Name

Instructor Name

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 **Response journal**

Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775, in England. She passed away on 18 July 1817. Austen is an English writer who published four novels during her lifetime. The name of the novels is Pride and Prejudice, Sense and Sensibility, Emma, and Mansfield. Austin wrote about inconspicuous people in inconspicuous situations in everyday life, but she shaped such material into a remarkable work of art (“Jane Austen | Biography & Novels”). Jane Austen's writing style is a mix of classic and romantic. Austen creates a transition to romance, passion and imagination as she writes rather than strings and strands of writing style. Austen uses her sharp and ironic wit in all her writings, including one of her most famous works; Pride and Prejudice. She could create a powerful and dramatic scene and instantly lead the plot into a satirical cathedral script. When it comes to character dialogue, Austen adds a romantic touch that can range from witty and sharp to emotional and poetic. The words and actions of the characters create clear images of everyone and every event to involve the reader in the novel. For the development and progress of the main characters, she focusses on the beauty of dialogues in her novel. Her writing style is recognizable and unique. Pride and Prejudice is the novel that depicts the limits of 18th century society. Jane Austen's work eventually marked the transition in literature from new-classism to romance. Austen is boundless; she writes about the beauty of ordinary people and their ordinary lives and this allows her to continue her story. She acknowledged that society was flawed. She acknowledged that the beauty of people and society is not found in perfection but in their imperfection. Austin also recognized the hypocrisy and foolishness that existed in the marriage, but she also seemed to recognize its true value.

 Pride and prejudice have been criticized for an absence of historical context. Austen’s character Elizabeth depicted in a social circle in the story is an accurate description of social world that Austen lived in. She portrayed the world, in all its fine pride and prejudice, with unfounded precision and satire. At the same time, she set her center, as both the lead actor and the most sensible critic, a person so thoughtful and produced that the reader can do nothing but intervene in her story and wish a happy gathering. Austen's novel has been largely popular because of Elizabeth - who was allegedly Austen's favorite among all her heroines - and because she has a lasting appeal to men and women in her love story. With all the pride and prejudice, pride prevents the characters from seeing the truth of the situation. Interestingly, it is one of the two main obstacles in the relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy. Darcy's pride in his social status causes him to mock anyone outside his own social circle. At the same time, Elizabeth is proud of her judgments. Austen describes the family unit as primarily responsible for children's moral and intellectual education. Throughout the novel, the younger characters either suffer from or benefit from their family values. In Pride and Prejudice, Austen forms a world where society actively participates in the private lives of individuals. Austen's novels combine Aristotelian and Christian notions of virtue. She views human life as determined and believes that people must guide their cravings and requirements by using common sense. Austen clearly believes that rigid benchmarks are sometimes ridiculous. Mr. Collins's comedic formality and dishonest relationship with Lady Catherine constitute a satirical class of consciousness and social form. Austen is certainly critical of the inequalities of gender in English society in the 19th century, especially because of the marriage institution. In Pride and Prejudice, Charlotte and other women must marry just for financial security. In her illustration of Elizabeth, however, Austen shows that women are as intelligent and skilled as their male partners.

 "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife(*Pride and Prejudice Read Online*).” This is the most famous lines in literature from Pride and Prejudice. These lines are depicted at the beginning of the novel. The event that starts the novel - also offers this sentence a tract of the entire plot, which is about the search for single people in search of good fortune by several female characters. Anyone who considers socially viable marriage in a nineteenth-century society appears here in the novel because of demanding that a single man “must be in want of a wife(*Pride and Prejudice Read Online*)." The narrator says the opposite is also true: a single woman must be in want of a husband. Austen's Regency England's social environment was particularly stratified, and the division had its roots in family ties and wealth. In her works, Austen is sometimes critical of the premise and prejudice of the upper class of England. Austen is many ways is a realist and she presented England in which class consciousness is powerful. Socially, ideas of appropriate behavior for each gender also crop into Austen's work. Although young men's social progress lay in the military, the church, or the law, the primary method of improving women's self-procurement is wealth. Women could only achieve this goal with a successful marriage, which explains marriage everywhere as a goal and topic in Austen's writings. The woman Austen shows in her novels is free to choose the husband of her choice, but was restricted in the early eighteenth century. Austen sets the scene and the tone of her story at the start of the novel. She explains that Mrs. Bennet is excited at the prospect of a rich bachelor moving into the neighborhood. She reminds the readers that marriage is not always about passion and love, but usually about more materialistic things. Indirectly, she also reminds readers of the consequence of this statement: A single woman of unassertive means must be in need of a husband of good fortune to keep her safe and comfortable.

 Austen use of humor shows that the desire for better social connections in 19th-century British society has hindered love and marriage. In the first lines of the novel, Austen creates a shallow landscape designed for the marriage of Mrs. Bennet’s daughters in early 19th century. Pride and prejudice's opening sentences are very skillful. The first lines of the novel are thesis statement for the whole story. It depicts the gentle nature of Jane Austen. She also shows her understanding of her relationship with the world. The sentence structure defines the novel as a series of discrepancies and depth. The irony of this first sentence introduces the novel with mastery. While Austen interprets this truth to deliver humor in her story, she, at the same time, sets the tone of the seminal novel and advises the reader to state that in her time and society, marriage is a career type for women. The opening line of the novel is a fun statement when reading in conjunction with Mrs. Bennet's succeeding plans to secure Mr. Bingley for one of her daughters. Austen's funny meditation on marriage is not limited to the fact that women need husbands; it also specifies that financial status plays a leading role in the selection process. Austen spends no time emphasizing that marriage is all about materialism.

 In Jane Austen Pride and Prejudice's novel, readers can realize that the main themes are marriage and different nature of two characters. The novel also describes that women do not have much power in society compared to men. Jane Austen fundamentally overthrows Western gender roles: she argues that the man is woman's property. This contrast and anti-norm assertion has many romantic relationships that exist in the book. Austen expresses the notion that male characters are romantically linked to their "inferior" women and go against contemporary social perspectives. According to Jenny Dean, in the marriage market in eighteenth century, "men were the buyers; women were sellers.” while this statement might be right, but it should be recognized that women were also seeking men (*Men in Pride and Prejudice - WHS HBL Jane Austen*). Women had to “sell” the best qualities when competing with their husbands because it was the only reasonable woman's hope for an acceptable future. In Pride and Prejudice, the young women must try to acquire a life and a man that possesses the qualities they desire, often out of respect or even love. This novel confirms that a successful woman of the eighteenth century knew that a reasonable man was absolutely the most important and precious substance she could have. That man should be able to handle woman’s dignity and give countless love and care.

**Work Cited**

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