

**FANNY'S HEART DESIRE DESCRIBED IN
JANE AUSTEN'S *MANSFIELD PARK***

THESIS

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the completion of Strata I Program
of the English Language Department
Specialized in Literature**



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MOTTO

I hope you live a life you're proud of, but if you find that you're not.
I hope you have strength to start all over again.

Benjamin Button

All our knowledge begins with the senses, proceeds then to the understanding,
and ends with reason.

Immanuel Kant

Imagination is stronger than knowledge; myth is more potent than history,
dreams are more powerful than facts, hope always triumphs over experience,
laughter is the cure for grief, love is stronger than death.

Robert Fulghum

DEDICATION

To :

- My beloved parents and siblings
- Rinchun

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Semarang, 20 February 2012

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ABSTRACT

This thesis presents Fanny Price’s struggleness to believe her faith as the main character in Jane Austen’s *Mansfield Park*. The aim of the thesis is to analyze deeply about the intrinsic elements of Austen’s *Mansfield Park*.

The discussion began by analyzing intrinsic element of the novel such as character and characterization, conflict, setting, and theme. From the intrinsic elements, the theme of the story was being founded. The library research method was used to gain information related to the discussion. Structural approach was applied to analyze the character and characterization, conflict, setting and theme.

The result of the analysis shows Fanny Price as the main character tried to believe her heart desire. She tried to intolerant with the sinners and holding her faith although people around her tried to oppose her and pressing her. Fanny’s become obstinate person to always holding the truth and always hold on the morality. The writer concludes theme of this novel is the struggleness of Fanny to believe her heart’s desire.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary works is a portrait of reality and human life. It is created and inspired by human feeling, behavior, social condition and tradition among them. Sumardjo and Saini (1986; 13) state, “there are three things that distinguish the literature with the works (written) other than the literary, the fiction, the aesthetic values, and special use of language”.

Fictionally on literature is because the literary work is created by imagination of the writer. Although literary is portrait of reality and human life, it is created in the fiction world from the writer’s imagination so that the readers can response the literary that reflected the reality and his life.

An aesthetic value is the element that distinguished the literary work with non literary works. Through the esthetic values the writer can show his feeling and idea clearly and deeply but also touch the reader.

Readers can see clearly the special use of language in the poetry, novel and play. In novel the writer also uses special language to make the story more attractive. The special use of language is not only to show the author's idea and feeling, but also to appeal the reader the beauty of rhymes and sounds. Using special use of language the writer can make the moment or dialogue becomes more attractive and touches the reader's emotion.

Literary works was not only about human life, but also about the ways of author express his/her idea, view, and experience into literary work. Sumardjo and Saini (1997; 33) also state, "literature is created because there is human instinct to express idea, view, experience, belief, feeling, inspiring in a concrete illustration from which arouse enchantment with speech organ".

The author can give the impact of the reader by his /her writing style and his/her story. According to Sami (1988; 8), "literary works have two important aspects, they are substance and form. The substance is human or the author's life experience and the forms is everything about the way the author tells the story including the language he uses".

The genre of literature is divided into three major kinds. Those are play, poetry, and also prose. Each of them has different characteristic. The writer chooses the genre prose to be analyst, especially novel. Novel is distinguished from other literary genre by length, narrative, structure, depiction of characters and plot patterns. It is longer than novella and short story.

The writer discusses about structural elements of novel *Mansfield Park*, written by Jane Austen. Structural analysis focuses on intrinsic elements the novel, such as character and characterization, conflict, setting, plot, point of view and theme. After reading it, the writer decides to discuss some interesting aspect, there are main character, conflict, setting and theme.

The writer selects the novel *Mansfield Park* by Jane Austen because this is classical novel written by famous writer. *Mansfield Park* is the most condensed and complex novel ever written by Jane Austen, and is her first novel that was conceived, written, and published at her mature age.

In *Mansfield Park*, Jane Austen is clearly at the height of her story telling mastery, deftly playing with reader loyalties and expectations while serving up the delicious social satire and suspenseful plotting that keep us coming back for more. As a result her themes revolve around changes, the battle between good and evil, character, dependency, and independence.

Based on the reason above, the writer chooses Love Described in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* as the title of this paper.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problems that states in this thesis are:

1. What is the general description of Fanny Price as the main character on Austen's *Mansfield Park*?

2. What are conflicts experienced by Fanny Price as the main character described in Austen's *Mansfield Park*?
3. What are setting described in Austen's *Mansfield Park*?
4. What is the theme described in Austen's *Mansfield Park*?

1.3 Scope of the Study

In analyzing this thesis the writer needs to limit the scope of the problem so that simplify and understanding the problems are not too wide. The study only focuses on intrinsic elements, especially character and characterization, conflict, setting and theme.

1.4 Objective of the Study

1. To describe the general description of main character in Austen's *Mansfield Park*.
- 2 To describe the conflict experienced by main character in Austen's *Mansfield Park*.
- 3 To describe the setting of social, place and time described in *Austen's Mansfield Park*.
- 4 To describe the theme in Austen's *Mansfield Park*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

1.5.1 For the Writer

To get more knowledge, especially on the analysis of structural approach and discussing the intrinsic elements such as the main character, conflict, and theme.

1.5.2 For the Reader

The reader can improve the ability to analyze structural elements of novel. Besides, the reader can more understanding this novel especially, and work of literary in general.

1.5.3 For University

The writer hopes this thesis will give a contribution as a reference for student in Dian Nuswantoro University generally, especially English Department special used in literature.

1.6 Methods of the Study

1.6.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. Harsono (1999:115) state that “In qualitative research the descriptive analysis has an important role. Descriptive data analysis is aimed to give a description about the research subject based in data from variable obtained from the subject group that is examined and do not have any attention on hypothesis testing”.

1.6.2 Source of Data

The writer uses novel *Mansfield Park* by Jane Austen as the object of analysis and uses theory of literary, especially intrinsic elements to analysis character and characterization, conflict, setting and theme as material of literary. The writer also used some relevant book to find supporting theories and from internet to support the analysis.

1.6.3 Units of Analysis

In this thesis, the writer focuses on intrinsic elements especially character and characterization, conflict, setting and theme to analyze Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*.

1.6.4 Technique of Data Collection

The technique to collecting data, the writer uses a library research. Nawawi (1983:30) state that:

In library research the research activity is conducted by gathering the data from various literatures either in library or in the other places. The literature used is not limited only the books but also can be a documentary material, magazine, newspaper, and the other written data, law, theorem, idea, principle, opinion, etc. which can be used to analyze and solve the investigation problem.

On this research, the writer makes two steps to collect the data. First step the writer close reading the novel. After reading a novel the writer find the story of the novel. Second step, the writer find the topic that will be discussed and analyzed. After found the topic, the writer collects the data to find a theories and related data which support the analyzed.

1.6.5 Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the writer uses structural approach. Semi (1990:63) state that, “the meaning of approach itself is the way how to view and get close to the object”. Structural approach is an approach that only focused in intrinsic elements, such as character, conflict, and theme. According to Semi (1993:67):

Structural approach is the basic assumption that literary work as creative work has full autonomy which as to be seen as a figure, which a part from the outside if intrinsic elements. If we will analyze a literary work, we should analyze the intrinsic elements of work such as theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, figure of speech, etc.

This technique is uses because the writer will focus to analyze the intrinsic elements in *Mansfield Park*, there are main character, conflict, setting and theme.

Siswo Harsono (1999; 48) also states these are ten steps in structural approach:

1. Mastering in the basic definition of structural elements which building the literary works.
2. Analyzing the theme first, then the other elements.
3. Analyzing the theme dealing with thinks, philosophy, and norms.
4. Analyzing the plot which covers conflict such as internal and external conflict.
5. Analyzing the character and characterization. This must be correlated with plot and conflict.
6. Analyzing the writing style and stylish.
7. Analyzing point of view, dealing with the previous analysis.

8. Analyzing setting, like setting of place, setting of time and setting of social.
9. Analyzing the correlation on among of these elements.
10. Deciding research schedule.

1.7 Thesis Organization

To make the writing of thesis easier and make it easy the readers to understand the content, this thesis is presented in five chapters with the following organization:

Chapter I is Introduction. It discusses background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, methods of the study consist of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and thesis organization.

Chapter II is Author and Synopsis of the Story. This chapter contains of the author's biography and works and synopsis of Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*.

Chapter III is Review of Related Literature. This chapter consists of theories that can give data and information. Such as theories of character, conflict, setting and theme.

Chapter IV is Discussion. This chapter covers the analysis of Fanny price as main character, conflict experienced by Fanny Price, setting and theme in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter consists of the conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

2.1 Biography of Jane Austen and Her Works

Jane Austen was born on December 16th, 1775. Born to Reverend George Austen of the Steventon rectory and Cassandra Austen of the Leigh family. She was to be their seventh child and only the second daughter to the couple. Her siblings were made up largely of brothers, six brothers — James (1765–1819), George (1766–1838), Edward (1767–1852), Henry Thomas (1771–1850), Francis William (Frank) (1774–1865), Charles John (1779–1852) — and one sister, Cassandra Elizabeth (1773–1845), who, like Jane, died unmarried. Cassandra Elizabeth and Henry Thomas were Austen's closest friend and confidante throughout her life.

In 1783, at the age of 8, Jane and her sister Cassandra were sent off to boarding school for their formal educations. 1787 rolled along in time to see Jane start taking more of an interest in generating her own works and keeping them in notebooks for future reference. Collectively, these works became the *Juvenilia* and

made up three whole notebooks. By 1789, Jane penned the dark, satirical comedy *Love and Friendship*, and began to lean towards writing seriously.

