or mystical in content, is animated by a profound social concern, and this is true of even the most flagrant nihilistic work” (Glickerberg in Endraswara 77). It means that the author describes the social facts and events by their way and perspective. Despite of his or her literary works contain fiction or reality, the author will adopt one side of society In this research, the writer wants to analyze Sense and Sensibility by using Sociology of Literature. This theory is constructed from Sociology, whereas “Sociology is essentially the scientific,

objective study of man in society, the study of social institutions and social processes; it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists. (Swingewood and Diane Laurenson 11) Based on sociology, woman is considered as a part of class system that must be acknowledged by society. Their existence must be appreciated either by men or women. Sociology of literature is context oriented approach, which can not be separated from the situation when literary works were created or produced. In making literary works the author often but not always, influenced by the condition. These influences contain ideas, opinion, political system, economic and social condition. In the process of literary works writing, occasionally the author inserts moral and social values, but in other occasion the author persuade the reader to follow the author's consideration. The writer applies mimetic criticism, because "mimetic criticism views the literary work as an imitation, or reflection, or representation of the world and human life, and the primary criterion applied to a work is the "truth" of its representation to the subject matter that it represents, or should represent." (Abrams 51) The authors tell story which reflect a condition which represent society, where the author engraft moral and social values. Sense and Sensibility is a reflection which represents England condition's in the late of eighteenth and early of nineteenth century in social aspect, this not too far different with the social condition around Jane Austen.

In the novel, the writer sees the social condition that is fragmented. It draws the social condition in the late of the 18th century where Jane Austen lived. She describes the effects of society system to English society, where social status govern. Because of that, the writer relate the social condition with the main character in the text or novel. In

the society, power is determined by money and social status, so that one's class is determined largely by: 1) occupation, 2) education and qualification, 3) income, personal, householder and per capita, 4) Wealth or net worth including the ownership of land, property, means of production. ([Http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com](http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com)) The factors above give an image about the social condition on England in the late of eighteenth century, where social status was very important. People respected other by discerning their status, not because of their kindness or hospitality but because of what they have. The society determined person in material matter.

Base on the condition in the Sense and Sensibility, the writer take the Sociology of Literature by Alan Swingewood and Diane Laurenson: "On this view literature is a direct reflection of various facets of social structure, family relationships, class conflict, and possibly divorce trends and population composition."(13). In this part sociology of literature describes the condition the novel intends, it is the social condition, law or believe among society. In this research, the social status orientation gives the effect to women not in some aspect but almost in all aspect. The society requires them to think materialistically. Societies unconsciously and consciously shape people to act in physical context. It is caused by the development of human mind and civilization. People do not realize that their perspectives are influenced by hedonism. Male centre in society and social class system started to settle in England since the Industrial Revolution. The era of modernism changed outdoor production become indoor production. Women, before this era, worked outdoor doing productive activities. But then since the industrialization, the activities moved indoor, people skill is replaced by machine. The society form this perspective (social status and society system), because

of having mutual interest. Before Industrial Revolution people use feudalism and the male centre system in society did not influence broadly, therefore women could earn money from outdoor works, then when they could not earn money anymore, their status decreased.

Beside a sociology theory above, there are also two more approaches by Swingewood and Diane Laurenson. First is “The second approach to a literary sociology moves away from the emphasis on the work of literature itself to the production side, especially to the social situation of the writer”. (p 17) It means the literary works influence the society not only just become society condition explanation in production side. How the literary shape society habit or perspective in style and context. This happen in eighteenth century where write becomes a profession not a dependence anymore Then, the second is “A third perspective, one demanding a high level of skills, attempts to trace the ways in which a work of literature is actually received by a particular society at a specific historical moment. (P 21) This means how a perspective received by a certain society in intended period. It is such becomes soldier is the best way to be a hero in World War I.

The main point is “it is the task of the sociologist of literature to relate the experience of the writer’s imaginary characters and situations to the historical climate from which they derive. He has to transform the private equation of themes and stylistics means to social equations”.(Swingewood and Laurenson 14) It means that sociology of literature is to explain the condition of society through the characters and connect this to the society condition when the literary works were written or produced. The writer tries to apply opportunities and equality for women in most aspect. Women

comments, historical informations and other information that will be coherence and support this research.

1.7.2. Analyzing Data

The writer undergoes the research by analyzing the data using intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The writer reads intrinsic elements to comprehend the story, then finds some information and data that coherence to the story as supporting and contextual data, and it will be related to Sociology of Literature perspective.

1.7.3 Presenting the Result of Analysis

The writer tries to describe social condition that make women annoyed as the impact of society and class system and how they face the problems. The data are performed descriptively in form of analysis by finding evidences and occasions as a diversion in society. As the result of the analysis in form of description consists of quotations, citations, and some informations as guidance and explanation.

CHAPTER II

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF JANE AUSTEN'S SENSE AND SENSIBILITY

The preliminary analysis is used to describe the story to the readers. This contains some of elements of fiction that structured the novel, such theme, setting, characters and plot. These elements guide the reader to understand the novel generally and lead to the topic of the research. Sense and Sensibility is a romantic novel about two girls who are disappointed with their condition because they do not get inheritance as much as their wish, because as their custom, the inheritance runs only to brother, son or male relatives. Then the conflicts arise by their broken heart because they can not get their beloved men precisely, just because of the economic consideration, money.

2.1. Theme

Theme is a complex aspect of literature, one that requires very intentional thinking to discern, it is not likely to elicit the precritical response that the more palpable features do (Guerin 12). Theme is message between the line in a story as a whole. This will construct the reader's interpretation. In other word theme is the desire of the author which is intended to be understood by the reader that will be something be reminded of the reader. Theme can also be lessons to be concluded from the story or it can be a doctrine, this will be coherence with Abrams "Theme is sometimes used interchangeably with "motif," but the term is more usefully applied to a general concept or doctrine, whether implicit or asserted, which an imaginative work is designed to incorporate and make persuasive to the reader".(170) One of the themes of Sense and

Sensibility is women's lower position in social stratification as the impact of true custom. It talks about gender inequality and social status. Where women do not get husband as they wish or whom they are supposed to love. One of the characters is Elinor, who loves Edward Ferrars, her sister in law's brother and faces some problems that obstruct them, these problems come from Edward's family and Edward himself.

2.2. Characters

Abram says in A Glossary of Literary Terms that :

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action. The grounds in the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation. (32-33)

Most of stories have more than one characters. These characters consist of major and minor character, but some stories have two main or major characters. In this research, there are two major characters, they are Elinor and Marianne Dashwood. The rest are minor or supporting characters such, Henry and Mary Dashwood, John Dashwood, Margaret Dashwood, Edward and Fanny Ferrars, Mrs. Ferrars, Sir John Middleton, Colonel Brandon, William Willoughby.



2.2.2. Marianne Dashwood

As adolescent, Marianne has a great sensibility. She was seventeen years old and cheerful. Marianne likes playing piano, because of her great sensibility she is pettishly. Marianne seems stubborn because she refuses Colonel Brandon, one of gentlemen who proposes her. Instead he is rich and can support the family of Dashwood. Marianne can not bear indignity from others often express herself spontaneously by saying fulmination or leaving that person. It seems imprudent, as described on the text:

Marianne's abilities were, in many respects, quite equal to Elinor's. She was sensible and clever; but eager in everything: her sorrows, her joys, could have no moderation. She was generous, amiable, interesting: she was everything but prudent.

The resemblance between her and her mother was strikingly great. (9)

Marianne as a teenager who is in her age of seventeen is unstable. Her emotion is her weakness. She is sensitive and pettishly. Marianne in the beginning of story is told as a girl who is mindless. She refuses the match between her and Colonel Brandon, which will support her family. She says that Colonel Brandon is too old for her and will be stricken with rheumatism.

2.2.3. Margaret Dashwood

Margaret is the youngest daughter in Dashwood family. Margaret is described as follow "Margaret, the other sister, was a good-humored, well-disposed girl; but as she had already imbibed a good deal of Marianne's romance, without having much of her sense, she did not, at thirteen, bid fair to equal her sisters at a more advanced period of life."(9). Margaret on her age has had education about love from her older sisters, she

also gives comment about Edward. Margaret quite is sad when they have to move out of the home. Margaret is simple, she is taught to be polite.

