

## MOCKING WOMEN'S SOCIAL JUDGMENT IN VICTORIAN ERA USING SATIRE LANGUAGE STYLE IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

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### Abstract:

This paper offers ironic language style overview of the satire in *Pride and Prejudice* Novel, created by Jane Austen. The *Pride and Prejudice* novel, which was written in Victorian Era, had brought many changes. It was the first England novels, written by a woman. The novels became interesting, because it contains many satire inside, connecting the atmosphere in Victorian era. Austen was well known for the use of satire and was often pointed to feminist tendencies within her work, which provided a gap worthy of research as there were several studies concerning Austen's use of satire and existence of feminism in *Pride and Prejudice* separately, but not as inter-related elements. The method, used in this research is a method that take the paragraph show the ironic language style, containing satire..The result showed that there is language style of satire, like as language criticism and language of mockery. In addition, there is social value, which was coordination and cooperation, were found. Humors have been found everywhere in the novel; in its words divine imagery, but mostly in its conversations between characters. Her novels were not only her way of entertaining people but it was also a way to express her opinions and views on what surrounded her and affected her.

Key Word: Woman writer, Irony, Satire, and Victorian Era

### INTRODUCTION

This research focusses to analyse *Pride and Prejudice* novel, was a very popular the popular and it was known as the first England novel. This research is going to pick out every aspect of the story to see the used of typical codes, satire and conventions of the woman story. This research will allow the researchers to get and maintain knowledge on what goes into a women story, when the researchers can refer back to this analysis. *Prejudice* is one of the most popular novels of Jane Austen based on its point of view of themes in Victorian era.

By seeing the novel, Jane Austen adequately handles characters, dialogues, events and plot-construction, weaving all main elements of novel into the best. Austen, known as a woman

novelist, who didn't get married during the Victorian Era. She believed that marriage was completely a must for a woman. Instead, the media, including novels plays an important role in human's life. they effect us through their different functions and occupy a significant part for most people. Broadly speaking, the transformations in media world are so great this led to many academic serious researches by applying different approaches; empirical, conceptual, weather quantitative and qualitative .

Looking through *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, contains the use of satire through her novels on 19th century views of women. She plays funny things at the morals and social structure of the time on the bias against women, as is the definition of satire. While Elizabeth, as the main character is

staying at Hunsford, she visits Rosings quite often, and sees a different side of Lady Catherine. She asks Elizabeth of her home life and is shocked to find that none of the Bennet daughters are well versed in anything: music, literature, art, writing..

Jane Austen points the women's position out, because it was very much of a reality of the era. While the satire is used as a humorous element in the story, it is very much a social critique. Instead, satires were used by male literary witters, since Commonwealth era, like John Milton. Nevertheless, by writing comedies Austen was trespassing on male literary territory, but she did win accolades from the literary establishment, in part for following the masculine lead and ridiculing the women's stupidity.

In this research, the researchers shows a genre theory analysis using satirical novels text in Victorian era as the data. The researchers examine how these texts represent political satire in media. Two the basic things that provide the basis for my analysis are Mikhail Bakhtin. The researchers will use Bakhtin's theories on speech genres to analyse the ways in which satire is portrayed the novel analysis of antecedent genres to describe how satire draws from previously established genres to create humor. In modern Great Britain media, humorous television shows, weather poems, or even novels have elevated the status of political satire, based on women's social judgment satire provide sources of comedy, these shows also engage readers in critical analysis of it and the contains of the media. The using of satire language style and similar comedy, make the discussion of politics accessible to viewers who are not required to have an extensive knowledge of government policies. The popularity

of political satire in Britanian's novels and online has led scholars, the public to question the effects of satire on readers.

Instead, this research would like to understand how satire in general, and specifically political satire in women's life, relating literary conceptions, that can be used by writers or others to respond what exactly happened. Austen's described that she would establish the notion of a rhetorical situation, which unifies people, events, circumstances, and exigence into the texts that requires the utterance. *Pride and Prejudice* has many character foils to exaggerate a characters faults or traits. In this novel, Austen also uses irony quite often to inform the readers on her own personal opinions. The comic techniques caricatures, irony, and satire, not only helped to provide humor for Austen's readers, but they also helped Austen to give her own personal opinion on public point of view.