With their formal educations completed at the boarding school, Jane and Cassandra return home permanently and Jane sets out to pen the work *First Impressions*. Little did she know at the time that this single work would become her most popular and enduring piece, becoming the story we now know as *Pride & Prejudice*. The first draft was completed sometime in 1799.

Jane returned to work on *Elinor and Marianne*, completing all revisions to the story by 1798. With the work up to her new standard now, she began serious work on *Susan*. *Susan* is the work that would go on to become *Northanger Abbey*.

January 21st of 1805 her beloved father George Austen - already falling quickly ill - died to the shock of the family. This period of time forced Jane to put off work on *The Watsons* indefinitely as the Austen family is thrown into a kind of crisis. Henry Austen become Jane's literary agent and approached London publisher Thomas Egerton with the manuscript for *Sense & Sensibility*.

Egerton then took the manuscript of *Pride & Prejudice* and published this second work for public consumption in January of 1813. This time around, Egerton put a fair amount of time and money into marketing Jane's work and the novel was an instant success with the public and critics alike.

Mansfield Park quickly followed, Egerton striking while the iron was hot. While *Mansfield Park* was ignored by reviewers, it was a great success with the

public. All copies were sold, it became the best selling and most profitable of Ms. Austen's works at that time.

At the beginning 1816, Jane noticed a decline in her health, but disregarded it in favor of continuing the works she started. With so much happening, Jane's health declined quickly with each passing day. In May of 1817, Henry and Cassandra looked to get medical help for their ailing sister. On July 18th, 1817, Jane Austen died in Winchester and with her she took the conclusions of her unfinished works. With his connections, Henry worked to have his sister buried at the Winchester Cathedral.

2.2 Synopsis of Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*

The main character, Fanny Price, is a young girl from a relatively poor family, raised by her rich uncle and aunt, Sir Thomas and Lady Bertram, at Mansfield Park. She grows up with her four cousins, Tom Bertram, Edmund Bertram, Maria Bertram and Julia, but she is always treated as inferior to them; only Edmund shows his real kindness.

The fashionable and worldly Henry Crawford and his sister Mary Crawford arrive in the village, and stay with their sister, the Parson's wife. The arrival of the Crawfords disrupts the staid world of Mansfield and sparks a series of romantic entanglements. Mary and Edmund begin to form an attachment, though Edmund often worries that her manners are fashionable and her conversation often cynical, masking a lack of firm principle. However, she is engaging, beautiful and charming, and goes out of her way to become friend with Fanny.

Henry plays with the affections of both Maria and Julia, despite Maria being already engaged to the dull, but very rich, Mr. Rushworth. Maria believes that Henry is really in love with her, and treats Mr Rushworth coldly. Fanny is so little observed in the family circle and her presence is often overlooked and she frequently witnesses Maria and Henry in compromising situations.

Encouraged by Tom and his friend Mr. Yates, the young people decide to put on Elizabeth Inchbald's play *Lovers' Vows*; Edmund and Fanny both initially oppose the plan, believing Sir Thomas would disapprove and feeling that the subject matter of the play is not appropriate. Edmund is eventually swayed, offering to play the part of Anhalt, the lover of the character played by Mary Crawford. As well as giving Mary and Edmund a vehicle to talk about love and marriage, the play provides a pretext for Henry and Maria to flirt in public.

Sir Thomas arrives unexpectedly in the middle of a rehearsal, which ends the plan. Henry leaves, and Maria is crushed; realizing that Henry does not love her, she marries Mr. Rushworth and they leave for Brighton, taking Julia with them. Henry returns to Mansfield Park and decides to amuse him by making Fanny fall in love with him. When he proposes marriage, Fanny rejects him. The Bertrams are dismayed, since it is an extremely advantageous match for a poor girl like Fanny. Henry decides he will continue to pursue Fanny, hoping that in time she will change her mind by coming to believe he is constant.

Sir Thomas supports a plan for Fanny to pay a visit to her relatively poor family in Portsmouth, hoping that as Fanny suffers from the lack of comforts there,

she will realize the usefulness of a good income. Henry pays Fanny a visit in Portsmouth. Fanny's attitude begins to soften but she still maintains that she will not marry him.

Henry leaves for London, and shortly afterward, Fanny learns of a scandal involving Henry and Maria. The two had met again and rekindled their flirtation, which quickly had developed into an affair. The scandal is terrible and the affair results in Maria's divorce; however Henry refuses to marry her.

To make matters worse, the dissolute Tom has taken ill, and Julia has eloped with Mr. Yates. Fanny returns to Mansfield Park to comfort her aunt and uncle and to help take care of Tom.

Although Edmund knows that marriage to Mary is now impossible because of the scandal between their relations, he goes to see her one last time. During the interview, it becomes clear that Mary does not condemn Henry and Maria's adultery, only that they got caught. Her main concern is covering it up and she implies that if Fanny had accepted Henry, he would have been too busy and happy to have an affair, and would have been content with merely a flirtation.

This reveals Mary's true nature to Edmund, who realizes he had idealized her as someone she is not. He tells her so and returns to Mansfield and his living as a Parson at Thornton Lacey. Edmund realizes how important Fanny is to him, declares his love for her and they are married. Tom recovers from his illness, a steadier and better man for it, and Julia's elopement turns out to be not such a desperate business after all.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains theories to analyze the statement of the problem in the novel Austen's *Mansfield Park*. A literature contains some intrinsic elements that the most important aspects to build the story. These intrinsic aspects are: theme, plot, character and characterization, setting, point of view and theme. In this chapter the writer describes the definition and theories of character, conflict, setting and theme.

Burhan Nurgiyantoro (1994:23) state that the intrinsic aspect of novel is: the aspects which directly build the story. The harmony between these various intrinsic aspects is the one that shapes a novel.

3.1 Character and Characterization

Character is the important element of the story because character is a person that plays and presents the story. According to Oxford Dictionary (1995:63) "a character is a person in a novel, play, etc and part played by an actor".

Attar Semi (1988:23) also states, “The character is one of the things that its presence is very important and even determining, because it is impossible to create a fictional literature without any character to be present and be moved which eventually build the story line”.

Character is a part the imagination of the literary that pays the attention of the story. Webster (1983:122) also states “character is group of qualities that makes a person or thing different from another”.

To analyze the study is not easy because it is very complex and many aspects to observe closely. In the literary work, the character sometimes not actually appear, but just merely talked about or just with implied assertion. Sometimes the character is not particularly special or can be eccentric one.

Perrine (1993:68) also states, “Reading for character is much more complex, variable, and ambiguous. Anyone can repeat what person has done in a story, but considerable skill may need to describe what a person is”.

In the literary works, there always show a character that more prominent than another characters and also dominated the story. This character usually arouses the story with his/her conflict and personalities that makes him/her as the central of the story. The central of the story also called by protagonist/main character is the central/main character in a conflict whether sympathetic or not as a person. He/she could be bad or good.

Characters in the story automatically relates to characterization because both sides to support each other and relate one another because characterization makes

existences of imaginary. But the definition of character and characterization is different, characterization is wider than character. According Jones in Nurgiyantoro (2002:165) says that “characterization is an explicit description about a person who performs in a story”.

Potter (1976:4) also states, “a person nature may be revealed by what he says and does and by the clothes, the house, and character is like from his actions, his physical appearance, and his environment: furnishings and a friend he chooses.”

In the development of the story, character also can be developing. The development of character can be divided into two, static and dynamic character. Perrine (1993:70) state that:

1. Static character is some sort of person on the end of the story as at the beginning of the story.
2. Developing character is a character that has some changes undergoes as permanent changes in some aspects of character, personality or outlook. The change maybe a large or a small one; it maybe for worse or better; it is something important and basic.

In a story, the type of the character can be divided into two, flat and round character. Kenney as quotes by Potter (1966; 28) states that the essential of these two types of character are flat and round character:

“It is called flat because the readers can only see one side of him/her character. Round character has more facets. It has multiple personality traits and

therefore resembles real people's life. It is also much harder to understand and describe than the flat one".

To present the character, the author use many ways so that the reader can see how the character and characterization is. Kenney (1966; 34-36) also states that: "characterization is the way an author portrays the character". He classified the methods of character presentation as follows:

1. Discursive method:

It is a method that the author tells us about the character by the author's word.

2. Dramatic method:

It is a method that the author allows his character to reveal themselves to us their own word and actions.

3. Contextual method:

It is a method that the author tells us about the character through another character.

3.2 Conflict

In the literary work, conflict is the center of the story. Conflict can stir the story that can arouse the reader's emotion and make the story more interesting and alive. Usually, the central theme of a story is a conflict and how to solve the conflict as a resolution. According to Wellek and Warren (1977; 27), "conflict is 'dramatic' that suggests some matching of approximately equal force and suggest action and concentration."

In the story sometimes the main character get a condition when he/her must faces the differences idea, will or perception with the reality around him/her and that makes the conflict happen. Perrine (1993; 42) state the definition conflict is “a clash of actions, desires, or will”.

Potter (1967; 25-26) also states, “The term conflict is familiar with the result of opposition between at least two sides. The conflict may be overt and violent, or implicit and subdued, it may be visible in action or it may take places in character’s mind, it may exist in different and sometimes contrasting forms and on different levels of meaning, but the definition of it inherent in the content of plot”.

Nurgiyantoro state that conflict can be divided into two kinds of conflict which is internal conflict and external conflict. The internal conflict is the conflict which arises inside a character’s soul. The external conflict is the conflict which occurs between characters with something outside him/her, these conflict may occurs with the natural environment or might occurs with the human environment.