2.2.4. Mrs. Henry Dashwood

This woman is the Dashwood sisters mother. She is Henry last wife, she is quite shocked when left died by her husband, Mr. Henry Dashwood. She is impatient to leave Norland Park, because of the attitude of Mrs. John Dashwood. Mrs. Henry Dashwood is honorable woman. She holds her feelings when Mrs, John Dashwood comes without any notice, “but in HER mind there was a sense of honor so keen, a generosity so romantic, that any offence of the kind, by whomsoever given or received, was to her a source of immoveable disgust...” (Austen 9) from quotation above, it can be said that Mrs. Henry Dashwood has good manners, because of that she does not do anything wrong or rude to Mrs. John Dashwood, her daughter in law.

2.2.5. Mr. Henry Dashwood

Mr. Henry Dashwood is the head of Dashwood family. His description is not too much in the text because he dies in the beginning of the story. But most importantly he is responsible to his family. He knows that he can not inherit his heritance to Mrs. Henry Dashwood and family. Consequently he asks John, his son, to support his wife and family; John Dashwood step’s family. It can be seen:

Mr. Dashwood had wished for it more for the sake of his wife and daughters than for himself or his son;--but to his son, and his son's son, a child of four years old, it was secured, in such a way, as to leave to himself no power of providing for those who were most dear to him, and who most needed a

provision by any charge on the estate, or by any sale of its valuable woods.(Austen 8)

2.2.6. Mr. John Dashwood

Mr. John Dashwood is half brother of the Dashwood sisters. His mother is Henry Dashwood's first wife, she is died. Mr. Dashwood marries again and has three daughters from his second wife. Austen described him as follow :

He was not an ill-disposed young man, unless to be rather cold hearted and rather selfish is to be ill-disposed: but he was, in general, well respected; for he conducted himself with propriety in the discharge of his ordinary duties. Had he married a more amiable woman, he might have been made still more respectable than he was:--he might even have been made amiable himself; for he was very young when he married, and very fond of his wife. But Mrs. John Dashwood was a strong caricature of himself;-- more narrow-minded and selfish." (8-9)

All quotation above represents Mr. John Dashwood characteristics. The most important is that he is selfish, easily provoked. His decision can be modified by his wife's provocation easily. He is not liable, he does not fulfill his promise to his father and this influences his step family's life, whereas he is rich and wealth. John Dashwood does not feel pity to his step mother's family. He is not wise in determining condition. The future of Dashwood family actually on his hand but he does not care about it.

2.2.7. Mrs. John Dashwood or Fanny Ferrars

Fanny is Edward's young sister. She is tricky and impolite person. She provokes her husband's intention to share heritance to his step family. She has no respect to her mother in law. It can be seen from the illustration:

Mrs. John Dashwood did not at all approve of what her husband intended to do for his sisters. To take three thousand pounds from the fortune of their dear little boy would be impoverishing him to the most dreadful degree. She begged him to think again on the subject. How could he answer it to himself to rob his child, and his only child too, of so large a sum?. (10)

Fanny does many tricks to change her husband decision. A selfish woman is drawn from her attitude. Unfortunately the ambush that she makes does not working. It is the action by inviting Lucy Steele to make Elinor busy, but actually Lucy is engaged with Edward secretly. Fanny is greedy woman, an example of person who is under capitalism influence.

2.2.8. Edward Ferrars

Edward is a simple man. He always tries to fulfill his promises. Edward likes to do rural activities such horse riding. He does not approve with his mother and sister expectation to him, a parliament. "All his wishes centered in domestic comfort and the quiet of private life. Fortunately he had a younger brother who was more promising." (13)

Willoughby is a man who likes to fool woman's feelings. Some of his victims are Ms. Eliza Williams and Marianne Dashwood. Willoughby is an example of man who is materialistic who find rich girl as his support.

2.2.10 Lucy Steele

Lucy is the girl who is engaged with Edward discretely. She believes that Edward's mother will approve their relationship. Unfortunately Mrs. Ferrars does not approve her engagement. Even she is no longer invited by Mrs. Ferrars anymore. Lucy is quite materialistic. Because she leaves Edward and prefers Edward's brother, Robert, who is more profitable. Generally, Lucy is a nice girl as Sir John description to Dashwood's, "Lucy is monstrous pretty, and so good humoured and agreeable! The children are all hanging about her already, as if she was an old acquaintance." (63). She is cheerful and talkative, but what she does to Edward is ashamed.

2.2.11. Anne Steele

Anne Steele is Lucy Steele's older sister. She is not described a lot, but she has a role in giving information that Edward and Lucy are engaged discretely. "When their promised visit to the Park and consequent introduction to these young ladies took place, they found in the appearance of the eldest, who was nearly thirty, with a very plain and not a sensible face, nothing to admire" (63). Anne is an old maid, where she is almost thirty but has not married yet. This situation because Anne is not pretty.

Marianne. She knows there is something in Colonel Brandon's sight when seeing Marianne and realizes Brandon is still single.

2.2.15. Colonel Brandon

This gentleman really 'gentleman'. He is a military. His hobby not too far different with Sir John Middleton. He likes music and he stays in Delaford and has a house there. He is on thirty five years age. He is not as handsome as Willoughby. He is what he is. He is a worth husband for Marianne to domesticate her eager. He who helps Edward when expelled by his mother, and Brandon also adopts Eliza Williams, his former love daughter.

He was silent and grave. His appearance however was not displeasing, in spite of his being in the opinion of Marianne and Margaret an absolute old bachelor, for he was on the wrong side of five and thirty; but though his face was not handsome, his countenance was sensible, and his address was particularly gentlemanlike.(23)

2.3. Setting

"Setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of prose fiction, and it is relevant to discussions of other genres, too. The term 'g' "setting" denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops." (Klarer 25)

This story takes place in England in the end of eighteenth century. The starting location is Sussex, in the Norland Park, where the condition is gloomy because death of Mr. Henry Dashwood. Then changes to Barton Cottage where it is cheerful "but the tears

which recollection called forth as they entered the house were soon dried away.” (Austen 16) Barton Cottage brings new life for them because the society is comfortable. The setting here is not in one place, but some places, such London, Harley Street, Delaford, Cleveland and Combe Magna where Mrs. Smith stays. Austen shows many activities done in this room and it shows that they like to do social gathering.

2.4. Point of View

The story *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen use point of view or as third person as Klarer says;

The term point of view, or narrative perspective, characterizes the way in which a text presents persons, events, and settings. The subtleties of narrative perspectives developed parallel to the emergence of the novel and can be reduced to three basic positions: the action of a text is either mediated through an exterior, unspecified narrator (omniscient point of view), through a person involved in the action (first-person narration), or presented without additional commentary (figural narrative situation). (p 20)

Where the narrator is someone else, the narrator is not involved in the story, he just story telling. Then the narrator knows anything in every detail of story. Here, narrator do not involved in the story. The other point of view is first person point of view where the narrator involved as major or minor character. *Sense and Sensibility* using third person point of view as where narrator does not involved in the story and know anything in the story.

2.4. Plot

According to Abrams in A Glossary of Literary Terms (7th ed) "The plot (which Aristotle termed the *mythos*) in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects." (224). Plot is what happens in the story, how the story runs and plot has its own parts or sequences, starting from the beginning until the end.

An ideal traditional plot line encompasses the following four sequential levels: exposition—complication—climax or turning point—resolution. The exposition or presentation of the initial situation is disturbed by a complication or conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads to a climax, crisis, or turning point. The climax is followed by a resolution of the complication (French *denouement*), with which the text usually ends. (Klarer 15)

Exposition, in the literary works means the introduction of the story, where the characters live, condition of society. Then when the problems are raising, it will be the complication, after that the climax comes when the problems in the top. The problems is less and the resolution is coming, where characters get the problem solved, but sometimes the problems not end just disappear or hung. The story of Sense and Sensibility begins with the description of Dashwood family, the condition of Dashwood's estate which is large and the process of inheriting to Henry Dashwood from his uncle. Then Henry Dashwood dies and leaves three daughters, one wife and a son from his former marriage. Before he died, he asks his son, John Dashwood, to take care of his step mother and sisters. John Dashwood becomes the owner of the land,

woman, Miss Grey from a rich family. Marianne desperates, moreover when Brandon tells that Willoughby seduced Eliza Williams, his niece.