Through this research, the researcher gives several suggestions for the next researchers to be more sensitive in recognizing the satire language style, should be described in detail including their meaning and functions. Moreover, they should be objective in defining and interpreting the satire point for. In addition, the researcher also suggests the next researchers use the application of this language style, in researching any texts. Satire experienced resurgence in medieval literature in the works of haucer, William Langland, and other writers of the time. It requires an understanding of the author's intentions, which would clarify the meaning of such satirical works as Jonathan Swift's literary works: not providing a history of satire is beyond the scope of this paper, but the satirists the researches have mentioned the diversity of the genres that comprise satire. Although this paper focuses on women political satire, which

is not a completely new development within genre. There have been critiques of political institutions through the history of satire, and modern political satire represents just a women political genre within the wide variety of satire.

Throughout the research, the analysis was focused on two main points to make sure that the research did not stray from its intended purpose. As the research was qualitative in nature, there was no questionnaire or survey conducted. However, in the course of research that was conducted via naturalistic observation and detailed analysis based on the review of literature and previous studies, the research followed two guidelines to comply with the research purpose. The research question designs were as follows: (a) How does the use of satire illustrate the instances of feminism found in *Pride and Prejudice*? (b) How does feminism be successfully conveyed the use of satire in *Pride and Prejudice*?

This chapter covered several areas that would be the basic work for the research paper, starting off with the background of Jane Austen to observe how her personal life may have affected her works. Next, the background of the literary era of the work was introduced to understand the themes of the novel in relevance to its literary era. There after, the chapter would cover both feminism and satire, which were the elements to be studied in the research. Lastly, a brief insight on the novel's theme was covered in relation to the elements which would be involved in the research

## RESEARCH METHOD

The data in this study were taken from a Britanlian novel, titled "*Pride and Prejudice*", written by Jane Austen. Jane Austen was a novel writer, first and foremost. Nevertheless, she also was

aware that satire acts as a form of criticism, a way of elucidating the absurdities and limitations of a particular art form. In her early works, Austen shows how bad moral conduct, selfishness, and hypocrisy can be disguised behind the façade of sensibility. Her immoral, though highly amusing, heroine, Sophia, is caught stealing money, but responds in the injured tones of a virtuous addiction.

This research was focused on the study of the use of satire to express feminism within the text of choice, *Pride and Prejudice* penned by Jane Austen. The research would like to use of several sources of information and studies that were conducted based on Austen's use of satire and hints of satire, connecting feminism phenomenon in *Pride and Prejudice*, synthesising the information into a single coherent foundation for the content analysis. Utilising naturalistic observation and in-depth analysis revealed that the use of satire did express feminism within *Pride and Prejudice*, in all sorts of aspects including theme, characters and settings, connecting language style of satire, using in the novels.

This research uses qualitative method. According to Baron and Kenny (1986 "a qualitative, like sex, race. (p. 1174).

Before analysing the use and effects of irony and satire in *Pride and Prejudice*, it is necessary to determine an appropriate definition of the term. It is certainly not difficult to find definitions for irony and satire, since it is a well-known and often used word. However, it is exactly this omnipresence of the word irony that makes it so hard to determine its true meaning. There are simply too many definitions. For the purpose of this essay, it is appropriate to regard irony the way Austen herself did. One is only able to interpret and examine her pieces of

work adequately when keeping her view on irony and satire in people's mind. Particularly, in *Pride and Prejudice*, an ironic tone is predominant throughout the novel. As Klingel Ray states, Austen is "first and foremost a satirist. And for a satirist, irony is the major tool of language." (Klingel Ray 2001: 2). In order to analyse the novel thoroughly, it is kind of paramount importance to study Austen's use of irony and satire, connecting her intentions and motives behind the ironic statements and events in the novel.

In general, satire style is a kind of humor. Satire is a genre of literature. Moreover, sometimes and performing arts, in which vices, follies, abuses, and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, ideally with the intent of shaming individuals, corporations, government, or society itself into improvement. Northrop Frye, taking satire as a genre as "rather ill-defined", describes it as a mixture of allegory, picaresque narrative and satirical commentary. Northrop Frye found the term "cumbersome and in modern terms rather misleading", and proposed as replacement the term 'anatomy' (taken from Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy). In his theory of prose fiction it occupies the fourth place with the novel, romance and confess (Frye, 1974, 309–12). Based on that, Frye sees the circle of *myht*, of which satire is an episode, as being contained in the texts (1957: 189)..