3.2.1 Internal Conflict

Perrine (1993; 42) states, “the internal conflict occurs as the result of the psychology stimulation that a person had from the environment or the society. These stimulations are the feeling like anxious, angry, jealous, hate and other feeling”.

The character’s internal conflict presentation is different based on its nature and personalities. Some character with soft and sensitive personality decided to hide his/her internal conflict and keep his/her feeling inside his/her room. Another

character with rigid and tight personalities shows his/her internal conflict with destruct, harm other, or angry.

3.2.2 External Conflict

Main character may involve the external conflict caused from misunderstanding, failure and mistaken in his/her interaction with human or the society. Perine (1993; 43) states that “external conflict is the conflict which occurs between characters and characters, characters and environment and characters and nature”.

Person against person is conflict when characters may pitted against some other person or group of person. Person against environment is a conflict that they may be in a conflict with someone external force-physical nature, society, or fate.

The external conflict can make the story more interesting cause of action and reaction between the characters involving the opposite side which clash and struggle to hold their view each other.

3.3 Setting

Setting is an important element in literary work to support the story to make a good atmosphere and affect the character. Potter (1967; 27) states, “Setting is obviously the actions of the characters take place in some time, some place, and amid some thing in temporal and spatial surroundings”.

Nurgiyantoro (1994 277-233) classifies setting into three as following:

3.3.1 Setting of Place

It is the description of place or location where the actions of the story take place. The place aspect used can be the form of places with the certain names, initials, or without clear names. Through this setting we can see society's tradition values, behavior, condition, and so on that affect the character.

3.3.2 Setting of Time

This setting is description of when the actions of a fiction happen. It is the factual time which can be related, or has relation to historical event. It can be presented in the form of day, date, month, year or certain period.

3.3.3 Setting of Social

This kind of setting is related to the social life of a society in a certain place described in a fiction. It can take the form of custom, manner, tradition ways of life, thinking and behaving social status of character.

3.4 Theme

Theme is the important elements of literary work. According Perrine (1993; 92) "theme is a central and unifying concept of a story". The theme is a generalization about the terms of the story.

Sumardjo and Saini (1991; 56) states "theme in addition can be described as the author's view about a problem of life of a comment about some one's life". By

theme of the literary works, the author tries to show his/her opinion about life or someone's life.

The theme is a communication between the author and the reader. In addition the reader understand the author's ideas and can get the thought of life by the author's work. Sometimes the theme can change the way the readers mind or life, because it can touch the readers feeling and emotion.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002; 75), "a literary work always connects with the meaning of life. Theme begins from many problems of life, and living as with an experience, inspection and action interaction of the author with the environment. Through his or her work, the author orders the meaning of life as he or she look at".

Perrine (1993; 92) also states that:

1. The theme of a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central inside.
2. The theme of a story like its plot. It may be very briefly or at greater length.

In stating theme we must pick the central insight, the one that explains the greater number of elements in the story and relates them to each other.

To find out theme of the story is not easy because generally the theme of the story is not illustrated directly or specifically. To describe the theme we have to find out the central insight of view of life and it relates to other literary elements. We also have to find out the theme by understanding whole of the story.

According to Perrine (1993; 97-98) these are six principals of theme:

1. Theme should be expressible in the form of a statement with a subject and predicate. It must be a statement.

2. Theme should be stated as generalization about life. In stating theme we do not use the name of character or refer to precise places or events, for to do so is to make a specific rather than a general statement.
3. Theme should be the generalization on large than is justified by the term of the story.
4. Theme is not contradicted by any detail of the story. The statement of it must be based on data of the story itself, not an assumption supplied from our experience.
5. Theme merely presents a view of life.
6. Theme should avoid any statements that reduce the theme to some familiar saying that we have heard of all our lives.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

In chapter IV the writer discusses how the character and characterization of Fanny Price, her conflict, setting and theme in *Mansfield Park* by Jane Austen.

4.1 General Description of Fanny Price

Fanny Price is the eldest daughter of Price family. Her father is a lieutenant of marines without education and fortune. Her mother has two sisters; Maria married with Sir Thomas Bertram of Mansfield Park in the county of Northampton, and Miss Ward to a clergyman rev. Mr. Norris of Mansfield.

When she was 10 years old, her mother sent her to her aunties in Mansfield to be raised up and get better life. After her long journey, Fanny arrives in Northampton with safety. She was welcomed with her Aunt Mrs. Norris who was married with clergyman Mr. Norris of Mansfield. Little Fanny is a shy person, awkward, not prominent but sweet and not vulgar young girl.

“She was small or her age, with no glow of complexion, nor any other striking beauty; exceedingly timid and shy and shrinking from notice; but her air, though awkward, was not vulgar, her voice is sweet and when she spoke, her countenance was pretty.” (Austen, 2000:9)

It can show that Fanny is a polite and well manner person although she was not beautiful or look special. Despite she come from lower class, she know how to behave although she look nervous.

Fanny meets her cousins, Julia age 12, Maria age 13, Tom and Edmund. Her cousins looks beautiful, good looking and grown up appropriate with their ages. It is looks different with Fanny that looks so tired from the long journey and small at her age. Maria and Julia dislike her presence and think she was inferior and ignorant.

“As her appearance and spirits improved, Sir Thomas and Mrs. Norris thought with greater satisfaction of their benevolent plan; and it was pretty soon decided between them, that thought far from clever, she showed a tractable disposition, and seemed likely to give them little trouble. A mean opinion of her abilities was not confined to them. Fanny could read, work, and write, but she had been taught nothing more; and her cousins found her ignorant of many things with which they had been long familiar, they thought her prodigiously stupid,” (Austen, 2000:14)

Fanny only closed with her cousin Edmund; he helped Fanny to send a letter to her brother William. Her other cousins was a spoiled children and Aunt Norris is a grumpy person. With Edmund support, gradually Fanny become more comfortable and learns fast.

“From this day Fanny grew more comfortable. The little rusticities and awkward nesses which had at first made grievous inroads on the tranquility of all, and not least of herself, necessarily wore away, Though unworthy, from inferiority of age and strength, to be their constant associate their pleasures and schemes were sometimes of a nature to make a third very useful, especially when that third was of an obliging, yielding temper; and they could not but own, when their aunt inquired into her faults; or their brother

urged her claims to their kindness, that ‘Fanny was good-natured enough.’”
(Austen, 2000:14)

From this part we can conclude that Fanny is a smart person, she is fast learner girl and also can assimilate with the people and also the society around her. Slowly but sure she can grew more comfortable to mixed into her relatives.

When she was 15 her uncle, husband of Mrs. Norris was past away. Sir Thomas suggests Mrs. Norris to live with them in the building of Mansfield Park parish, the White House. Fanny like to ride very much, she loves her old grey pony.

“...Yes, dear old grey pony. Ah! Cousin, when I remember how much I used to dread riding, what terrors it gave me to hear it talked to me of as likely to do me good.....” (Austen, 2000:21)

After her old grey pony dies, Fanny has no one horse to ride. Edmund who knowing his cousin sadness and no longer have a horse to ride trade one of his three horses for a suitable horse for Fanny.

“He had three horses of his own, but no one that would carry a woman. Two of them were hunters; the third, a useful road –horse; this third he resolved to exchange for one that his cousin might ride; he knew where such a one was to be met with, and having once made up his mind, the whole business was soon completed. The new mare proved a treasure; with a little trouble, she became exactly calculated for the purpose, and Fanny was then put in almost full possession of her. ” (Austen, 2000:29)

From this part also can show about Edmund kindness and cares towards Fanny. Fanny feels delighted and thankful about Edmund’s kindness that always protect, help, and also support her during in Mansfield Park makes her affection raise to him. Fanny also regards Edmund as the one that very special in her life in Mansfield Park.

Fanny was 18 when Mr. Henry Crawford and Mrs. Mary Crawford arrive in Mansfield and joined with their sister Mrs. Grant.

Fanny is a stolid person; she likes to save her opinion in her mind than speak it to people. She just like listen people's talk without becomes a part of conversation.

“And Fanny, what was she doing thinking all this while? And what was her opinion of the newcomers? Few young ladies of eighteen could be less called on to speak their opinion than Fanny.” (Austen, 2000:38)

It can show that Fanny is introvert person. Although she grew more comfortable, she never shows her feeling in front of people. She only keeps her feeling for herself without letting anyone to know what she was thinking about.

In her silence, Fanny admires Miss Crawford's beauty but she is not attracted with Mr. Crawford instead her two cousins look attracted with him.

“In a quiet way, very little attended to, she paid her tribute of admiration miss Crawford's beauty; but as she still continued to think Mr. Crawford very plain, in spite her two cousins having repeatedly proved the contrary, she never mentioned him.” (Austen, 2000:38)

Mr. and Miss Crawford became closer with Bertram family and Edmund starts in love with Miss Crawford's charm of beauty. Fanny has a notion that Miss Crawford is equal and very suitable with Edmund. She feel it was enough as long as her cousin always beside her.

“Edmund was beginning at the end of a week of such intercourse, to be a good deal in love; and to the credit of the lady it may be added, that without his being a man of the world or an elder brother, without any of the arts of flattery or the gaieties of small talk, he began to agreeable to her. She felt it to be so, thought she had not foreseen and could hardly understand it..... she did not think very much about it, however; he pleased her for the present; she liked to have him near her; it was enough. (Austen, 2000:53)

Fanny always thinks Edmund as her brother and closest friend in Mansfield. He always helps her and treats her better than anyone in Mansfield. It makes Fanny feels comfortable and also subconsciously dependent with him.

