Research Article

Theme and Moral Values in the Novel of "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to find out the theme and moral values which contained in the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen in 1813. This novel discusses the story of middle-upper class love for British families in the late 19th century. The method is description of qualitative research. Data were analyzed and clarified based on pragmatics and moral values, the theme consisting72 quotations Complexity of Human Relationship is 34.72 %, Social Problem is 25 %, Struggle for Human Dignity is 20.83%, Truth of Human Nature is 15.28 % and Coming of Age/Loss of Innocence/Growing Awareness is 4.17%. The moral values consisting of 26 quotations Caring for Other is 38% and acceptance of personal responsibility is 35%, Commitment to Something Greater than One Self is 27 %, Self –respect but with humility, self-discipline, and Respect and Caring for Other Living Things and Environment is 0%.

Key Words: Theme; Moral; Moral Values; Novel

Introduction

In eighteenth-century England, the concept of literature was not confined as it sometimes is today to creative or imaginative writing. Literature did more than embody certain social values, it was a vital instrument for their deeper entrenchment and wider dissemination. Literature was a matter of felt experience personal response or imaginative uniqueness such as terms, in dissociable for us today from the whole idea of the literary. The final decades of the eighteen centuries witness a new day. Literary theory offers an advantageous vantage point from which to re-view science, but at this stage it remains broad. Let us turn to the novel in particular for a more focused perspective. A novel is a hypothesis. A novelist shares with a scientist the wish to observe. A novelist also shares with a scientist a partial and imperfect knowledge of the phenomenon he wishes to observe, and so, both novelist and scientist say, "what if?".

The novel, like the documentary, is a hard genre to define. Through history, the term 'novel' has been applied to writings that cover a plethora of topics, that employ numerous and varied styles, and that have achieved divergent results - critically, publicly, aesthetically, and economically. Consequently, trying to pinpoint the origin of the novel is difficult, if not impossible. "It all comes down to a question of prior definition, and definitions, when claims of this sort are at stake, are notoriously self-serving". Although many people have gone so far as to identify the first novel. Bakhtin, whose description of the novel genre is more broadly inclusive than most others, said that the novel is something that parodies all literary genres (including itself) in that it exposes the conventions of their forms and languages. Bakhtin (2008) said that novelization occurs when narratives are free and flexible, when they incorporate a dialogized heteroglossia of popular spoken languages, and when they are suffused with laughter, irony, humor and self-parody, which brings everything close and onto an equal plane with the personal experiences and thoughts of everyday contemporary life. Most importantly, Bakhtin's 'novels' contain indeterminacy, their arms thrown wide open to the constantly evolving, unfinished, indecisive, spontaneous present and future of possibilities. All of this allows the novel to offer new insights, interpretations, evaluations and perspectives on humanity.

A novel is a hypothesis. A novelist shares with a scientist the wish to observe. A novelist also shares with a scientist a partial and imperfect knowledge of the phenomenon he wishes to observe. The novel, like the documentary, is a hard genre to define. Through history, the term 'novel' has been applied to writings that cover a plethora of topics, that employ numerous and varied styles, and that have achieved divergent results - critically, publicly, aesthetically, and economically. Consequently, trying to pinpoint the origin of the novel is difficult, if not impossible. "It all comes down to a question of prior definition, and definitions, when claims of this sort are at stake, are notoriously self-serving". Taking each of these a bit farther, a story's mood or feel might be "anger." A message might be "nuclear power plants are bad." A premise could be "greed leads to self-destruction." Clearly each of these might show up in the same story, and each has a thematic feel to it. But just as certainly, none of them feels complete on their own. This is because each is just a different angle on what theme really is.

In fact, theme is perspective. Perspective is relationship. Theme describes the relationship between what is being looked at and from where it is being seen. This is why theme has traditionally been so hard to describe. It is not an independent thing like plot or character but is a relationship between plot and character. The theme in a story is its underlying message, or 'big idea.' In other words, what critical belief about life is the author trying to convey in the writing of a novel, play, short story or poem? This belief, or idea, transcends cultural barriers. It is usually universal in nature. When a theme is universal, it touches on the human experience, regardless of race or language. It is what the story means. Often, a piece of writing will have more than one theme. A writer develops a theme for a story, poem or narrative. It really comes down to what the writer believes about life. If a writer has a belief system or feels strongly about certain things - and most people do - then, those strong life views will be reflected in his or her writing. For a work to last, it needs depth, and depth in writing reflects depth in the writer.