Connecting to Bakhtin, in an analogous way, behind Bakhtin's vision of the novel lies a faith in "unlimited human potential" (1981: 241). He finds the novel's revolutionary potential best exemplified in Rabelais's work where "All historical limits are, as it were, destroyed and swept away by laughter. The field remains open to human nature, to a free unfolding of all the possibilities inherent in man" (1981: 240). Based on

that, it paradoxically, image of this modern liberation of human potential is derived from what Bakhtin calls the folkloric chronotope. It is very close to Frye's insight that poetic imagery is an outgrowth of primary concerns is Bakhtin's insistence on the poetic significance of the matrix of objects and phenomena—food, drink, copulation, birth and death, that forms the rhythm of folkloric or humoric.

Foucault sees the satire as a discourse. Discourse, then, plays a significant role in shaping human identity and society; however, as Wodak and Meyer (2008) point out, discourse can be defined in many different ways. Barker (2008) summarizes Foucault's notion by stating that "discourse constructs, defines and produces the objects of knowledge in an intelligible way while excluding other forms of reasoning as unintelligible" (p. 20). In other words, discourse is something that is controlled by society and culture, but also acts as the tool through which society and culture exercise control. Satire is the most complicated form of comedy; it requires an audience to understand the satire and to know enough context to appreciate the message. A satirical joke taken at face value will not convey the same message as its simple comedic effect. Satire has been defined in a variety of ways with most scholars agreeing that the literary form aims to attack or ridicule something or someone with wit (Buchholz, 2013; Griffin, 1994). Through ridicule, parody, hyperbole and insult (Buchholz, 2013), satire seeks to persuade the audience to perceive the flaws of the object being ridiculed (Griffin, 1994). Satire targets those from the real world pointing out wckrong in the social world in a humorous manner (Griffin, 1994). Thus, with an aim to persuade, satire tries to both educate and entertain (Holbert,

Hmielowski, Jain, Lather & Morey, 2011). As a result, satire has been examined from its function of persuasiveness but its relationship with discourse believability has been ignored.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

As it has been told before, *Pride and Prejudice* is one of the most popular novels of Jane Austen, that the tone of her story was smooth but satirical. Scenes such as Mr. Collins proposal to Elizabeth, and Lady Catherine visits to Lizzy at Longbourn, provides comic relief to the reader while at the same time revealing certain traits of the characters. Jane Austen uses different literary devices throughout *Pride and Prejudice* and most of them are used to create humour and various other elements that enrich the story. Satire is used in *Pride and Prejudice* to make fun of human vices or weaknesses. At first, Austen uses the novel to satirize her society's view of a woman's role during the time period in Victorian Queen era. In this novel Austen is critical of the British societies and prejudices of its upper classes. During Victorian era class divisions were related to family membership and wealth. Throughout this novel Austen's characters convey irony in their actions and satire in their tone. Although Austen is notorious for writing novels of this nature, *Pride and Prejudice* is unique, because the satire and irony is derived through the characters and their pride and prejudices.

Before the researchers analyse the satire language style, we aim to see deeply the irony that provide, because it has deep relation to satire. Infact, the concept of satire for Jane Austen is the humorous awareness of incongruity that is usually called "irony". Irony is characteristically the yardstick by which she wants to know the moral positions in

the society. Firstly, a situational irony laid between Elizabeth Bennet dan Mr. Darcy's first meeting in the dancing party. It become a situational irony, when Elizabeth Bennet rejected Darcy's proposal. It can be proved by statements from an expert, says: "It is universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of good fortune must be in want of a wife (Byrne, 2013, 48). The beginning of the sentence suggests that the best truth is about to emerge in the novel. The second situation, that deflates the reader, when it is found that it is concerned to a common social problem about marriage.

In analysing irony, the meaning aim in this sentence and revealed in course of the novel is just the opposite of the surface meaning. The truth is that the only purpose of a lot of single women in life is to trap a single man in possession of wealthiness. In this view, the researchers would say that the sentence consider as ironu, because it starts out as a creative use of irony may become fully lexicalised or grammaticalised. Nevertheless,, the interpretation of tropes in general is so highly context-dependent that it is most unlikely to be dealt with entirely in the grammar. The thing that makes Jane Austen has ironic style is her critical eye on the social regulation of the era. Talking about irony, according to Nicholas Marsh defines irony as following:

*Irony exists where there are two or more related meanings or attitudes to be understood from what is written in the text. These two meanings could seem to contradict each other; yet the text not only suggests both meanings, but also suggests that they both have some validity. Irony is the relationship between these different meanings and attitudes in a work of literature. (198)*

Based on the quotation above, an ironic language has a double voice. Austen generates the doublevoiced irony with the help of two related methods, focalization and narration, that means they are showing and telling, respectively. In both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*, Austen employs these two methods of artistic organization in order to create the most appropriate ironic view by which she reflects the social judgment of women in the Victorian society.