Fanny feels losing Edmund when she no longer his closest friends. She feels sad when Edmund is care to Miss Crawford more than her. When Edmund gets closer with Miss Crawford, talked about Miss Crawford with her, then starts disregard her feeling, she feel hurts.

“She was little surprised that he could spend so many hours with Miss Crawford, and not see more of the sort of fault which he had already observed, and of which she was almost always reminded by a something of the same nature whenever she was in her company; but so it was. Edmund was found of speaking to her of Miss Crawford, but he seemed to think it enough that the admiral had since been spared; and she scrupled to point out her own remarks to him, lest it should appear like ill-nature.” (Austen, 2000:53)

Aunt Norris treated Fanny badly, sometimes she treats her as a servant than a relatives. She looks angry when Fanny rejected to help her cousins to take apart to play Lover Vows.

“What a piece of work here is about nothing, -I am quite ashamed of you, Fanny, to make such difficulty of obliging your cousins in a trifle of this sort, -So kind as they are to you! -Take the part with a good grace, and let us hear no more of the matter, I entreat.” (Austen, 2000:119)

She must be thankful to Bertram family to raise her and can live comfortable in Mansfield. She also thinks that Fanny is not equal and out in their society. So she must always remember her position in Mansfield Park.

“I am not going to urge her,’ -replied Mrs. Norris sharply, ‘but I shall think her a very obstinate, ungrateful girl, if she does not do what her aunt and cousins wish her -very ungrateful indeed, considering who and what she is.” (Austen, 2000:119)

From these two quotations, it proves that Mrs. Norris treated Fanny badly because of her background. Mrs. Norris thinks Bertram family and her that coming from high class society is not equal with Fanny that her father is coming from middle class. Although they were relatives, it can't change Fanny's position.

When Fanny is fatigue from cutting roses in the sun and running two errands to Aunt Norris' house in the heat, Aunt Norris blame her. In other place everyone celebrate Mary's horseman ship and go to longer rides. It makes Fanny feel neglected and retreated. Than Edmund feel angry for himself to forgetting his cousin.

“The state of her spirit had probably had its share in her indisposition; for she had been feeling neglected, and been struggling against discontent and envy for some day pair. As she leant on the sofa, to which she had retreated that she might not be seen, the pain on her mind had been much beyond that in her head; and the sudden change which Edmund's kindness had then occasioned, made her hardly know how to support herself.” (Austen, 2000:60)

It can show that Fanny is sensitive person, she feel neglected when people didn't care with her and celebrate to Mary when she was sick. But in other side she also with Edmund that feel regret to forgetting her when she was sick.

Fanny is a smart person, she likes reading a book. She also feels curious how the outside world that only she can knew in a book. She likes to hear Sir Thomas journey to West Indies for an hour.

“The evenings do not appear long to me. I love to hear my uncle talk of the West Indies. I could listen to him for an hour together. It entertains me more than many other things have done – but then I am unlike other people I dare say.”(Austen, 2000:157)

Her intelligence and sensitiveness also can show when she becomes a witness about Mr. Crawford's flirtation to Maria and Julia. When people around her are bewitched with his charm and respect for him because of his wealth, she can see his true nature. She can see Henry's action that is silently playing Julia's heart then turning to flirt with Maria, an engaged lady.

"Fanny saw and pitied much of this in Julia; but there was no outward fellowship between them. Julia made no communication, and Fanny took no liberties. They were connected only by Fanny's consciousness. The inattention of the two brothers and the aunt to Julia's discomposure, and their blindness to its true cause, must be imputed to the fullness of their own minds." (Austen, 2000:130)

Fanny is a retiring person; she likes to stay in her room alone. She feels comfortable to stay there, with no one to oppose her, doing something that she likes, and gradually it is admitted to be hers.

"The room had then become useless, and for some time was quite deserted, except by Fanny, when she visited her plants, or wanted one of the books, which she was still glad to keep there, from the deficiency of space and accommodation in her little chamber above; -but gradually, as her value for the comforts of it increased, she had added to her possessions, and spent more of her time there; and having nothing to oppose her, had so naturally and so artlessly worked herself into it, that it was now generally admitted to be hers." (Austen, 2000:121)

It can show another side of her introvert personality. Sometimes she likes to be alone than join with people. She likes to spend her time reading a book in a quiet place that is free from people that sometimes oppose her and push her.

When her cousins, Mr. and Miss. Crawford, Mr. Rushworth and Mr. Yates will play *Lover Vows*, she is feeling objection and decided to not join. Although they

need her helped and Aunt Norris insists her to take apart to act as Cottager's wife, she still says no.

It can show that Fanny is a consistent person, she never changes her opinion or her decision despite people around her persuade her or insist her to change her decision, she still hold on her opinion.

“Fanny is the only one who has judged rightly throughout, who has been consistent. Her feelings have been steadily against it from first to last. She never ceased to think of what due to you. You will find Fanny everything you could wish” (Austen, 2000:148)

Fanny loves her brother, William very much. Although life in a distance, they still keep in touch by letter. It can be show that Fanny loves her family; she is never forgetting them although she lives with her wealth relatives. Fanny feels so glad when William returns from his duties at sea and visits at Mansfield.

“A very few days were enough to effect this; and at the end of those few days, circumstances arose which had a tendency rather to forward happiness which must dispose her to be pleased with everybody. William, her brother, the so long absent and dearly loved brother, was in England again. She had a letter from him herself, a few hurried happy lines ...” (Austen, 2000:185)

Maria married with Mr. Rushworth and moved to Sotherton accompanied with Julia. Fanny consequence in the house hold and parsonage become increased. People around her interested with Fanny and ask fanny to join with them although she was not a high class woman. It can show that Fanny can blend with high class people and know how to behave in the society.

“Fanny's consequence increased on the departure of her cousins. becoming as she then did, the only young woman in the drawing room, the only occupier of that interesting division of a family in which she had hit her to held so humble a

third, it was impossible for her not to be more looked at, more thought of and attended to, than she had ever been before; and ‘where is Fanny?’ became no uncommon question, even without her being wanted for any one’s convenience.” (Austen, 2000:162)

When William has desire to see Fanny dance, Sir Thomas decided to hold a ball at Mansfield Park in honor of Fanny and William. Fanny feels happy to see everyone cares and concern with her, although she pondering what she will wear.

“To her, the cares were sometimes almost beyond the happiness; for young and inexperienced with small means of choice and no confidence in her own taste – the how she should be dressed’ was a point of painful solicitude; and the almost solitary ornament in her possession, a very pretty amber cross which William had brought her from Sicily, was the greatest distress of all, for she had nothing but a bit of ribbon to fasten it to; ...” (Austen, 2000:204)

Mr. Crawford is fall in love with Fanny’s beauty at the ball determines to marry her. When Mr. Crawford offering to married with her, she decided to reject it because she is not love Mr. Crawford. Fanny is a woman who has a desire to get a freedom to had her own affection, and married to whom she loved.

“Now she was angry. Some resentment did arise at perseverance so selfish and ungenerous. Here was again a want of delicacy and regard for others which had formerly so struck and disguised her. Here was again a something of the same Mr. Crawford whom she had so reprobated before. How evidently was there a gross want of feeling and humanity where his own pleasure was concerned – and, alas, how deficient in. had her own affections been as free –as perhaps they ought to have been –he never could have engaged them.” (Austen, 2000:263)

It can show that Fanny is a woman who needs a freedom to married with a person that she loves. She doesn’t care about Mr. Crawford’s wealth, she only believes about her true feeling that she doesn’t love Mr. Crawford at all.

Fanny thinks Mr. Crawford is a playboy that likes to flirted, slightly, careless, and unfeeling person. Fanny is a woman who intolerant of sinners and decided to resist what she thinks is wrong.

“How could she have excited serious attachment in a man who had seen so many, and been admired by so many, and flirted with so many, infinitely her superiors –who seemed so little open to serious impressions, even where pains had been taken to please him –who thought so slightly, so carelessly, so unfeelingly on all such points –who was everything to everybody, and seemed to find no one essential to him?” (Austen, 2000:146)

It can show that Fanny is a woman that holds on with moral values and appraise people with their characteristic, not only their appearance and their position or wealth. She still holds on her principle and judgment even though sometimes people opposing her.

She also intolerant with Mr. Crawford behavior was silently flirting, playing and breaking her two cousins –Maria and Julia- heart. She doesn't want to betray her cousins and marry with Mr. Crawford.

“Her ill opinion for him was founded chiefly on observations, which, for her cousins sake, she could scarcely dare mention to their father. Maria and Julia – and especially Maria, were so closely implicated in Mr. Crawford's misconduct, that she could not give his character, such as she believe it, without betraying them.” (Austen, 2000:254)

Her decision to reject Mr. Crawford's proposal is disappointed her uncle, aunties and also Mr. and Miss Crawford wish. They always push her to accept his proposal for her future, her family and the benefits when she married with Mr. Crawford. She becomes obstinate, selfish and obstinate person to defend what she belief.

“I had thought you peculiarly free from willfulness of temper, self-conceit, and every tendency to that independence of spirit which prevails so much in modern days, even in young women, and which in young women is offensive and disgusting beyond all common perverse, that you can and will decide for yourself, without any consideration or deference for those who have surely some right to guide you – without even asking their advice. You have shown yourself very, very different from anything that I had imagined. The advantage or disadvantage of your family -of your parents- your brothers and sisters – never seem to have had a moment’s share in your thoughts this occasion”(Austen, 2000:254)

It can show that although Fanny is obedient, quiet and introvert person, she is woman that always holds on her faith. She can struggle and obstinate person to holding her opinion. She can oppose people and becomes selfish and rebel person when people pressing her to do something that she won’t.