Theme is definitely a very simple word. We can say that it is focus or subject of a talk or a piece of writing1. But the question is what theme actually is? What means does this word bring? Some of people are possibly accustomed to hearing the word of theme. Especially for the people who enjoy the work of literature or for the people who get deeply involved in the literature. But in fact, it is not a piece of a cake when we are being asked to explain and define what it is actually. It depends on from what point of view we will describe or explain it. When we are talking about theme, we basically talk about the author's intention. What is his intention that he or she tries to convey through his work? What does he or she really want from his work? According to Boggs (1996:10), theme refers to the central concern, or focus, around which a film is structured, the focus that gives a film unity. It means that theme is a main point of film that has a very important and significant function in order to build a film as one. Boggs and Petrie (2008:20) also stated that the context of film analysis, theme refers to the unifying central concern of the film, the special focus that unifies the work. It means that theme in accordance with film is wider because it actually unifies all other things that have something to do with film such as music. In other words, theme is the core of the story which anyone can understand the pint and the content of the story.

Moreover, Geraldine (2008:137) said that theme is the idea expressed by means of the subject. It means that theme is such an idea which is delivered expressively through the subject. While according to David (2008:91), theme concerns the artist's point of view on the subject matter. It often deals with the possibility of change in human existence and what accounts for that change if it occurs. From this point of view, it can be stated that theme is actually an artist's point of view. How he or she looks at and perceive the subject matter. Most of the time, it deals with the change of the existence that human may experience and the reason that make human change. Meanwhile, Prince (1992:2) stated that theme is a frame, a macrostructure, a reality model, a system organizing knowledge about phenomenon in the world. It means that theme is a structure/shape or macrosture, model or system that can be used in order to construct and inquire the knowledge about things which happen in the surroundings where human beings live or about the thing that human beings have to undergo.

Based on the theories and opinion above, it can be stated that theme is point of view of the subject story and the ideas express means of the central focus of the story. The stated moral is "slow and steady wins the race". However, other morals can often be taken from the story itself; for instance, that arrogance or overconfidence in one's abilities may lead to failure or the loss of an event, race, or contest. Throughout the

history of recorded literature, the majority of fictional writing has served not only to entertain but also to instruct, inform or improve their audiences or readership.

Morals have typically been more obvious in children's literature, sometimes even being introduced with the phrase: Moral comes from the Latin word mores, for habits. The moral of a story is supposed to teach you how to be a better person. If moral is used as an adjective, it means good, or ethical. If you have a strong moral character, you are a good member of society. If someone is a cheat and a liar, you might say, "She is not a moral person. Moral involving the mind or and intellectual process. Nietzsche (in Geuss and Skinner, 2007: xvii) stated that moral is a surface phenomenon that requires meta-level interpretation in accordance with a different, superior set of extra-moral values 'beyond good and evil'. It means that moral is early sign that requires further or deeper interpretation in accordance with its study or its definition

Additionally, George and Uyanga (2008:41) stated that morality is derived from the Latin word mores which means "manner" or moral. In the word of Aminigo and Nwaokugha (2006); morality is "an accepted code of human conduct in a society. This definition wants to tell that morality is a manner or a code which is accepted by people living a particular society so that they can live their lives well. Gyekye (2013:164) stated that morality is a set of social rules and norms intended to guide the conduct of people in the society. It means that morality is a bunch of rules or norms used in order to guide the people in living their lives in their society so they can live in a harmony. Social values form an important part of the culture of the society. Values account for the stability of social order. They provide the general guidelines for social conduct. Values such as fundamental rights, patriotism, respect for human dignity, rationality, sacrifice, individuality, equality, democracy etc. guide our behavior in many ways. Values are the criteria people use in assessing their daily lives; arrange their priorities and choosing between alternative course of action.

Values are standards of social behavior derived from social interaction and accepted as constituent facts of social structure. They are objects that social conditions desire. These are culturally defined goals and involve "sentiments and significance." These consist of "inspirational reference." Values are expected to be followed for judging and evaluating social interaction, goals, means, ideas, feelings and the expected conduct. Without such evaluating standard, it would be difficult to judge individual behavior or social action. Values aim to integrate expected individual behavior and social action. It tends to forestall tension and as such have tension management role.