Then, Fanny Ferrars invites Steele sisters to her house to keep Elinor from Edward, whereas Lucy Steele has engaged with Edward. She does it because Fanny wants to match Edward with Miss Morton, the rich. Edward Ferrars, whose engagement with Lucy Steele is disapproved by his mother is crossed in receiving of heritance. Dashwood sisters go to Cleveland, there Marianne gets fever after walking in the middle of heavy rain. Here is the climax, because Marianne is dying of fever. Colonel Brandon sends words to Mrs. Henry Dashwood to go to Cleveland, because her daughter is ill. Beside that, Elinor becomes broken heart because of hear the married of Lucy Steele with Ferrar's, but actually it is misunderstanding the fact is Lucy Steele marry Robert Ferrars, not Edward Ferrars. Fortunately, Marianne can pass her serious situation. Slowly Marianne is getting better, then Willoughby comes and explains why he acts such strange in London and marries other woman. He tells that he is expeled by his aunty because of seducing Eliza Williams and if he wants to get heritance , he must marry that girl. Unfortunately Willoughby refuses to marry Eliza Williams.

Finally, as the resolution of the story Marianne opens her heart to Colonel Brandon. Elinor finally knows that Edward is marrying Lucy Steele is a misunderstanding. In fact it is Robert, Edward's brother who marries Lucy Steele. Then Edward comes to Elinor and states his love. Colonel Brandon helps Edward by giving him money two hundred pounds a year. Fortunately, Mrs. Ferrars finally approves Edward and Elinor to get married, although she prefers Edward marrying Miss Morton. Edward becomes her only son, because Robert makes her more angry by marrying Lucy

Steele. In the end, Colonel Brandon marries Marianne and Elinor marries with Edward. Mrs. Dashwood and Margaret have regular visit to Delavord to watch her daughter and sister.



CHAPTER III

WOMEN AS THE VICTIMS OF SOCIAL SYSTEM POLICY AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND

In applying mimetic approach, the writer will describe historical background that will support his analysis on Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility. According to this research in sociology of literature, there are two aspects that influence the novel, first is the society role toward women and then class system on England and its effect to women. Because history can be the context of literary works, it can draw the condition of an era. According to Klarer :

The term context-oriented approaches refers here to a heterogeneous group of schools and methodologies which do not regard literary texts as self-contained, independent works of art but try to place them within a larger context. Depending on the movement, this context can be history, social and political background, literary genre, nationality, or gender. (94).

The novel was written in Industrial Revolution context, where social class system settles in society and male centre exist potentially.

3.1. Social Stratification and How They Treat Women

Class system can not be separated from society. In England, there are some classes settle in society, according to Oakland " Historically, the British class system was divided into upper, middle and working classes."(195). The class system influences society, so that the society is fragmented. The influences not only working on men but also women. That industrial revolution was began on the eighteenth century by the

invention of some machines. These machines replaced labour and animal. This changes gave reformation in earning money such as labour on factory replaced farmer on the field. Unfortunately some parts of English society did not feel same, especially women. The process of industrialization resulted classes in England on eighteenth century, these are high and low, and there is one in the middle. According to Cody;

Class is a complex term, in use since the late eighteenth century, and employed in many different ways. In our context classes are the more or less distinct social groupings which at any given historical period, taken as a whole, constituted British Society. Different social classes can be (and were by the classes themselves) distinguished by inequalities in such areas as power, authority, wealth, working and living conditions, life-styles, life-span, education, religion, and culture.(
<http://www.victorianweb.org>)

It means, every class has their own characteristics, it seems it has own requirements. The power, money, wealth usually as the main consideration. It comes unconsciously by people who have mutual interest. Every class consist of people who as same degree as them. The coming of industrialization makes this different between classes is going farther because most upper class people do not use a lot of labour or low class people service, so they can arrange their agreement by themselves,

3.1.1. Upper or High Class

Upper class is the top rank class in social stratification, this class is consist of very rich people, such as landowner, noble, politician, industrial owner. As Black says 'Central and local government were dominated by the elite of nobility and

gentry, although not in the major towns.' (101) means the upper class people dominate the government, that why sometimes the policy do not support the low class people. The elite, using taxes to enrich themselves. These people have bourgeois life, they often held a party to talk about business or gossip and as usual the party must be attended with fashionable suit as personal identity. Landowner, as part of elite class has a large land to take the taxes. Usually they live in the centre of their land.

Austen describes the condition of her environment. What the writer finds in the novel is such class system characteristics. It is a habit among rich people. Servants and landowners become something identical with upper class. The rich people or noble people are described to have some servants in the house. They always use carriage to go everywhere and sit proudly inside the carriage, and then the carriage coachman ride them where they have to go. Beside, the rich people eat in the table manner where their servants stand behind them to prepare what they need, because at that time many servants are available.

3.1.2. The Middle Class

The middle class is the average people, these people stand among rich people and poor people. As Rogers says in Dickinson;

The notion of 'middling', however, presumed a horizontally stratified society. It denoted an interposition between high and low, rich and poor, between those of inherited wealth on the one hand, and those who had to work for wages on the other. Yet, in the eighteenth century, middling orders was acceptable usage, for

with educated people have a great loyalty to their master. Unfortunately, most of them are illiterate, because of that these people often met in the factory, field, and harbor. According to Black;

Social welfare provisions for the poor were limited. By modern standards, the Elizabethan Poor Law, which provided the framework for social welfare, was unacceptable, but it was more generous than provision in most of the world in this period. Nevertheless, the poor were generally treated as objects, or a problem, not as equal participants in the community. (105)

This means, the poor situation in society is really marginalized, not only by society but also by government. The government and society as quotation above consider poor people as an object, not as equal as them. Actually, the government should support the low class because their number is quite a lot. Their prosperity must be considered too, because they are also human and living things. The elite group position in government makes their position is more fragile and unprotected.

3.1.4. How the Society Treat Women.

The stratification system also working on women, because women is part of society. In other occasion, some landowners are described as upper class people who proud with their wealth that were arrogant and feel powerful, then these rich and educated people can criticize other people who are poor without concerning about their feelings. When money and status govern, social class determination works. More landownership means rich and wealth. Other proof is the organizing of a dinner where

people gather to gossip and finding mates. Then women also feel happy if they live in a big house. According to Porter ;

“Upper-class women could spend over an hour dressing for dinner because it was customary for women to change their entire outfit for the evening meal... Dress for dinner was important because young men and women looking for a companion used dinner parties as a way to meet and court potential mates.” (<http://www.umich.edu/>).

It means that women and men from upper class use dinner to find mates, because if their status are equal, there are not problem anymore to have relationship. These women face problems that caused by class system which has been constructed by society, and this class system cultures give complicated problems to them. These problems do not care if they are women. What they feel as poor people were painful. They face problems in woman side not in man side.

The match making is a serious problem in eighteenth century. The men must find appropriate and acceptable women for his fiancé, or his family status will be bothered. Base on Black explanation ;

These assumptions pervaded society, encouraging ranking by birth and snobbery. They affected the choice of friends and marriage partners. Though he was the son of a Wakefield linen-draper, John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1737 to 1747, disinherited his eldest son for marrying a domestic servant. The desire to preserve family status and wealth in part lay behind Hardwicke’s

Marriage Act of 1753, which increased the power of parents, by outlawing clan-destine marriages in England, although not in Scotland. (94)

If man does not get appropriate and acceptable woman, his rights are repealed as the oldest son, which means he does not preserve family status and wealth as quotation above explains. The family, especially parent, influences eldest son's life. The sons do not have any liberty in choosing their fiancé, except the sons regard preserve status is important and this will be not a problem, but from quotation above the writer concludes that family status and wealth is very important in society.

This also worked to the women side from middle class. The middle class women became a precise model. They did not have oppression in earning money. They were free to figure out something and quite educated usually. In case of that these women could choose their husband, but they were guided to choose husband from the same or higher class. Despite of they were educated, they are still bounded with law and custom not to earn money, and the worst is they were depend on their husband. According to Black ;

Degrees were generally taken by students who hoped to follow a career as clergymen in the Church of England, although members of the elite taking degrees roseGirls from this background received far less formal education. Most were educated at home, and universities were not an option” (97)

It means the inequality in education also happen in the middle and upper class women. Women are not prepared to be equal with men. The advanced education not for women,

just men, while women are prepared to stay at home. Their formal education is conducted at home. The middle women also not get appropriate education for themselves, but fortunately they have taught at home to behave politely. According to www.novelguide.com “ Women in the class to which Jane Austen and the Dashwood sisters belong are not allowed to work. They depend upon suitable marriages or the generosity of their male relatives for financial support and have virtually no economic freedom.”(2011) It means these middle class women are not allowed to work. They have financial dependent to male relatives or husband or the society system shape them to behave materialistically to upgrade or balance their status as financial support.