After refusing Mr. Crawford proposal, Fanny and William travel to Portsmouth to visit her family. She sees defect of her parents, her siblings that spoiled and quarrelsome. Her house that looks so mess and not clean make her tried to be useful in the house. It can show that she is caring her family very much even though they had separated for years.

“Fanny was very anxious to be useful, and not to appear above their home, or in any way disqualified or disinclined, by her foreign education, from contributing her help to its comforts, She had pleasure in feeling her usefulness, but could not conceive how they would have managed without her.” (Austen, 2000:314)

Fanny tried to makes connection with her siblings and get closer with them. Their character that spoiled and naughty forced Fanny to work harder to get their impression. At the end she can be acceptance with her siblings and she found Susan as her closest sister.

“Their sister soon despaired of making the smallest impression on them; they were quite untamable by any means of address which she had spirits or time to attempt. Every afternoon brought a return of their riotous games all over the house; and she very early learnt to sigh at the approach of Saturday’s constant half holiday.” (Austen, 2000:314)

Fanny is missing Mansfield Park very much; when she live in Mansfield she thought that Portsmouth is her own home. But now, she realized that she was habitually live in Mansfield and make Mansfield as her home.

“When she had been coming to Portsmouth, she had loved to call it her home, had been very dear to her; and so it still was, but it must be applied to Mansfield. That was now the home, Portsmouth was Portsmouth; Mansfield was home.” (Austen, 2000:345)

Mr. Crawford is not giving up to marrying Fanny followed her to Portsmouth. He tried to get closer with her family and introduced himself as William’s friend. It is makes Fanny treated him softly than before but it cannot to changing Fanny’s heart, she still refusing Mr. Crawford. Mr. Crawford giving up with Fanny decided leaving Portsmouth and back to London.

Fanny still writes a letter to communicate with Lady Bertram, Edmund and also Miss Crawford. It can show that Fanny is caring person. Although her uncle was sent her far from Mansfield, she still cares with them.

“Here was another strange revolution of mind! She was really glad to receive the letter when it did come. In her present exile from good society, and distance from everything that had been wont to interest her, a letter from one belonging to the set where her heart lived, written with affection, and some degree of elegance, was thoroughly acceptable.” (Austen, 2000:315)

She got news about scandal between Mr. Crawford and Maria that they run off and no one know where they had gone. It has gotten worse when Julia elopes with

Mr. Yates to Scotland, that bad news shocking people at Mansfield. Lady Bertram and Sir Thomas request her to back at Mansfield and bring Susan.

Lady Bertram and Edmund feel very glad to see Fanny back in Mansfield and comforted her by their care. In other way, Aunt Norris and Mary Crawford blame her for Henry and Maria folly. If she receive Henry proposal and married with him, this scandal will never happened.

“Her companions were relieved, but there was no good for her. Edmund was almost as welcome to his brother, as Fanny to her aunt; but Mrs. Norris, instead of having comfort from either, was but the more irritated by the sight of the person whom, in the blindness of her anger, she could have charged as the demon of the piece. Had Fanny accepted Mr. Crawford, this could not have happened.” (Austen, 2000:360)

Because of the scandal between his sister and Mr. Crawford, Edmund decided to leave Miss Crawford and no longer become the dupe of Mary Crawford. He realize that his affection to Fanny since they was child is not longer as a brother to sister, but this is change become love as a man to woman. Then he decided to marry with Fanny.

“With such a regard for her, indeed, as his had long been, a regard founded no the most endearing claims of innocence and helplessness, and completed by every recommendation of growing worth, what could be natural than the change? Loving, guiding, protecting her, as he had been doing ever since her being ten years old, her mind in so great a degree formed by his care, and her comfort depending on his kindness, an object to him of such close and peculiar interest, dearer by all his own importance with her than any one else at Mansfield,.....” (Austen, 2000:378)

Finally Fanny and Edmund realize that their feeling and affection is not only as a brother and sister, but it grew becomes affection as lover. Unconsciously, they were

becomes a good couple, with same interest, same vision that always support each other.

Characterization is the art of fictional character. It gives characters identity and reflects of his/her personalities. At first appearance, Fanny Price is 10 years old girl that small of her age, not beautiful or glow of complexion. But sweet and when she spoke, it's not vulgar.

“She was small or her age, with no glow of complexion, nor any other striking beauty; exceedingly timid and shy and shrinking from notice; but her air, though awkward, was not vulgar, her voice is sweet and when she spoke, her countenance was pretty.” (Austen, 2000:9)

When she grown up, Fanny Price was change to be an attractive and beautiful woman, modest and had a soft skin and also had a good manner. She can blend into their society that have a polite manner and also showing her intelligence can show that she was a good learner.

“She was then merely a quiet, modest, not plain looking girl, but she is now absolutely pretty. I used to think she had neither complexion nor countenance; but in that soft skin of hers so frequently tinged with a blush as it was yesterday, there is decided beauty; and from what I observed of her eyes and mouth, I do not despair of being capable of expression enough when she has is so indescribably improved! She must grow two inches, at least since October.” (Austen, 2000:182)

From this statement and quotation the writer categorized Fanny as main character is dynamic character. At the first story Fanny price is an obedient and quite woman. But in the middle of the story she changed into an obstinate person to reject what she thinks is wrong. She showing her opinion and holds on her faith although it is get an opposition from people around her.

4.2 Conflict

4.2.1 Internal Conflict

Fanny first internal conflict is when Edmund starts to fall in love with Mary Crawford. She thinks Mary is equal and fit with him. She who thinking Edmund as her elder brother feels it doesn't matter as long as she can be still in his side.

“Edmund was beginning at the end of a week of such intercourse, to be a good deal in love; and to the credit of the lady it may be added, that without his being a man of the world or an elder brother, without any of the arts of flattery or the gaieties of small talk, he began to agreeable to her. She felt it to be so, thought she had not foreseen and could hardly understand it;.....There was a charm, perhaps, in his sincerity, his steadiness, his integrity, which Miss Crawford might be equal to feel, though not equal to discuss with herself. She did not think very much about it, however; he pleased her for the present; she liked to have him near her; it was enough. (Austen, 2000:53)

On the other side, when Edmund gets closer to Miss Crawford, talking with Miss Crawford for hours and talking with her about Miss Crawford, she feels sad. She thought that Edmund was neglected her and not caring her anymore.

“She was a little surprised that he could spend so many hours with Miss Crawford, and not see more of the sort of fault which he had already observed, and which she was almost always reminded by a something of the same nature whenever she was in her company; but so it was Edmund was found of speaking to her of Miss Crawford, but he seemed to think it enough that the admiral had since been spared; and she scrupled to point out her own remarks to him, lest it should appear like ill-nature.”(Austen, 2000:53)

It can show that she feels jealous with Miss Crawford that closer with Edmund. She feels sad when Edmund start fall in love with Miss Crawford and always thinking about her. Although she doesn't realize about her jealousy, she can feel the sadness

about their relationship. She decided to not show her feeling and keeping it from herself. She tried to support Edmund and Miss Crawford and becomes intimate friend to Miss Crawford.

Fanny another internal conflict is when Fanny got proposal married from Henry Crawford. Henry is a rich man who has a good income that gives a benefit to her family future. But in the other side she doesn't love him at all. She also cannot tolerate with Mr. Crawford action that playing her cousins heart.

“Her ill opinion of him was founded chiefly on observations, which for her cousins' sake; she could scarcely dare mention to their father. Maria and Julia – and especially Maria, were so closely implicated in Mr. Crawford's misconduct, that she could not give his character, such as she believed it, without betraying them.” (Austen, 2000:254)

Fanny is a woman who always holds on the truth and moral value of the society she can't love Mr. Crawford after he was playing her cousins heart. But she also feels guilty to reject Mr. Crawford proposal after his kindness to help William to be a lieutenant. He also can give a benefit to his family that come from middle class with Mr. Crawford's wealth.

Fanny decides to reject Mr. Crawford's proposal although people around her regret with her decision and is disappointed with her. She tries to believe in her own feeling and not get influence with people around her.

Fanny also gets internal conflict when her uncle sent her back to Portsmouth to see her parents. One side she feels glad to back home and meet her family again. She always missed her family and always thinking about them although she lives in

Northampton. But in other side she feels sad to leaving Mansfield Park. She loves this house and every people in this house, she will miss them.

“Poor Fanny, though going as she did, willingly and eagerly, the last evening at Mansfield Park must still be wretchedness. Her heart was completely sad parting. She had tears to every room in the house, much more for every beloved inhabitant.” (Austen, 2000;298)

When she was in Portsmouth for long time, she was missing Mansfield Park. She thinks that her true home is Mansfield Park, Portsmouth is only Portsmouth, but Mansfield is home. And at the end, her auntie, Lady Bertram asks her to comeback to Mansfield Park, and lives with them again.

“When she had been coming to Portsmouth, she had love to call it her home, had been fond of saying that she was going home; the word had been very dear to her; and so it still was, but it must be applied to Mansfield. That was the home. Portsmouth was Portsmouth; Mansfield was home.” (Austen, 2000:345)

4.2.2 External Conflict

4.2.2.1 Fanny against Mrs. Norris

Mrs. Norris is Fanny’s aunty that married with a clergyman and she didn’t have child. When Fanny was 10, she arrived in Mansfield and lived with Mrs. Norris in White House. After her husband past away, Fanny accompanied her to live in Mansfield Park join with her auntie, Lady Bertram’s family.