Values help to bring about some kind of adjustment between different sets of rules. The people seek the same kinds of ends or goals in different field of their life. Hence, it is possible for them to modify the rules to help the pursuit of this end. For example, if the Indian people cherish the value of "the principle of equality", then they will have to modify the rules governing the interpersonal relationship of husband and wife, and man and woman. As and when new activities emerge, people create rules in the light of their beliefs about what is 'good' and 'right'. Based on the explanation above the writer wants to conduct research with the title Theme and Moral Value in the novel of "Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen. Based on the background above, the writer tries to draw the focus of the research consists of five parts, they are:
1. Theme in the Novel of Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen.
2. Moral Value in the novel of Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen.
3. Theme and Moral value in the Novel of Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen

Method

The method used by the researcher in order to write this research is descriptive method. Descriptive method is research that describes something. The writer was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative method served descriptive data. Qualitative research is used to produce narrative or textual description of the phenomena under the study. This method emphasizes on process and description which are not examined or measured in term of quantity.

One of the most important things that a Reacher must consider and decide in conducting a study is to determine the appropriate source of research. And it must be in accordance with what are searcher needs. The success or failure of a scientific research is at least much influenced by the accuracy in determining the

required research resources. The source of research used in the preparation of this research is a novel Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen.

The context of the data is the dialogue or conversations performed by the characters in the novel. The writer randomly takes the source of primary data to determine the object of the research. After that, the writer sorts out the dialogue which lie in the novel Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen and makes a list of it.

While the secondary data is derived from another sources, such as books, internet, and other materials that can support the primary data. In this research, the writer uses the dialogue and text in the novel of Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen.

The novel which the data taken itself entitled *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The gender of this novel is Regency Novel. It is published by T. Egerton Whitehall and Derbyshire on January 1813. The film of Pride and Prejudice adapted from the novel of pride and prejudice. The film was held in 2005 directed by Joc Wright. The calculation of the data was based on the formula below.

The Percentage of Theme

$$\frac{The\ number\ of\ theme}{Times\ of\ show\ up}\ X\ 100$$

Results and Discussion

Results

There are two kinds of data cards that the writer uses in conducting this research. The first data card is about the types of Themes. It is used to analyze what kind of theme that the novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" by Jane Austen. It contains some components that can help the writer analyze the theme in the novel. As stated in the second chapter and accordance with the theory of kind of theme stated by Boggs, a central idea or theme might fall into one of the following categories : (1). Moral implication. (2). The truth of human nature. (3). Social Problems. (4). The struggle for human dignity (5). The complexity of human relationship (6) Coming of age/loss of innocence/growing awareness (7) A moral or philosophical riddle.

In this research, the writer takes five components to analyze the novel they are: (1). Coming of age/loss of innocence/growing awareness, (2). The truth of human nature. (3). Social Problems. (4). The struggle for human dignity. (5). The complexity of human relationship the writer chose the fiver components to make easy the research and more focus.

Table 1. Themes in The Novel "Pride and Prejudice"

Kinds of Theme	Frequency	Percentage
Complexity of Human Relationship	25	34.72%
Social Problem	18	25%
Struggle For Human Dignity	15	20.83%
Truth Of Human Nature	11	15.28%
Coming Of Age	3	4.17%
	72	100%

The second data is about moral value. It is used to analyze kinds of moral value in the novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" by Jane Austen. This data card also has some components which can help the writer to determine what moral value that the novel wants to convey. As stated in the second chapter and accordance with the theory stated by Kinnier et.al (2000:9) there are some basic moral values. They are: (1). Commitment to something greater

than oneself. (2). Self –respect but with humility, self-discipline, and acceptance of personal responsibility. (3) Respect and caring for others. (4) Caring for other living things and environment.

Table 2. Moral *"Pride and* **Values in the Novel** *Prejudice"*

Kinds of Moral Values	Frequency	Percentage
Respect and Caring for Other	10	38%
Self-Respect	9	35%
Commitment to Something Greater Than One Sellf	7	27%
Caring for Other Living Things and Environment	0	0%
	26	100%

Discussion

After analyzing the data found in novel of "Pride and Prejudice" the writer can draw conclusion that the themes which emerge in novel of "Pride and Prejudice", Complexity of Human Relationship is 34.72 %, Social Problem is 25 %, Struggle for Human Dignity is 20.83%, Truth of Human Nature is 15.28 % and Coming of Age/Loss of Innocence/Growing Awareness is 4.17 %

Based on the result of the theme which exist in the novel, Complexity of Human Relationship gets 34.72 %, the highest percentage of all other themes, because the novel describes the relationships between Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, Jane and Mr. Bingley, Mother and Father, Lydia and Wickham, and the mother and her daughters. The book Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen is all about the relationships that the Bennet Family has with one another and the people they lead in.