Low class women usually more illiterate, the position of women was still overridden in education,

Literacy rates were lower for women in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; a result of the limited attention to their education. Women were generally given the worse-paid jobs. In many industries, such as glove-making, women were given the less skilled jobs or their employment was defined as less skilled and therefore was paid less. (Black 85)

It happen to lower class women. Based on quotation above, women is paid less because they do not have any further education, by dint of that women are subordinated by men because they are considered incapable and do not fulfill these capacity. Women who get education is less than men. People, who are illiterate considered as lower class people, uneducated. This mean the people who are uneducated considered as stupid, because of that, women who are illiterate mostly are considered stupid, that why they are paid less.

According to Black “Domestic service was far less dangerous, but was still arduous..... In England also many girls from poor backgrounds went into service”(21) because it is not a labour works, they just serve other people who have higher status than them. It is a safe working.

This society oppressed women according to its requirement. Women become spoiled and fragile. Social status through society that has been constructed, force women to think materialistically, this also forces men to prefer professional works that indicate prestige. The result is the marriage is the best way as Rogers says “Such predicaments enhanced the attractiveness of financial security through marriage for most middling women. It explains why, in advice books, novels and diaries, the marriage match became such an obsession and anxiety.”(in Dickinson 177) The impact not only on women, but also on men. Men must have money and well established works as their personal identity and the most important is to get proper wives. But unfortunately this impact is against women aggressively, either way women must face it by finding their own solutions. Then dowry is a serious matter. According to Mingay :

Daughters, however, were another matter. To be married off to a suitor of suitable status required a dowry or portion, and in the eighteenth century marriage among the wealthy became so commercial that the size of the dowry was a bride’s chief attraction, and go-betweens might be employed to find an attractive dowry or a groom of high status.(in Dickinson 2002:152)

It means that dowry is very important. The number of dowry show what the women family status is. If the family comes from middle class or upper class, the dowry is bigger. Dowry looks like the identity of the women family.

3.2. The Society in England

The coming of industrialization brings a great alteration in England, people life standard is raising. The using labour service is lessen, because machine who substitute their works. Society in England, is one of the government who held men centre system. In this society, men service considered as the subjects and women as objects. Women are assumed as weak living things; their skill are less, they do not need any further education. Male centre system considered as the best system on society, meanwhile women are reputed as object and men as subject. The women rights are cut and eliminated. There is no freedom anymore. Because of this oppression a movement appear in England. They demand an equality between men and women, equality in education, voting, freedom in delivering opinion and developing their logic. According to Ramsbottom "..., primogeniture ensured that daughter could inherit the landed state only if there was no living son" (in Dickinson 2002:210). Then "In London very few widows lived with their sons or daughters. This pattern may be attributable to the existence of state poor laws in England." (219) This is the poor law of England, whwre women position is not stable. Their faith is depend on their husband, son or male relatives. In this research, one of inequalities which coherence is in distributing and inheriting heritance. When a man passed away, the heritance will go to his son or brother, or when a man get married again, then if he passed away his new wife will get nothing, it is hereditary law. In this case women are marginalized. they are like tools of

production. When they are not needed anymore they can be abandoned. Gender inequality is die structured (institutionally specified) inequality of access to material and non-material social resources between the sexes, generating male privilege and domination and female subordination in society”(Maharaj 40). Domination of men is something that has been spread out in society; it engenders oppression to women thoroughly. It is hard to modify human mind set, because it has been settled that women are tools of production

Class system and society system stand together to oppress people, especially women. The women's space to move is limited. No freedom, such as freedom in taking jobs, choosing hobbies, getting education, uttering opinion. In working, they become the secondary worker or “spare part”. When men are back from war the women are thrown away to house, continuing constant work and monotonous activity. In choosing hobby, middle class women must choose “girlish and exclusive” hobbies, such as sketching, doing tracery, writing, playing piano, reading romantic and poetic books or for working-class women is cooking and caring children, no riding horse, shooting, hunting or planting flowers and other outdoor activities. Actually women are more capable than what society think. Women can learn riding horse, boating and fishing. But because of the custom women are forced to do their activities. In education aspect, women are forbidden to study and learn at college. Education is not important for women, and if it is a school for women, it is a manner school, on the schools that teach how to be a good wife, how to behave in front of public, how to eat in front of mother in law and how to attract rich and educated men. Women need education, to fulfill their “thirsty” of science. Science is capable to open women's mind. Developing their thinking pattern

and ideas. Science makes women independent. It seems that it is what men afraid of, and then if women has sophisticated and modern opinion, women are capable debate men and demand her rights and equality.

During the eighteenth century the prevailing ideal of civil society required that wives be economically dependent, confined to the home, and committed intellectually and spiritually to their own subordination. At the same time, however, women played crucial roles in the pursuit of two goals that increasingly found expression in family life: the accumulation of property and the quest for advancement in 'respectable' society..(Ramsbottom in Dickinson 209)

Base on quotation above, the writer takes idea that in the eighteenth century England women were considered as things, as property and identity of the user, and it was the husband. Women were explicitly and implicitly shaped by society to be fragile and dependent, as long as the profit of their position were safe. Women were discriminated on Eighteenth century in England, most women can not read or write, because they were forbidden to get education beside the cost of education were expensive but also because only men got education most. Women were just prepared to become housewives. Because of that women realize that they have been alienated for centuries. Then in the end of eighteenth century, 1792 exactly, Mary Wollstonecraft published A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, it became one of feminism campaign principles. Wollstonecraft talked about equality between women and men :

CHAPTER IV

THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION ON WOMEN IN PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY

AS REFLECTED IN SENSE SENSIBILITY

People were fragmented, they have their own place in the society, not as their function, but as their status. In this novel, status in society is very important, because it such personal identity. People are ashamed if their status in society is decreased. People in the story have some characteristics, first is social status is very important and then the male centre system is settled on society.

4.1. The Impact Social System as Reflected in the Novel

The social stratification can not be avoided. This is also working on the England society. In *Sense and Sensibility* as reflect the England society, the classes divided into three, they are upper class, middle class and lower class. These classes in the story, try to maintain their position, but sometimes people from middle class wants to increase their status.

4.1.1. The Social Stratification

As the writer explain in Chapter 3, upper class consist of very rich people. These people do not let their hands dirty, that means they never do such menial labor, because they have their own servant. Dashwood family, in the beginning is stated as very rich family, because as Austen describes;

activities such riding horse and hunting with Sir John Willoughby. Col. Brand also often attends Middleton parties. The Dashwood family, after their coming to Barton cottage is not very poor, their position is in the middle class, because they still have a servant. As Austen describes “On their return from the park they found Willoughby's curricle and servant in waiting at the cottage, and Mrs. Dashwood was convinced that her conjecture had been just. “ (45) It can be understood that Mrs. Dashwood can pay a servant, it means she is not very poor. Then as other information ;

The furniture was all sent around by water. It chiefly consisted of household linen, plate, china, and books, with a handsome pianoforte of Marianne's. Mrs. John Dashwood saw the packages depart with a sigh: she could not help feeling it hard that as Mrs. Dashwood's income would be so trifling in comparison with their own, she should have any handsome article of furniture.(18)

From quotation above, it can be seen that Mrs. Dashwood still have some furnitures that maintain her social status. Pianoforte, linen, plate from China is actually upper class things. The problems only from money and residence, only these two things that downgrade her status become middle class. After middle class, the basic one is the lower class. These people consist of servant, coachman, etc as the writer explains in Chapter 3. Unfortunately these people do not have important role on this novel. The servant only prepare dinner for the host and guests, or taking goods. Austen describes this condition within Marianne conversation with a servant ;

“Has no letter been left here for me since we went out?” said she to the footman who then entered with the parcels. She was answered in the negative. “Are you quite sure

Ramsbottom shows how imbalance the law on eighteenth century. Heritage is a sensitive matter. The heritage will come to son and women only will get the heritage if there is no son in the family. Such the writer explains heredity law in Chapter 3. It means that as long as the family has son, the women will get nothing .It can be seen from Austen's description when Mr. Henry Dashwood's son, Mr. John Dashwood, inherits the heritage;