She also thinks that Fanny is not equal with them, so she never allows Fanny to join with her family or society. Mrs. Norris treated Fanny like a servant than relatives. When Fanny feels sick and need to rest, she doesn’t care about it and asked her to finish her work and thinks that just her trick to not doing a work.

“That is a very foolish trick, Fanny, to be idling away all the evening upon a sofa. Why cannot you come and sit here, and employ yourself as we do? –If you have no work of your own, I can supply you from the poor –basket. There is all the new calicho that was brought last week, not touched yet. I am sure I almost broke my back by cutting it out. You should learn to think of other people; and take my word for it, it is a shocking trick for a young person to be always lolling upon a sofa.” (Austen, 2000:58)

It makes Fanny feel sad and being neglected in the house. Her heart as on the first evening of her arrived in Mansfield. But her sadness little change when Edmund help her in front of Mrs. Norris and care with Fanny’s health.

She love Lady Bertram’s daughters very much and spoiled them since they was child. Its makes then grown up becomes obliging and vanity women. She hopes they become an honorable and elegant woman that will married with a wealthy man and live happily.

“The Miss Bertrams were now fully established the belles of the neighborhood; and as they joined to beauty and brilliant acquirements, a manner naturally easy, and carefully formed to general civility and obligingness, they possessed its favor as well as its admiration. Their vanity was in such good order, that they seemed to be quiet free from it, and gave themselves in airs; while the praises attending such behavior, secured, and brought round by their aunt, served to strengthen them in believing they had no faults.” (Austen, 2000:27)

When Mr. Grant asks Fanny to dine with them, in secrecy Mrs. Norris objected. She thought it’s indulgent for someone in her status and not to expect it repeated. She reminds her it never happens if Julia had been at home. She also lecturing her to not speak and obliged to her aunt Bertram.

“she had neither sympathy nor assistance from those who ought to have entered into her feelings and directed her taste; for Lady Bertram never thought of being useful to anybody, and Mrs. Norris, when she came on the morrow, in consequence of an early call and invitation from Sir Thomas, was

in a very ill humor, and seemed intent only on lessening her niece's pleasure, both present and future, as much as possible." (Austen, 2000:174)

When her cousins and friends will play Lover's Vow, Fanny decided to not join with them because she disagrees with this idea. But her cousins needed one more person to play and act as cottager's wife, so they ask Fanny to help. Fanny still rejects the idea and still don't want to join.

Mrs. Norris is angry with Fanny disobedient and urge her to help her cousins. She reproach her for being disobliging and ungrateful to her cousins considering who and what her position in this house. She is coming from middle class family that rises with her wealth and high class auntie. She must be an obedient girl and not objection with her cousin's request.

"....., I am quite ashamed of you, Fanny, to make such a difficulty of obliging your cousins in a trifle of this sort –So kind as they are to you! –take the part with a good grace, and let us hear no more of the matter, I entreat."
"I am not going to urge her," –replied Mrs. Norris sharply, "but I shall think her a very obstinate, ungrateful girl, if she does not do what her aunt and cousins wish her –very ungrateful indeed, considering who and what she is." (Austen, 2000:119)

After Fanny rejects Mr. Crawford proposal, he started to flirt her favorite cousin Maria that was married with Mr. Rushworth. So, when Maria elopes with Mr. Crawford and make a big scandal, she is the one that most sufferer about it. She blames Fanny the hardest for Maria and Mr. Crawford folly. If she married with Mr. Crawford, it would not have happened.

"Edmund was almost as welcome to his brother, as Fanny to her aunt; but Mrs. Norris, instead of having comfort from either, was but the most irritated by the sight of the person whom, in the blindness of her anger, she could have charged

as the demon of the piece. Had Fanny accepted Mr. Crawford, this could not have happened.” (Austen, 2000:360)

Finally Mrs. Norris quits from Mansfield Park to accompanied Maria in another countries to hide from the society and cover up the scandal. They lived in a small and private society which doesn't know about Maria's scandal.

“It ended in Mrs. Norris's resolving to quit Mansfield, and devote herself to her unfortunate Maria, and in an establishment being formed for them in another country –remote and private, where, shut up together with little society, on one side no affection, on the other, no judgment, it may be reasonably supposed that their tempers became their mutual punishment.” (Austen, 2000:374)

4.2.2.2 Fanny against Mr. Crawford

Henry Crawford is a wealthy man with a good estate in Norfolk with plain and pleasing address. Beside that, he also a sly person with likes to play woman heart with his charm.

Secretly, he was flirt Julia and Maria and playing their heart. Fanny that silently was observing his behavior, not interested with his charm. After Maria was married with Mr. Rushworth and leaving Mansfield Park with Julia, she begin interested with Fanny. He feels that Fanny gradually look more beautiful and sweet after seeing her dancing at the ball.

He tried to get closer with Fanny by his sister Miss Crawford and give Fanny a necklace through Miss Crawford. When William visits Fanny in Mansfield he tried to trap Fanny by his kindness to her brother. He helped William to promote his became a lieutenant.

Fanny was shocked when Mr. Crawford proposing her to marry with his. She thought that all of Mr. Crawford's kindness is only to playing her heart and make her interested with him.

“Don't Mr. Crawford, pray don't. I beg you would not. This is a sort of talking which is very unpleasant to me. I must go away. I cannot bear it.' But he was still taking on, describing his affection, soliciting a return, and, finally, in words so plain as to bear but one meaning even to her, offering himself, hand, fortune, everything to acceptance. It was so; he had said it. Her astonishment and confusion increased; and though still not knowing how to suppose him serious, she could hardly stand. He pressed for an answer” (Austen, 2000:243)

After Fanny rejects Mr. Crawford, he tried to press Fanny by Miss Crawford and Sir Thomas Bertram. They press Fanny to marry with him with the benefit for her family. But Fanny still hold on her decision to refusing his proposal until her uncle sent her to back to Portsmouth.

“Mr. Crawford's business had been to declare himself the lover of Fanny, make decided proposals for her, and entreat the sanction of the uncle, who seemed to stand in the place of her parents; and he had done it all so well, so openly, so liberally, so properly, that Sir Thomas, feeling, moreover, his own replies, and his own remarks to have been very much to the purpose –was exceedingly happy to give the particulars of their conversation –and, little aware of what was passing in his niece's mind, conceived that by such details he must be gratifying her far more than himself.” (Austen, 2000:251)

Mr. Crawford does not give up following Fanny to Portsmouth and visiting her family as William's friend. He tried to approaching her family to makes Fanny thinking once more again about his proposal. Fanny that treated Henry soften than before still not change her mind and refusing his proposal.

“Mr. Crawford probably could not regard his future father-in-law with any idea of taking him for a model in dress; but (as Fanny instantly, and to her great relief discerned) her father was a very different man, a very different Mr.

Price in his behavior to this most highly- respected stranger, from what he was in his own family at home. His manners now, though not polished, were more than passable; they were grateful, animated, manly; his expressions were those of an attached father, and a sensible man, -his loud tones did very well in the open air, and there was not a single oath to be heard.” (Austen, 2000:322)

Henry was surrender to get Fanny as a wife trying to flirting Maria that was married with Mr. Rushworth. Finally Maria running off with Henry and makes a scandal. Mr. Rushworth divorcing her, but Henry doesn't want to marry her.

4.2.2.3 Fanny against Miss Crawford

Mary Crawford is a pretty and charming sister of Mr. Crawford and Mrs. Grant, who takes a keen interest in Edmund Bertram in spite of his being a second son. However, though she seems charming, she has certain views and opinions which mean and selfish.

Fanny and Miss Crawford becomes an intimate friend with the kindness of Miss Crawford with her. Miss Crawford got closer with Fanny because she interested with Edmund and to help her brother Henry that fall in love with Fanny.

When Fanny rejected Henry Crawford proposal, Miss Crawford shocked and disappointed with Fanny decision. She thought they can be a sister and always together as a family. She also feels sad about her brother that was rejected by Fanny.

Mary wonders at Fanny being clueless on Henry's intension since it was he who thought of giving her the necklace. Mary also reminding her of Henry's help in securing William promotion to make Fanny feels guilty. Fanny shocked and being

upset at having been taken in their scheme. She thought it only his way after witnessing his action that playing Maria and Julia heart during this fall.

“Do you mean then that your brother knew of the necklace before hand? Oh Miss Crawford, that was not fair.”

“Knew of it! It was his own doing entirely, his own thought. I am ashamed to say, that it had never entered my head; but I was delighted to act on his proposal, for both your sakes.”

“I will not say,” replied Fanny, “that I was not half afraid at the time; or it’s being so; for there was something in your look that frightened me –but not a first- I was as unsuspecting of it at first –indeed, indeed I was. I put it down as simply being his way, and was as far from supposing as from wishing him to have any serious thoughts of me. I had not, Miss Crawford, been an inattentive observer of what was passing between him and some part of this family in the summer and autumn. I was quiet, but I was not blind. I could not but see that Mr. Crawford allowed himself in gallantries which did mean nothing.” (Austen, 2000:290)

After leaving Mansfield Park and back to Portsmouth, Mary Crawford still sends her a letter to communicate. But, when the scandal about Henry and Maria spread, she told to Fanny that Henry is innocence by her letter. Fanny is uncertain what it all means.