*Pride and Prejudice* produces the conflicting views on women in the society and a struggle for women to gain self-identity. In order to reflect her ideas, Austen try to designs the narrative mode of her works. She uses focalization so as to create an impression on the readers with the help of characters. Austen reveals more than expected through conversations in her works as can be seen in the following dialogue:

*'I dare say Mr. Bingley will be very glad to see you; and I will send a few lines by you to assure him of my hearty consent to his marrying whichever he chuses of the girls: though I must throw in a good word for my little Lizzy.'* *'I desire you will do such things. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half-so good humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving her the preference.'* (Austen, 6)

Based on the passage above, readers can realize that Elizabeth's father loves her more, comparing others, because she shares her father's ideas about marriage. In the other hand, their mother places Lydia as her favorite daughter, as their perceptions of marriage are the same. Apart from the information, which comes from major characters like Elizabeth Bennet,

information coming from the minor characters is also important in order to understand the plot organization of the novel.

Talking about satire, it is a part of language style. Moreover, it had been used in English Literature in the first time in *Paradise Lost*, written by John Milton. It was about political satire. Satire does not means criticism. In other words, instead of writing a scathing review or direct attack on a political opponent or institution, the writers of satire can present metaphors or fictional characters as a stand-in for the real thing. When reading satire, the reader is pushed to fill in the gaps between the fiction and the truth, forging a deeper understanding of the topic and allowing the reader to feel, as if he or she is in on the joke. In most cases, satire protects the writer from legal action of the person or group being ridiculed or humor as the text works rather than direct statements. Humor is something that people all over the world share and can serve different functions. While humor is used for entertainment purposes, it can also be used as a tool to critique society, politics, culture, ideas, etc. As Alberti (2003, 34) The Alberti words also provide in *Rainbow* statements, "satire is a critical but humorous commentary on the social pressure to follow traditional values that define what it means to be part of mainstream culture in a society. By challenging what is acceptable, satire carries out what French historian and philosopher Michel Foucault calls resistance" (Rabinow, 1984)

Talking about *Pride and Pejudice*, the humor, that provides, can be found everywhere in the book; in its character descriptions, imagery, and epecially in its conversations between characters. It was not only its way of

entertaining people but it was also a way to express Jane Austen's opinions and views on what surrounded her and affected her. Relating to her life, Austen was a radical woman writer of Victorian era, one in which women were to marry to secure their future for economic reasons despite of for love, at the last second made possible her main topic and theme inside "Pride and Prejudice". In this case, Austen uses sarcasm in the first sentence of *Pride and Prejudice*, "it is a truth commonly acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife" (Austen, 1). From the sentence the researchers see deeply the idea of marriage being less about someone's heart and more about someone's wallet, is repeated throughout the story. Austen again employs her biting wit in her description of Mrs. Bennet as a woman, whose "business" was to make all her daughters married.

The researchers consider this sentence as a satire, because from that, a single man with money would have no need to marry. Nevertheless, in the other hand, it would be the women who wants a rich husband. The researchers see, that Jane Austen encourages readers to laugh at Mrs. Bennet to make them realize the stupidity of Mrs. Bennet's "business" being marrying of her daughters. The negative portrayal of Mrs. Bennet's preoccupation with beaux reflects the greater tragedy of marriage being the only available means of income for any upper-class woman at this point in England's history. Mrs. Bennet's job is presented as frivolous because, by seeing her only option. There are numerous other instances throughout the novel of Austen's satire exposing the marriage in her culture.