By a former marriage, Mr. Henry Dashwood had one son: by his present lady, three daughters. The son, a steady respectable young man, was amply provided for by the fortune of his mother, which had been large, and half of which devolved on him on his coming of age. By his own marriage, likewise, which happened soon afterwards, he added to his wealth. (Austen 8)

Base on the illustration above, the writer assumes that Mr. John Dashwood has had heritage from his wife and mother because he is the only son. Then he has also got his wife's dowry. Moreover, he will also get from his father, Mr. Dashwood, who can not inherit to his widow and his daughters. From this situation the writer realizes that society system starts to oppress Mrs. Dashwood's family by giving no rights to women to get heritage. Fortunately, Mr. Henry Dashwood realizes what will happen to his family, he takes an action to save his family:

....Mr. Dashwood had wished for it more for the sake of his wife and daughters than for himself or his son;--but to his son, and his son's son, a child of four years old, it was secured, in such a way, as to leave to himself no power of providing for those who were most dear to him, and who most needed a

provision by any charge on the estate, or by any sale of its valuable woods.....(8)

From the illustration above, it can be concluded that Henry asks John to support his step mother and step sisters. He knows that law does not allow him to share and give his heritage to women. Everything that Mr. Henry Dashwood has done to support his family after his death is useless, because the law does not allow Mr. Henry Dashwood to bequeath his entire legacy to his daughters. The legacy must be descended to son. That statement above explains that actually the son or John Dashwood had a great amount of money from his mother. That actually he does not need anymore from his father.

Base on that the writer explains in chapter 3, the writer comprehends that the law does not support women to live independently. The law should not do such this rule to women. The women here, in this case the Dashwood sisters, are not prepared to live self-reliant. They can not take care of themselves in earning money for daily life. They are just teenager and their age are nineteen, seventeen and thirteen. Dashwood sisters do not have any experience in facing this financial problems. There is nothing that they can do on this age to produce money. Moreover, for a girl at the age of the youngest Margaret must live in poverty because the law forbids sharing money to daughter, it will be a pity.

Women are not things that can be thrown away after they are not profitable anymore. Unfortunately, this Dashwood family was formerly from rich family. Thus, then after they are driven out from their house, they can not doing activity that produce

money. Dashwood family can not cultivate land, plant crop or even breed herd animal. If the heritage to be inherited to a son and not to daughters, thus these women get nothing. The law does not guarantee the Dashwood sisters's life. If they do not get enough heritage they will suffer, not enough money means not enough food, shelter and inappropriate clothes.

The writer concludes that the government and society should have been aware about with women condition. The law which is adjudicated, must be fair. It can not be biased. Society and government should divide the heritage fairly, it is not a problem if Mr. John Dashwood gets the heritage because he is his father's son, but Mrs. Henry Dashwood must also get part of heritage and it would be better if Mrs. Henry Dashwood gets bigger share because she has three children to taken care. Mrs. Henry's children are girl, and girl needs more attention to live. Mrs. Henry Dashwood is not prepared to live independently. Mr. John Dashwood ought to realize the financial circumstance of his step mother.

The main point is that men hold important role in family. They have bargaining power, and their position is beneficial.. Because of that perspective, some protest appear from feminist, 'perempuan bukanlah 'sekedar alat', atau instrument, untuk kebahagiaan atau kesempurnaan orang lain. Sebaliknya, perempuan adalah suatu 'tujuan', suatu agen bernalar, yang harga dirinya ada dalam kemampuannya untuk menentukan nasibnya sendiri, the translation is 'they do not want to be object of pleasure but the achievement, the logical media who have self esteem and ability to conduct their own faith.'(Tong 22). It is obviously that, society system as men centre base oppresses women in Sense and Sensibility, in this case is Mrs. Henry Dashwood

family. They do not get appropriate number of money as financial support. It happens because of the law at that time arranges that only son gets the heritage. The government and society support this men centre base behavior. It will be a great loss for women. Unfortunately, women do not prepare to live independently, which means women's life is contingent. The unfair way of sharing property to Mrs. Henry Dashwood family is a type of oppression that is caused by society system which base on men centre, as the principle is that man is the one who has the authority.

The promise is made between Mr. Henry and his son Mr. John Dashwood. When Mr. Henry Dashwood is dying: "It was my father's last request to me,... , that I should assist his widow and daughters." (10). In the beginning, John intends to keep his promise to his father. It seems that he respects his father's will. It is a man to man's promise. But then, unfortunately, John seems to do not want to fulfill his promise to his father truthfully, his contention starts to change:

When he gave his promise to his father, he meditated within himself to increase the fortunes of his sisters by the present of a thousand pounds a-piece. He then really thought himself equal to it. The prospect of four thousand a-year, in addition to his present income, besides the remaining half of his own mother's fortune, warmed his heart, and made him feel capable of generosity.-- "Yes, he would give them three thousand pounds: it would be liberal and handsome! It would be enough to make them completely easy. Three thousand pounds! he could spare so considerable a sum with little inconvenience."-- He thought of it all day long, and for many days successively, and he did not repent.(9)

In the quotation above, John Dashwood feels doubt with the sum of money that he will give to his step mother and sisters. He keeps thinking for many days but the sum is going smaller. John Dashwood feels like having power to his step mother and sisters. John Dashwood is described that he has “a little inconvenience” in considering this provision number, from four to three thousands. This is a doubt inside John’s thought. He is not sure how much money that will be shared. Then Mrs. John Dashwood criticizes the number that will be given to Dashwood sisters:

Mrs. John Dashwood did not at all approve of what her husband intended to do for his sisters. To take three thousand pounds from the fortune of their dear little boy would be impoverishing him to the most dreadful degree. She begged him to think again on the subject. How could he answer it to himself to rob his child, and his only child too, of so large a sum? And what possible claim could the Miss Dashwoods, who were related to him only by half blood, which she considered as no relationship at all, have on his generosity to so large an amount. It was very well known that no affection was ever supposed to exist between the children of any man by different marriages; and why was he to ruin himself, and their poor little Harry, by giving away all his money to his half sisters?. (10)

Mrs. John Dashwood or Fanny is a woman who has advance materialistic perspective. When a family life dependent on the number of provision, she is bargaining with that. It means that Fanny does not consider other people’s feeling. Fanny thinks materialistically, she is selfish, bad and tricky. She knows that her husband tries to fulfill his promise to his father. Because of that he can control the subsidy for them, even he almost gives them nothing at all because of agitation of his wife. His wife

considers their son who is four years old is supposed to get the legacy next, which means Mrs. Dashwood family does not have any rights to get the legacy because all of them are women. Finally, Fanny keeps persuading her husband to give smaller number of money to his half sisters. It can be seen below:

“.....My sisters would feel the good effects of it as well as herself. A hundred a year would make them all perfectly comfortable.”

His wife hesitated a little, however, in giving her consent to this plan.

"To be sure," said she, "it is better than parting with fifteen hundred pounds at once. But, then, if Mrs. Dashwood should live fifteen years we shall be completely taken in."

"Fifteen years! my dear Fanny; her life cannot be worth half that purchase."

"Certainly not; but if you observe, people always live for ever when there is an annuity to be paid them; and she is very stout and healthy, and hardly forty...."

(11)

Fanny illustrates an example: if Mrs. Henry Dashwood lives for fifteen years more, then how much money will be spent by her husband for his step mother and sister. Unfortunately, John starts to change his decision. The writer argues that Fanny is a woman who has been influenced by materialistic orientation thoroughly. She is the one who responsible of wealth problem. Whatever Fanny suggests to her husband, John should not always approve what she says, it will be wise if John gives understanding to his wife, that Dashwood family also human that having need, and Fanny ought to

support his husband's will in giving considerable economic support, rather than lessen the number. Based on the explanation in Chapter 3 Fanny uses social system policy power to enhance her and her husband's wealth. She wants to increase her status, although she is quite rich. Fanny just thinks about herself. She takes advantage of her husband's hesitancy. Moral and feelings do not work on Fanny anymore, as a fellow woman Fanny must have supported her husband's step family. Based on three quotations above, it can be determined that both Dashwood couple are not aware anymore. As humans they must consider other people's condition. What Fanny is doing is an action to enrich herself and her family which means that her husband and herself are getting richer. As the result what she is doing is "money oriented or materialistic"

4.2. The Impact of Social Stratification on Women Position in Society

Status and money has an important role in the middle class society in England. Someone status can be seen from someone's appearance, wealth, work and education. The writer obtains that status and money do not only make Dashwood sisters suffer in life but also hurt their feelings. When people must live in barely enough to get by in happy condition, it is not so much problems but when they live in barely enough to get by in bad feeling condition. It will be a great annoyance, Dashwood family will get twice loss: money and feelings.