My reasoning behind this discussion of their relationships is to provide yet another outsider looks on how it looks. The story is very simple and give a good step by step presentation of how the relationships work about. Social problem theme gets 25 %, the second highest percentage because the writer Jane Austen lived in the first decades of the nineteenth century, generally known as the Regency period in England. The society was highly stratified. In this period, social position tended to be established in terms of families, not individuals. The bourgeoisie and the proletariat were arising after Industry Revolution. In rural area, the nobility still possessed power, and the squires still behaved submissively. With the development of capitalism, social stratums were subdivided delicately.

Meanwhile, the concept of value had been converted yet that money became more and more important. In a word, at that time, the value of people counted on the possession of a fortune. England always praises itself as a country of ladies, but in fact women were discriminated in Austen's time. If a woman from the gentry didn't marry and had no family members who could take her in and provide for her, often the only somewhat respectable alternative was to become a governess or a teacher in a school. Even those positions, however, lowered her social status, making it almost impossible for her to attract a husband who could provide for her adequately. It was a tradition that men inherited all fortune. Therefore, women had to obey and gain their life necessities through an adequate marriage. Obviously, this concept has a deep influence on Austen. The intended marriage mentioned in the novel mainly concerns financial conditions and subsistence rather than love and appreciation. This also explains why Austen creates her ideal man to be a single man in possession of a good. Struggle for Human Dignity gets the third highest percentage, it is 20.83%. It tells about the theme which Prejudice blinds the vision and leads to false perceptions about others. Darcy's pride and Elizabeth's prejudice come in the way of understanding each other and keep them apart. Only when Darcy becomes

humbler, and Elizabeth becomes more accepting can they relate to one another and find happiness together. The Truth of Human Nature gets 15.28 %. It describes women were supposed to choose a man who could financially support them and not the one they wanted or loved. This was a common truth, and it can safely be said that girls were taught to think that way from early on. It is not uncommon to find female characters openly discussing this in the novel since for most of them this was their sole concern. And the least is Coming of Age/Loss of Innocence/Growing Awareness is 4.17 %.

This novel describes that "marriage was the only 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.

After analyzing deeply, the data which were found in the novel of "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen, the writer can draw conclusion that moral values which emerge in the novel of "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen are: Caring for Other is 38% and acceptance of personal responsibility is 35%, Commitment to Something Greater than One Self is 27 %, Self –respect but with humility, self-discipline, and Respect and Caring for Other Living Things and Environment is 0%.

Based on the result of the moral values which exist in the novel, Respect and caring for Other gets 38 %, the first highest percentage of all the other moral values, because the novel tells much about respecting and caring for other even for the other who hate another. Moral message contained in this book. Don't judge others from the outside and don't like to move. Who would have thought Mr. Arrogant and arrogant turned out to have a noble heart? Who would have thought George Wickham, who was so good from the outside, would be a liar and a good agitator? We should not judge people directly when we know them. Oh yes, people in the past were full of courtesy and were very polite, even though gossiping or insinuating was still done politely. The findings in novel of "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen that have something to do with moral values are basically in accordance with Kinnier's et.al theory about kind of moral values.

Conclusions

After reading and analyzing the novel "Pride and Prejudice" by Jane Austen, it can be surely concluded that they are 72 data which have something to do with kinds of theme and 26 data which have something to do with kinds of moral values. The analysis has two objectives. The first objective is to analyze the theme which the novel brings and the second is to analyze the moral values which the novel wants to convey to the readers. Based on the result of the theme which exist in the novel, Complexity of Human Relationship gets 34.72 %, the highest percentage of all other themes, because the novel describes the relationships between Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, Jane and Mr. Bingley, mother and father, Lydia and Wickham, and the mother and her daughters. Concerning the moral values, it emerged in the novel of "Pride and Prejudice" that respect and caring for other gets 38 %, the first highest percentage of all the other moral values since the novel talks much about respecting and caring for other even for the other who hate another.

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