Austen continues to mock their opinions through characters like

Charlotte and Mr Collins. In chapter 6, Charlotte mentions about marrying for wealthiness reasons as most women did in Victoria's era. Due to the fact that women could not make money unless they are Ladies like Lady Catherine De Bourgh. Charlotte marries Mr Collins and is happy about having a secure home but tries to get him to stay out in the garden 'as much as possible'. In other cases, *Pride and Prejudice* is a kind of criticism toward of marriage. Elizabeth and Darcy, but there are reminders words in the others. They marry for love, but not everyone has that luxury. Darcy marries Elizabeth because his affection for her, instead of marrying to advance his career and economic situation, as Mr. Collins did. The ironic satire if this case, proved in:

*"In marrying your nephew, I should not consider myself as quitting that sphere. He is a gentleman; I am a gentleman's daughter; so far we are equal". "Mr. Collins to be sure was neither sensible nor agreeable; his society was irksome, and his attachment to her must be imaginary. But still he would be her husband. – Without thinking highly either of men or of matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only honourable provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasantest preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without having ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it."* (Austen., 2003, 395).

In analysing the passage above, through her satirical tone, Austen displays her skepticism. Her varied

characterizations reveal which views of marriage she finds most repulsive and which are simply unavoidable social judgment about women. In the sentence, "He is a gentleman; I am a gentleman's daughter; so far we are equal", Jane Austen satirizes, by using the Elizabeth character, that Austen would sound the equality between men and women. The sentence seems so funny, instead of rebellion Victorian's men supremacy. By saying "The gentleman's daughter, so we are equal" Austen mocks the existence of men's superiority, which can not be reached, without women's existence. Here, Jane plays the language style ironically about marriage. This satirical sentence is critical but humorous commentary on the social pressure to follow traditional values that define what it means to be part of mainstream culture in Victorian society.

Analysing the passage above, the researchers see, that Austen had been mocking, by using satire language style about women's social status. Jane Austen, uses irony and satire to criticize aspects of the society. She uses her satire to directly bring out the ridiculous characters, like Mr. Darcy. He continues to show his foolishness, by showing the extraordinary thing about his character to point out his ability to take his own insincere action. He does not seem to be aware of his stupidity. These characters symbolize her criticism on the society. Through her use of characters, she reveals her concerns towards the law, government, and each one's own social value in the society. Social status is an important thing Victorian era. By appearing English society and the Bennet family in the novel, readers could imagine the similarity from any other family in their attempt to improve their social status or to give the impression.

Another stupidity of the novel comes from Mr. Darcy, since he always talks with clichés. As follows, while proposing marriage to Elizabeth whom he neither loves nor really knows, he names many reasons, none of which carry any signs of the word love:

*My reasons for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example of matrimony in his parish; secondly, that I am convinced it will add greatly to my happiness; and thirdly- which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness. (Austen, 2003, 85)*

It is seen clearly that, Mr. Collins's words that he utters during a marriage proposal show the ridiculousness of clichés. Among his reasons, the last statement is the most shocking thing, because he clearly states that he wants to marry since his patroness and wealthiness. From analyses *Pride and Prejudice*, the researchers find the truth that satires are considered as comedy forms, and currently the most popular in any media. In *Pride and Prejudice*, satire and feminism are not a natural pairing. As a form of comedy, satire is usually associated with insignificant jokes, concerned more with humor than social issues. Satire is the most complicated form of comedy; it requires an audience to understand the satire and to know enough context to appreciate the message. A satirical joke taken at value will not convey the same message as its simple comedic effect. Satire has been defined in a variety of ways with most scholars agreeing that the literary form aims to ridicule something or someone with wit (Griffin 1994, 41), like Jane



Austen did, by presenting Mrs Bennet "business". Differently, data analysis about Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy involved preparing the text, and locating the satirical discourses present in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel, which according to Foucault (cited in Bertens, 2001) are actually binary oppositions that function as the subjects of the satire in the novel. The binary oppositions are important because these pairs are used to influence and control human behavior (Rabinow, 1984). Foucault and others, however, have observed that these pairs do not function in equal relationships (Bertens, 2001). Interestingly, it is often one side of the binary opposition that becomes the target of satire as it seeks to criticize the side of the binary opposition that is given preferred significance in society.

The researchers placed Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet as a binary opposition, because binary opposition means in general, is a pair of related concepts that are opposite in meaning. Binary opposition is the system by which, in language and thought, two theoretical opposites are strictly defined and set off against one another, like man-woman. It is the contrast between two mutually exclusive concepts, such as on and off, up and down, left and right. According to Goody, Jack (1977, 23). "binary opposition is an important concept of structuralism, which sees such distinctions as fundamental to all language and thought".