Social status gives a great influence to Dashwood daughters. Their class determined by their social status. After the father's death their status decreases, it brings chaos. Their family is not considered anymore, even the mother starts to lose her confidence. Upper

middle class family is not interested to Dashwood daughters to match them with their sons.

4.2.1. The Downgrading of Dashwood Family Social Status as the Impact of Social System Policy

Social status is important. It is a personal identity. Social status can be appraised from their education level, opulence, and area of land, nobility or the position in society. A merchant who is very rich can be appraised as a high class people, moreover if he has a glamour life. Social status is one of the characteristics of bourgeois people. They like to show off among them and compete with each other to be the better one. Industrial revolution brings this high class people to become too proud of themselves. What they do is just gossiping, showing expensive furniture and clothes, and going to parties. These activities influence Dashwood family.

Dashwood family is a rich family. Austen describes them as follow :

The family of Dashwood had long been settled in Sussex. Their estate was large, and their residence was at Norland Park, in the centre of their property, where, for many generations, they had lived in so respectable a manner as to engage the general good opinion of their surrounding acquaintance. (8)

It is a habit if a rich family to stay in the centre of their park. They have large garden and much servants to take care of their home. Other people respect them because of their wealth and residence not because they are kind or pleasant.

lady to do agricultural activity. The agricultural activity or drudge work for proletar or labour not for high class people.

The moving of Dashwood family to Barton cottage not only downgrades their status in landownership but also in property and furniture, because the furniture and property are taken by Mrs. John Dashwood. It can be seen from quotation below :

"Certainly," returned Mrs. John Dashwood. "But, however, ONE thing must be considered. When your father and mother moved to Norland, though the furniture of Stanhill was sold, all the china, plate, and linen was saved, and is now left to your mother. Her house will therefore be almost completely fitted up as soon as she takes it."

"That is a material consideration undoubtedly. A valuable legacy indeed! And yet some of the plate would have been a very pleasant addition to our own stock here." (7)

Linen and plate from China are priceless if it is estimated from economic side. However, it is prestigious things to show the status because they come from other countries. Prestigious things, such as furnitures are personal identities for a family. Mrs. Henry Dashwood can not insist to have those furnitures because Fanny does not have any intention to give these prestigious things to Mrs. Dashwood. Meanwhile Fanny does need this things. "Increasingly, social status was determined by ownership of consumer goods, and women made most of the family's purchases, apart from luxury items such as furniture." (Ramsbottom in Dickinson 215) Ramsbottom says, what Fanny is doing is to increase her status, furniture is such luxury things that is priceless. The furniture are

not sold publicly, it is an order, it must be imported. Fanny tries to upgrade her status from middle class to upper class and then status of Mrs. Henry Dashwood family downgrades to middle class people. They are not very poor, but still have one servants and some good clothes and a cottage eventhough small and compact, but it is comfort.

According to Rogers in Dickinson “As these terms suggest, the language of orders and class was interchangeable in the eighteenth century. Class was synonymous with ‘category’.”(173) It means that someone’s status can be changed. It depends on someone lineage and luck, this is what happens with Fanny Ferrars and Mrs. Henry Dashwood, their position changes places, Fanny family becomes high class people and Mrs. Henry Dashwood’s family become middle class people. This changed place status brings inconvenient in Mrs. Henry Dashwood family. What the writer finds that their status decreases because they do not have a large house. This is suitable to what the writer describes in the Chapter 3 where ‘status is very important in society’, the action of Fanny is to maintain her status, especially as a woman. She wants to be acknowledged by the society as the wife of the owner of Norland estate by preserving the supporting tools and furniture.

4.2.2. The Match Making of Marianne to Upgrade Family Status

A matchmaking is a great choice that can be used by the Dashwoods to increase their status. The Dashwood family, who are poor, has one solution to resolve their problems; marriage. This solution is unconsciously created by Mrs. Jennings. It can be seen from quotation

She was remarkably quick in the discovery of attachments, and had enjoyed the advantage of raising the blushes and the vanity of many a young lady by insinuations of her power over such a young man; and this kind of discernment enabled her soon after her arrival at Barton decisively to pronounce that Colonel Brandon was very much in love with Marianne Dashwood. (24)

And :

It would be an excellent match, for HE was rich, and SHE was handsome. Mrs. Jennings had been anxious to see Colonel Brandon well married, ever since her connection with Sir John first brought him to her knowledge; and she was always anxious to get a good husband for every pretty girl. (24)

Mrs. Jennings wants to match Marianne with Colonel Brandon, because she knows that Colonel Brandon have been single for so long after his broken heart, while Dashwood family is in bad condition. This is a chance for Mrs. Jennings to match this two persons. Actually, Colonel Brandon is old, he is about thirty five years old while Marianne is seventeen years old. However, because he is rich, this age difference is not problem for Mrs. Jennings. This solution is influenced by social status orientation, according to Swingewood "Literature clearly reflects norms, attitudes to sex by the working class and middle class,..." (Swingewood and Laurenson15) It means that both of these people get the profit for each other if the marriage happens. Colonel Brandon gets married in his thirty five age and Marianne has economic support to increase her family status. The match does not consider one side feeling, whether Marianne agrees or not. The most important thing is that Colonel Brandon happy because he gets woman whom he likes

and Dashwood family gets an economic contributor for their daily life. If this match succeeds, the social status of Dashwood family will increase. Colonel Brandon has a large house. His income is two thousand pound a year. The reason is strengthened by Colonel Brandon position as a military officer. His grade is quite high. People respect him. This position is profitable and too important to be missed.

As the writer explain in Chapter 3 that Marianne or Elinor should choose professional worker, such Colonel Brandon, because their status will increase. This increasing will also influence Mrs. Henry Dashwood family. The matching that Mrs. Jennings does is an action to save Dashwood family. This action is also supported by Mrs. Henry Dashwood and Elinor. This will be coherence with what the writer explains in Chapter 3 where “such predicaments enhanced the attractiveness for financial security through marriage for most middling women” (Rogers in Dickinson 177) It means that other family member agree with this match. Base on sociological approach, this is one of the habit of society In England in eighteenth century. The parents are happy if their daughter marries a professional worker because it will maintain or increase their status, one of financial benefit that can be obtained is the dowry. Although the dowry sometimes becomes a problem as a part of contract but Colonel Brandon does not ask for that dowry.

Unfortunately the match does not succeed, because Marianne does not agree. She says that Brandon is too old. Fortunately, she gets the other one, John Willoughby, who is described as a man that will inherit a big house in Allenhurst. Since the old lady does not have any son or men relatives, so the heritage will be descended to Willoughby. It makes Dashwood family quite happy as Sir John Middleton says:

On this point Sir John could give more certain intelligence; and he told them that Mr. Willoughby had no property of his own in the country; that he resided there only while he was visiting the old lady at Allenham Court, to whom he was related, and whose possessions he was to inherit..... (27)

Marianne prefers Willoughby because he is young and charming. This is also a luck to Dashwood family because Willoughby will inherit a house in Allenham from his relative. Here the writer finds that to increase their status, women are urged to marry with higher class people. Nevertheless, Marianne refuses it. Luckily, Willoughby will inherit a house in Allenham from his relative, Mrs. Smith. This 'inheriting' news gives a good impression in Dashwood family. Thus, unconsciously Dashwood family is influenced by material orientation.

4.2.3. The Impacts of Dowry Amount and Social Status toward Marianne

Here, social status is working on Dashwood family, it seems that their position as women are weak. They cannot determine their own faith. Marianne and Elinor are invited to London by Mrs. Jennings to accompany her. Marianne is very happy because she will meet Willoughby. Marianne sends letters to Willoughby but it is never replied. Then when both of them are invited to come to a party, then Elinor sees Willoughby as written in such situation;

They had not remained in this manner long, before Elinor perceived Willoughby, standing within a few yards of them, in earnest conversation with a very fashionable looking young woman. She soon caught his eye, and he immediately bowed, but without attempting to speak to her, or to approach Marianne, though

he could not but see her; and then continued his discourse with the same lady. Elinor turned involuntarily to Marianne, to see whether it could be unobserved by her. At that moment she first perceived him, and her whole countenance glowing with sudden delight, she would have moved towards him instantly, had not her sister caught hold of her.