“Depend upon it there is some mistake, and that a day or two will clear it up –at any rate, that Henry is blameless, and in spite of a moment’s *etourderie* thinks of nobody but you. Say not a word of it –hear nothing, surmise nothing, whisper nothing, till I write again. I am sure it will be all hushed up, and nothing proved but Rushworth’s folly. If they are gone, I would lay my life they are only gone to Mansfield Park and Julia with them.” (Austen, 2000:350)

When Edmund visited Mary to talk about Henry and Maria, Mary blames Fanny to Henry action. If she had married him, it would not have happened. Edmund see her faults, still blaming them who have been unprincipled example, but cannot forgive her. Edmund was done with Mary, they break up.

“Why, would not she have him? It is all her fault. Simple girl! –I shall never forgive her. Had she accepted him as she ought, they might now have been on the point of marriage, and Henry would have been too happy and too busy to want any other object. He would have taken no pains to be on terms with Mrs. Rushworth again. It would have all ended in a regular standing flirtation, in yearly meetings at Sotherton and Everingham.” (Austen, 2000:366)

It can show that Miss Crawford is egoistic person that always insisting what she wants to Fanny. She insists Fanny to married with her brother although she was knew about her brother action that playing Julia and Maria’s heart. She also still insists Fanny to believe that Henry is innocence to elope with Maria that was becomes Mrs. Rushworth. She also blames Fanny in front of Edmund about the scandal that Henry and Maria did. She thinks that it never happened if Fanny accept Henry’s proposal.

4.2.2.4 Fanny against Sir Thomas Bertram

Sir Thomas Bertram is husband of Lady Bertram, her aunty. .He owns the Mansfield Park estate and an estate in Antigua. When she was 10 years old, he proposes Fanny to come in Mansfield and live with them. He is initially stern and correct; he stays in Mansfield rarely and mostly doing his business in Antigua.

He adores Fanny that was grown to be a beautiful woman and makes her as his favorite niece. He looks surprise when he came to Mansfield and found there was a play performance. But he not mad with Fanny and so kind with Fanny.

“Sir Thomas was at the moment looking round him, and saying ‘But where is Fanny? –Why do not I see my little Fanny?’ and on perceiving her, came forward with all kindness which astonished and penetrated her, calling her his dear Fanny, kissing her affectionately, and observing with decide pleasure how much she was grown!” (Austen, 2000:140)

He feels glad to Fanny when Henry Crawford proposed married with Fanny considering the benefits for her family's future. But he disappointed when Fanny decided to reject Henry's proposal.

“Am I to understand,” said Sir Thomas, after a few moment silence, “That you mean to refuse Mr. Crawford?”
“Yes, Sir.”
“Refuse him?”
“Yes, Sir.”
“Refuse Mr. Crawford! Upon what plea? For what reason?”
“I-I cannot like him, Sir, well enough to marry him.”
“This is very strange!” said Sir Thomas, in a voice of calm displeasure.
(Austen, 2000:252)

He thinks that Mr. Crawford is the best future husband to Fanny. With all of Mr. Crawford wealth, kindness and cares to Fanny he thinks it is very cruel and fools to Fanny to reject Mr. Crawford's proposal. He thinks she was changing from beautiful and obedient girl becomes selfish and ungrateful woman.

“I had thought you peculiarly free from willfulness of temper, self-conceits, and every tendency to that independence of spirit which prevails so much in modern days, even in young women, and which in young women is offensive and disgusting beyond all common offence. But you have now shown me that you can be willful and offence. But you have now shown me that you can be willful and perverse, that you can and will decide for yourself, without any consideration or deference for those who have surely some right to guide you –without even asking their advice. You have shown yourself very, very different from anything that I had imagined.” (Austen, 2000:254)

With his disappointed to Fanny, he sends her back to her family in Portsmouth to teach her the value of good income.

“It was a medical project upon his niece's understanding, which must consider

as at present disease. A residence of eight or nine in years in the abode of wealth and plenty had a little disorder her powers comparing and judging. Her father's house would, in all probability, teach her the value of a good income; and he trusted that she would be the wiser and happier woman in all her life, for the experiment he had devised." (Austen, 2000:294-295)

At the end, after Henry Crawford elopes with his daughter Maria that was married and makes a scandal to his family, he realizes all of his wrong judgment about Fanny. He can see her love and the attachment between them that very strong. It makes Sir Tomas fell glad to make Fanny becomes his daughter and married with Edmund.

"Fanny was indeed the daughter that he wanted. His charitable kindness had been rearing a prime comfort for himself. His liberality had a rich repayment, and the general goodness of his intentions by her, deserved it. He might have made her childhood happier; but it had been an error of judgment only which had given him the appearance of harshness, and deprived him of her early love; and now, on really knowing each other, their mutual attachment became very strong." (Austen, 2000:379-380)

4.2.2.5 Fanny against Society

Fanny is a middle class woman that raised with her aunty and makes her can live in high class society since she was child. With her aunty helps, she can get a good education and grown up as well manner and elegant woman that holds on a high moral value.

Although grown up in the middle of high class society, she never forgets about her origin that comes from middle class of society. She also treated differently with her relatives because of her background family. It is because of the system class in their society that made a distance between different classes.

Living in the middle of high class society makes her get a pressure from her relatives to always remember about her class that not equal with them. She also treated like a servant than a relative and it's a duty to her to obliging her aunt family as a thankful of her comfortable life.

Fanny is a woman that holds on a high moral value. She cannot marry to a wealthy man that likes to play women heart because she doesn't love her. She cannot tolerate with Henry's act that playing Julia and Maria heart and decided to refuse his proposal.

Fanny against the environment thought that it is usual for a rich man to makes a fun with woman just because of many young ladies interested with him. And to forgiving all of the bad behavior of a person just because of his wealth and position. And she also tried to refusing the woman's mind to find a future husband by his wealth, not love.

“Ah, I cannot deny it. He has now and then been a sad flirt, and cared very little for the have of the might be making in young ladies affections. I have often scolded him for it, but it is his only fault; and there is this to be said, that very few young ladies have any affections worth caring for. And then, Fanny, the glory of fixing one who has been shot at by so many, of having it in one's power to pay off the debts of one's sex! Oh, I am sure it is not in woman's nature to refuse such a triumph.” (Austen, 2000:290)

But the people that doesn't know and didn't realize about Henry's act think that Fanny is ungrateful woman. It is non sense for her to refusing a high class person that will give her a benefit and being her savior to enhance her family and getting a better life. They thinking Henry is a savior to save Fanny's live to be wealth and reputable woman.

Fanny that was sick to live in the middle of high class family those always push her agree when Sir Thomas take her away back to Portsmouth to teach her about the value of good income. If Sir Thomas thinks it is a punishment to her, Fanny thinks this is her freedom. Fanny needed to feel affection and equal with people around her feel glad back to her family.

“The remembrance of all her earliest pleasures, and of what she had suffered in being torn from them, came over her with renewed strength, and it seemed as if to be at home again, would heal every pain that had since grown out of the separation. To be in the centre of such circle, loved by so many, and more love by all than she had ever been before, to feel affection without fear or restraint, to feel herself the equal of those who surrounded her, to be at place from all mention of the Crawfords, safe from every look which could be fancied a reproach on their account!” (Austen, 2000:295)

When the scandal about Henry elopes with Maria that was six month married with Mr. Rushworth raised, her aunt family realized that Fanny is right. Money can't buy the reputation and stopping the scandal.

4.3 Setting in Austen's Mansfield Park

4.3.1 Setting of Time

In this novel, setting of time is not explicitly mentioned, but we can see the time based on the narration or dialogue from the story itself. We can see setting of time with the narration and the dialogue in the novel.

“About thirty years ago, Miss Maria ward of Huntingdon, with only seven thousand pounds, had the good luck to captivate Sir Thomas Bertram, of Mansfield Park, in the county of Northampton, and to be thereby raised to the

rank of baronet's lady, with all the comforts and consequences of a handsome house and large income." (Austen, 2000:3)

From that narration we can conclude in that time, woman is having a good luck to marry with a wealth and reputable person. People respect with a wealth person and have a title. Baronet and baronet lady is a reputable title in the middle of society. Baronet and baronet lady is part of high class society in England at that age. They have comfortable life and reputable name that makes people respect them.

"What if they were among them to undertake the care of her eldest daughter, a girl now nine years old, of an age to require more attention than her poor mother could possibly give? The trouble and expense of it to them would be nothing compared with the benevolence of the action." (Austen, 2000:5)

This dialogue is show that it's usual to raising children from poor relatives to live in the better place, get a good education and good neighborhood. This is a normal way to help their relatives and give the children better future to help his/her family.

"Cut down an avenue! What a pity! Does not it make you think of Cowper? Ye fallen avenues, once more I mourn your fate unmerited." (Austen, 2000:45)

This dialogue is cut from poetry that written by William Cowper. Fanny's quotation is taken from *The Task* Book 1:'The Sofa', lines 338-40. This poetry is published in the beginning of nineteen century.

From this proved, the writer concludes that setting of time of this novel is the era of nineteen century. The people in this time still hold on the value to respect with person with a title. The rich relative usually helps their poor relatives with raising her

children.

4.3.2 Setting of Place

In analyzing about setting of place of the story, the writer mentioned the place where the story happened. This novel opened by Fanny arrival in Mansfield, the county of Northampton. She welcomed by her aunty Mrs. Norris, a wife of a clergyman Mr. Norris of Mansfield.

Fanny lives in Mansfield Park with Bertram family. Mansfield Park is an estate of wealthy Sir Thomas Bertram. Lady Bertram is Fanny's aunty and also sister of Mrs. Norris.