By identifying the discourses in this way, the researcher began to gain to understand the subject Mr. Darcy, that is dealt with by the satire. In order to this aim, the novel was separated into parts. Once the text had been prepared, data collection began by following a series of steps to identify the discourses present in the novel. The way Jane Austen portrayed the fools man in *Pride and*

*Prejudice* is depicted the men's weakness, behind their superiority. Mr. Collins is foolish because his binary opposition character, Elizabeth does not allow him to see the shades of gray, so for him, the only reality is the practical one, where emotion is just a word, not a real feeling: The idea of Mr. Collins, with all his solemn composure, being run away with by his feelings, made Elizabeth so near laughing that she could not use the short pause he allowed in any attempt to stop him farther, and he continued. (Austen, 2003, 9)

By researching those, the researchers could prove that in this sense as resistance, the satire of *Pride and Prejudice* novel carries on the longstanding desire for women's social judgment for equality and freedom that has marked the use of satire by giving a voice to women's discourses that have been put down and silenced by society, politics, and culture. The femininity discourse also appears, by depicting love was not important when it came to choosing a husband. Women did not have much choice; unmarried, older than twenty, women were considered to be a burden to their families and many women got married, so that society would not look down on them. They could become governesses; yet, that "was a position beneath the social rank and status of middle and upper class young women and was thus regarded as humiliating. Austen's satire quite obvious that the same rules did not apply to men and to women; men had much more liberty. Moreover, women, as much as men, enjoyed the country balls and assemblies: "Assemblies provided the opportunity for social advancement and were the perfect venue for matchmaking" (Hughes 201).

Based on those, Austen's reliance about female identity is accomplished by her satire, irony, and comedy in her

works. She constructs the awareness of her fascinating works, mainly by letting her readers "laugh". Austen maintained her novels so that the readers can laugh at the constructions of the society. Jane Austen deals with language ironies that can be found between the lines of conversations. With the help of an ironic language, she attacks the presuppositions of the society that commonly hold a traditional cultural view over women. Austen builds an ironic level by maintained the daily conventions of England as a source of her novel, such as economic and educational place of women. Besides, she creates characters that reflect every sector of the society. As a novel writers of satire, Jane Austen mostly employs irony and comedy as a sword for a culture that get underestimate on women and as a tool for revealing the voice of women.

## CONCLUSION

In this part, the researchers try to conclude about the reason, why Jane Austen mocks the Victorian women social judgment in her novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Austen's writing style of producing her novels differs from her contemporaries since she reflects her readers with a women's identity in society. She tries to designs her characters in this novel, as an independent young ladies who are intelligent, brave and charming. Although *Pride and Prejudice* might have delusions in life, they can clearly express their points of view and question the values of their society as well as patriarchy construction. Austen designs her novels by satirizing the daily conventions of the Victorian era., which emphasize, how male has dominated societies underestimate the power of femininity. Moreover, they point to the

ridiculousness of the social requirements about women's rights.

Jane Austen's comedy is concerned, the daily conventions about women, are reflected with the help of funny characters such as fools. In *Pride and Prejudice*, fools act in the daily conventions and those characters do not question the necessity of them. By sharply seeing, their manners and the irrationality of their utterances create the comedy of the novels. Creating foolish characters that have improper manners is indeed a way of criticizing society. The psychology of society and individuals are combined in *Pride and Prejudice*, point to to the need for developing independent women's identities in order to construct healthy societies. In other words, Austen examines the needs and values of society and judges them logically with the help of her characters. Answering the first question, at Victorian era, people were far more reserved, comparing the people of today. People were much more prudish and kept themselves. Life, in general, was very class orientated with the aristocrats of the day dominating the social status.

Moreover, Austen's draws about a perfect husbands to Elizabeth, who plays an important role in the reflection of female voice, by using ironic style, because, Jane Austen believes that there should be a balance in society between genders. Mr. Darcy symbolize the men who appreciate women who have self-esteem. Since these gentlemen do not value money or class more than the ideas and characters of their future wives, they act unlike conventional men. Besides, as a foil to Darcy, Austen creates counter-heroes such as Mr. Wickham. who contribute to the novels a lot because Austen creates a man who disregard the place of women and the ones who value the power of women.

Finally, in *Pride and Prejudice*, Austen reflects her thoughts about the place and point of view of women that are unlike the daily conventions of Victorian era. Besides, Austen emphasizes that there should be balance between genders in society. She encourages women to gain a female voice in society with which they can act autonomously. In other words, Jane Austen points out the significance of equality between genders in the eighteenth century, which is something revolutionary considering the values of her time.

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