"Good heavens!" she exclaimed, "he is there--he is there--Oh! why does he not look at me? why cannot I speak to him?"

"Good God! Willoughby, what is the meaning of this? Have you not received my letters? Will you not shake hands with me?. (88)

In the quotation above, some parts are quite interesting. First is Austen words "Fashionable young woman" means the girl or Miss Sophia Grey is high status person. Because only rich people who afford to buy expensive outfit. It is a shame for them to be old fashioned. People will be gossiping each other. One of rich people culture is to show off their opulence by using expensive clothes. Dashwood family is not described by Austen wear fashionable or expensive cloth. It means that Austen show a great different between Marianne with that "fashionable woman", Miss Sophia Grey. Secondly, Willoughby pretends not to recognize Dashwood sisters very well. Because Willoughby does not want the public know his relation with Marianne. When his relationship with Marianne is spread out, he will ashamed to other rich people. Third, Willoughby is not eager to shake hand with Marianne. In fact in society if we meet person that we know or accost us, we should shake her or his hand but just bowing to show some respect.

"But have you not received my notes?" cried Marianne in the wildest anxiety. "Here is some mistake I am sure--some dreadful mistake. What can be the meaning of it? Tell me, Willoughby; for heaven's sake tell me, what is the matter?"

He made no reply; his complexion changed and all his embarrassment returned; but as if, on catching the eye of the young lady with whom he had been previously talking, he felt the necessity of instant exertion, he recovered himself again, and after saying, "Yes, I had the pleasure of receiving the information of your arrival in town, which you were so good as to send me," turned hastily away with a slight bow and joined his friend." (88)

Then the last, Willoughby just says that he has heard the information that Dashwood sisters have arrived in London. Willoughby does not say anything whereas the letter that Marianne sends are love letters, then Willoughby continues to talk with his friends. The main point is Willoughby is ignoring Marianne, and this become weird, because Willoughby become perfunctory , not because jealous or angry but because he has had other girl.

The peculiarities above are caused by Willoughby's marriage with that girl. He leaves Marianne in despondently and chooses another girl. Then, Marianne acts like little girl by crying and squealing to her sister. Nothing that her sister could do, beside appeases Marianne. Marianne is in depression. Her feelings is in helter-skelter, nothing makes her calm down. Willoughby who has married with Miss Grey can behave normally as what he is supposed to behave. Willoughby marries Miss Grey because she

is rich to apply and support Willoughby with needs. It can be seen from the conversation between Elinor and Mrs Jennings;

"The lady then--Miss Grey I think you called her-- is very rich?"

"Fifty thousand pounds, my dear. Did you ever see her? a smart, stylish girl they say, but not handsome. I remember her aunt very well, Biddy Henshawe; she married a very wealthy man. But the family are all rich together. Fifty thousand pounds! and by all accounts, it won't come before it's wanted; for they say he is all to pieces.(96)

Marianne feels embarrassed because Willoughby prefers money than his feelings. The money role works in this event. Marianne can not do anything, because she is poor, if she is compared with Miss Grey, she will fail inevitably as the competitor. Willoughby admits that he chooses Miss Grey because of her money but still love Marianne. Willoughby can not do anything when his rights are taken by his relative, Mrs. Smith, to seduce Eliza Williams. The inheritance will go to him if he marries Miss Eliza.

Once again the Dashwood sisters become the victim of society system and social status, Willoughby prefers money than love, as he prefers Ms. Grey than Marianne. Because his "inherit rights" is repealed as the result of his attitude. Here Austen shows how the money and status has important rule in English society especially to women. This happens for the middle class people. Then most important is not only women who influenced by money and status but also men. From this evidence, it can be said that materialism is working on both gender, but women will feel the impact more. This occasion is related to the writer explanation in Chapter 3, where the dowry becomes the

status identity in society. Unfortunately, Marianne is not able to provide a large number of dowries, since she comes from low middle class family who do not have much provision. Because of that, Willoughby leaves Marianne and prefers to marry Ms. Sophia Grey. Ms. Sophia Grey is a wealthy woman with her dowry is fifty thousand pounds as compared to Dashwood family who just makes hundreds pounds a year. They can not earn such number. Then, 'fashionable' is something that Marianne Dashwood does not have like Ms. Sophia Grey who comes from the upper class. She is 'fashionable' because the upper class people keep abreast of fashion. Thus, there are two things that Marianne does not have. They are money and social status.

4.2.4. The Impact of Social Status and Dowry Amount toward Elinor and Lucy

Steele

The problems with social status also happen to Elinor Dashwood and Lucy Steele, who are disapproved by Edward's mother, Mrs Ferrars. Lucy and Elinor do not come from wealth family; as they can not provide a large number of dowry. After Edward admits his secret engagement with Ms. Lucy, Edward is expelled from house and is crossed from the son of his mother which means that Edward will get no heritage. Lucy Steele that has been influenced by social status orientation prefers Edward brother, Robert, because Robert is more promising and has a job. The marriage of Robert result is worse than Edward's. As the result Robert is also deleted from his mother's son. When Edward meets Elinor, Edward becomes poor and guaranteed by Colonel Brandon but Elinor keeps her heart to Edward. Finally, Edward gets his

heritance back and is blessed by his mother to marry Elinor, eventhought Mrs. Ferrars gives him option to marry Miss Morton. It can be seen in :

Mrs. Ferrars at first reasonably endeavoured to dissuade him from marrying Miss Dashwood, by every argument in her power;--told him, that in Miss Morton he would have a woman of higher rank and larger fortune;-- and enforced the assertion, by observing that Miss Morton was the daughter of a nobleman with thirty thousand pounds, while Miss Dashwood was only the daughter of a private gentleman with no more than three;... (178)

Mrs. Ferrars is getting angry when Edward admits his engagement with Lucy Steele because of the dowry problems. Social system requires dowry from bride but Austen does not describe that Lucy Steele is a rich person. On the other side, Miss Morton, the girl that Mrs. Ferrars proposes to Edward is rich. According to Ramsbottom in Dickinson "Patriarchy appears equally powerful in the realm of the law. It is a truism that the common law of England transferred ownership of a woman's personal property to her husband upon marriage; it also put her real property under his control."(211) That means when a woman such Miss Morton marries Edward, all of her properties come to Edward that will make Edward rich, and this is suitable with Mrs. Ferrars idea and Fanny Ferrars achievement which result to their more prestigious. Fortunately, Edward has a good heart by choosing to fulfill his promise to Lucy Steele but unfortunately Lucy leaves him. Then he comes back to his love, Elinor. Although his mother offers to marry Ms. Morton as stated below:

An estate could be settled in tail general, admitting female heiresses, or even in tail female. Despite strict settlement, mortality among heirs and a lack of male offspring produced an unusual number of heiresses in the middle years of the eighteenth century. Most, however, like Mrs Ferrars, ignored the alternatives and were only too eager to reestablish a patrilinear estate.”(Todd 271)

Mrs. Ferrars realizes that she does not have much male relatives but she still prefers men centre base system. Meanwhile, she has crossed her sons to be the heirs. Fortunately, Edward comes to an apology and receives the money back. What happen to Robert Ferrars and Edward Ferrars are the same occasion with the writer’s example in previous chapter as John Potter, where he is disinherited as the eldest son. Robert Ferrars is crossed after Edward Ferrars but finally Edward Ferrars comes back and asks for an apology. As the consequences he is still recommended to marry Ms. Morton. In this occasion, the power of family influences the men since Mrs. Ferrars wants to preserve her family status and wealth. However, Edward insists to marry with Elinor because of her love, not her property.

The fact is that Mrs. Ferrars does not agree if Edward marries a poor woman. Actually, Mrs. Ferrars and Fanny Ferrars keep Edward away from Elinor as they detect some romances between them. Then, they represent Lucy Steele as the distraction for Elinor to make her busy, but Mrs. Ferrars and Fanny does not realize there is a secret romance between Lucy and Edward. The secret romance is finally revealed, to the denial of Mrs. Ferrars and Fanny because Lucy Steele does not come from very rich family. Actually Lucy has a better life than Elinor but is still rejected as the member of Ferrars family. What Fanny and Mrs. Ferrars doing are materialist action such as the

writer states in Chapter 1 that they are influenced by the fourth factor, it is “Wealth or net worth including the ownership of land, property, means of production([Http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/2011](http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/2011)). Materialism can not be separated from middle or upper class people. This is their characteristics as it runs into their blood.

4.3. The Implementation of Social System Policy on Women

The policy as governmental law has settled for centuries, this policy not only influences the novel but also the author. Austen stands for being woman, where she feels the impact of social system policy by herself. Most people realize this tradition, but it seems hard to be changed. The story of Sense and Sensibility tells about family who do not get provision as one of the evidence through the society situation at that time. This decision gives a great influence to Dashwood family because many things must be bought by money, foods, clothes, house rents and others. When the number of this provision is going smaller, the things that can be obtained are also limited.

This male-centred system confines women access in many aspects. That means women do not earn what they need. “In the exposure of such a masculinist “narrative of femininity,” stereotypes of woman and women appear as the effects of patriarchy, including, of course, of patriarchy’s many stories”.(Ellen Rooney 73) It means that media is also functioned to construct the society in appreciating women. Such as the writer said before in Chapter 1 that society perspective to women is caused by most aspect influence to society (political, social and economic system). Because of that, it is a difficult and hard work to change society consideration. It needs a great preparation

and great sacrifice. Austen realizes her position since she was young. As Todd describes; “Austen's youthful writing shows an increasing awareness of the economic realities of life for women on the fringes of the gentry, realities that channel money and land to men, bypassing women like her mother or herself.” (6) This means since young Austen awares with her fragile condition in heritage view. She knows that heritage will be possessed by men, young Austen writes some writings which reprimand this event. She knows that actually she reserves the right to have part in heritage if the social system policy does not limit her right. At least her mother must get the provision, because they also have to live.

When Austen is going older, her mind developes. It is not just some writings that criticize social system policy. But starts to influence through the novel; “The inequities of patriarchal inheritance pervade Austen's first published novels, Sense and Sensibility (1811; drafted from November 1797, from a 1795 novel in letters, 'Elinor and Marianne’)”(Todd 7). This becomes the analysis in previous chapter, where a family do not get heritance after the father’s death. Austen tries to include her social situation to the story and tells its condition to public through Sense and Sensibility implicitly. The writer assumes that Austen has been oppressed by these social system policy problems, consequently this problem is put into the novel, then this going to brief such Todd says:

When in the 1790s Jane Austen was drafting her first novels, she also began to go to balls, to mix somewhat with the surrounding gentry, to make visits to richer relatives, and the insecurities and ambiguities of her class position as well as her economic future must have been as evident to her as they become to the

Dashwoods, disinherited in favour of a great-great-nephew by the owner of Norland,... (7).

It means that the problem becomes an evident to society, Austen shows how inappropriate this system in supporting women. Austen shows in the novel how the Norland comes to men relatives where actually it is a very estate. The most important thing is Austen, by her novel, tries to make a breakthrough to prove to the society that the law at that time inflicts a great loss to women and make women's future getting blurred.

The hereditary law in previous chapter such the writer description brings a great alteration in society. It weakens the women position in society. The family power about heritage is also influenced by the social system, especially when men is finding his fiancé. The story of a mother who must be evicted from her husband house is a big mistake. A woman can not be ordered to stay in the street. Luckily, what happen to Dashwood family is not so bad. Social system policy is a bad decision in women status position. Here women are underestimated as human. Social system identical with men, whereas men as the centre. Base on the novel, Mrs. Henry Dashwood family are the victim of social system policy. They must leave their own house to obey the law. This injustice occurs to all family in England. Base on sociology of literature perspective, this is annoying and is in contradicts with the principle. Men and women are supposed have equal position.

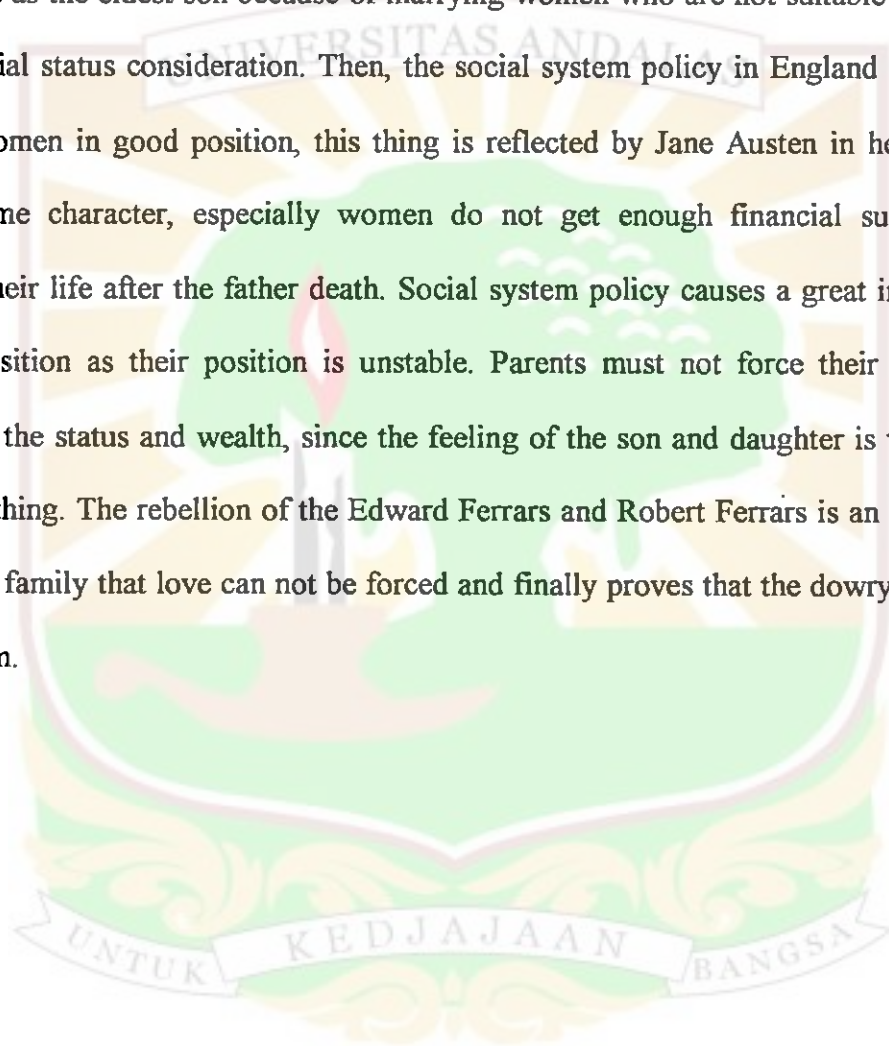
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Having taken discussion , the writer describes about some characteristics of society. in other word, reflect the society of the late eighteenth century up to early nineteenth century in England. This reflection contains social and moral values which influence the society. The writer finds some issues which are inappropriate, one of them is how society treat women. Here, the poor law of England brings unbalance in society. The law makes women position is fragile. In this research, the impacts of poor law influence Dashwood family where they must be evicted from their house. Then, they also do not get fair heritage. The hereditary law obligates the oldest son to receive the heritage and the heritage will lead to the daughter if there is no man in the family. These events conclude that Dashwood family especially Dashwood sisters are not considered as the high class by people among them. Their condition becomes one of example of women position in England during Industrial Revolution.

The main important is the writer finds that society in England has social stratification among them and this is reflected in Sense and Sensibility. These people in the novel are influenced by the society to behave such that as England society characteristics. The class system constructs society to emphasize social status. Society considers people from their status and the status can change people. Social status influence parents to think materialistically. Because of that, some parents try to preserve their status and wealth as it gives the impacts that influence their son and daughter. The

dowry role is very important in social status. If the number of dowry is large, that means the woman comes from high-class people. These happen to some characters who want to get married. The result is their relationship is crushed. The power of parent in preserving status and wealth is still strong in family. Some characters is disinherited by their rights as the eldest son because of marrying women who are not suitable for their family social status consideration. Then, the social system policy in England does not support women in good position, this thing is reflected by Jane Austen in her novel. Where some character, especially women do not get enough financial support to continue their life after the father death. Social system policy causes a great impact to women position as their position is unstable. Parents must not force their ideas in preserving the status and wealth, since the feeling of the son and daughter is the most important thing. The rebellion of the Edward Ferrars and Robert Ferrars is an example for Ferrars family that love can not be forced and finally proves that the dowry is not a big problem.



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