“Fanny with all her faults of ignorance and timidity was fixed at Mansfield Park, and learning to transfer in its favor much of her attachment to her former home, grew up there not unhappily among other cousins.” (Austen, 2000:16)

After Mr. Norris past away, Mrs. Norris join with them in Mansfield Park. She lived in the building of Mansfield parish; the White House.

“To prevent its being expected, she had fixed on the smallest habitation which could rank as genteel among the building of Mansfield parish; the White House being only just large enough to receive herself and her servants, and allow a spare room for a friend, of which she made a very particular point; -the spare room at the parsonage had never been wanted, but the absolute necessity of a spare rooms for a friend was now never forgotten.” (Austen, 200:21-22)

Mansfield Park is a building that has a large park and garden to ride, they have some horses to ride, and Fanny loves riding horse very much. Mansfield Park

also have large place to make a ball, drawing room, and many rooms in the estate. In Mansfield Park, she stayed in east room, which has no fire when she was cold. She also has a place in the east room to has a peace, and spend more time in there.

“She was all attention, however, in placing a chair for him, and trying to appear honored; and in her agitation, had quite overlooked the deficiencies of her apartment till he, stopping short as he entered, said with much surprise, ‘Why have you no fire today?’

There was snow on the ground, and she was sitting in a shawl. She hesitated.

‘I am not cold, Sir- I never sit here long at this time of year.’

‘But, -you have a fire in general?’

‘No, Sir.’” (Austen, 2000;250)

“The room had then become useless, and for some time was quite deserted, except by Fanny, when she visited her plants, or wanted one of the books, which she was still glad to keep there, from the deficiency of space and accommodation in her little chamber above; -but gradually, as her value for the comforts of it increased, she had added to her possessions, and spent more of her of her tome there; and having nothing to oppose her, had so naturally and so artlessly worked herself into it, that it was now generally admitted to be hers.” (Austen, 2000:121)

Mr. Rushworth and his mother invite Bertram family, Mrs. Norris, Fanny, Crawford family and also Mr. and Mrs. Grant into their estate in Sotherton. Sotherton is a big parsonage which near with the avenue that half a mile with distant of oak trees.

They have an elegance and abundance dining room. I also has a number of rooms, all lofty, and many large and amply furnished with shining floors and solid mahogany, rich damask, marble, gliding and carving that look beautiful.

“The whole party rose accordingly, and under Mrs. Rushworth’s guidance were shown through a number of rooms, all lofty, and many large, and amply furnished in the taste of fifty years back, with shining floors, solid mahogany, rich damask, marble, gilding and carving, each handsome in its way. Of

pictures there were abundance, and some few good, but the larger part were family portraits, no longer anything to anybody but Mrs. Rushworth, who had been at great pains to learn all that the housekeeper could teach, and was now almost equally well qualified to show the house.” (Austen, 2000:68-69)

Fanny and his brother visiting her home in Portsmouth after she was reject Mr. Crawford’s proposal. Portsmouth is a city that closed with sea, and near with harbor. Fanny’s house in Portsmouth is only a small house with thin wall; it has small parlour and a passage room. The house looks little mess with children who always playing in the house and ruining house.

“She was then taken into a parlour, so small that her first conviction was of its being only a passage-room to something better, and she stood for a moment expecting to be invited on; but when she saw there was no other door, and that there were signs of habitation before her, she called back her thoughts, reproved herself, and grieved lest they should have been suspected.” (Austen, 2000:302)

4.3.3 Social Setting

Setting of social is social life of a society that shown in the story or fiction. Social life of society can show with the manner of life, costumes, tradition, the way of thinking and act.

Fanny coming from middle class family, her father is a lieutenant of the marines without education and fortune. Her mother married for love, and her another sisters married with wealth man. It can make a differentiation between Fanny and people in Mansfield Park although they were relatives.

“But Miss Frances married, in the common phrase, to disoblige her family, by fixing on a lieutenant of Marines, without education, fortune or connections, did it very thoroughly. She could hardly have made a more untoward choice..... It was the natural result of the conduct of each

party, and such as a very imprudent marriage almost always produces. To save herself from useless remonstrance, Mrs. Price never wrote to her family on the subject till actually married.” (Austen, 2000:3)

Although coming from a middle class family, marine or naval is a visible profession. These professions give image an experience and training with the manner and thought of an educated man. Her brother William that also is a marine can join with Mr. Crawford and his relatives in Mansfield and also make Sir Thomas proud of him.

“This was exactly what Sir Thomas and Edmund had been separately conniving at, as each other by the sympathetic alacrity with which they both advised Mrs. Norris’s continuing where she was, instead of rushing out into the hall as soon as the noises of the arrival reached them.

William and Fanny soon showed themselves; and Sir Thomas had the pleasure of receiving in his protégé, certainly a very different person from the one he had equipped seven years ago, but a young man of an open, pleasant countenance, and frank, unstudied but feeling and respectful manners, as such as confirmed him his friend.” (Austen, 2000:186)

Sir Thomas Bertram is a baronet with a large income made him go into high class of society. Fanny that raised in his family since her was 10 get the facility with get a good education same with her cousins. Usually people have an environment from the same class of society.

“About thirty years ago, Miss Maria Ward of Huntingdon , with only seven thousand pounds, had the good luck captivate Sir Thomas Bertram of Mansfield Park, in the county of Northampton, and to be thereby raised to the rank of a baronet’s lady, with all the comforts and consequences of an handsome house and large income.” (Austen, 2000:3)

High class in nineteen century is the society that always holds on the good manner of politeness and also holding their morality. The women in this century get

the education only in the house with their private teacher. That the men usually continuing their study in college, like Oxford. The colleges in nineteenth century only receive a man to study.

“Edmund’s friendship never failed her: his leaving Eton for Oxford made no change in his kind dispositions, and only afforded more frequent opportunities of proving them.” (Austen, 2000:17)

Usually woman introduce into the society when she was adult with a ball. Fanny that was coming from middle class is unusual to made a ball and introduce into the society. The ball also become as a place to associate high class people, they find the future husband and wife that come from the same class.

“The winter came and passed without their being called for; the accounts continued perfectly good, -and Mrs. Norris in promoting gaieties for her nieces, assisting their toilettes, displaying their accomplishments, and looking about for their future husbands, had so much to do as, in addition to all her own household cares, some interference in those of her sister, and Mrs. Grant’s wasteful doings to overlook, left her very little occasion to be occupied even in fears for the absent.” (Austen, 2000:27)

Men usually inherit his fortune to the elder son. Men that have no child usually inherit his fortune to his nephew. The women in this time usually get less inheritance, it holds on his husband hand. It can make the woman usually finding a future husband with his wealth and fortune to make sure she can live comfortable in the future.

“‘If poor Sir Thomas were fated never to return, it would be peculiarly consoling to see their dear Maria well married,’ she very often thought; always when they were in the company men of fortune, and particularly on the introduction of a young man who had recently succeeded to one of the largest estates and finest places in the country.” (Austen, 2000:30)

Men usually find a woman with the same class of society to be her wife. It is the lucky when a woman from middle class of society can marry with a man from high class of society. It is not making sense when the woman from middle class refusing a wealth man proposal.

In the society that holds on the morality, especially in the high class society that must gave a lead; the affair between them is very unforgivable. Especially to a woman that was married that must keep her respectability. It is also not proper to elopes and getting married secretly.

“A woman married only six months ago, a man professing himself devoted, even engaged, to another –that other her near relation- the whole family, both families connected as they were by tie upon tie, all friends, all intimate together! It was too horrible a confusion of guilt, too gross a complication of evil, for human nature, not in a state of utter barbarism, to be capable of !- Yet her judgment told her it was so. His unsettled affections, wavering with his vanity, Maria’s decided attachment, and no sufficient principle on either side, gave it possibility –Miss Crawford’s letter stamped it a fact.” (Austen, 2000:354)

Usually, to cover up the scandal, they hidden from the society from a while until the scandal were forgotten. They move in a small place which quite a private and no one know about the scandal.

“It ended in Mrs. Norris’s resolving to quit Mansfield, and devote herself to her unfortunate Maria, and in establishment being formed for them in another country –remote and private, where, shut up together with little society, on one side no affection, on the other, no judgment, it may be reasonably supposed that their tempers became their mutual punishment.” (Austen, 2000:374)

In this time is the usual to married with the cousin, or relatives. Usually this is

done to save the family fortune and keep their title in the society. In this case, Fanny married with her cousin Edmund because of love not wealth thing.

“I only entreat everybody to believe that exactly at the time when it was quiet natural that it should be so, and not a week earlier, Edmund did cease to care about Miss Crawford, and became as anxious to marry Fanny, as Fanny herself could desire.” (Austen, 2000:378)

4.4 Theme in Austen’s Mansfield Park

A theme of literary work is always connected with the meaning of life. Usually theme can conclude from the problems and the life explained of the character of the story. It cannot stand by itself, because theme is one of the elements that built a literary work and the story.

From this novel, the writer can conclude that the theme of this novel is the struggleness of woman who believes to her heart’s desire. Fanny as a main character, needed to follow her heart desire gets a difficulties and opposition by people around her holding her principle. She has a courageous to resist what she thinks is wrong, and always to believe her heart. It also makes her intolerant with the sinners, whom she is ready to cast aside.

Fanny rejects Mr. Crawford’s proposal because of she does not love him very much after she was being a witness to Mr. Crawford behavior that playing her cousins

heart. She cannot tolerate with his behavior and just thinking he was a sly person that was delude people in Mansfield Park. She also cannot betray Julia and Maria that was broken heart by Mr. Crawford's flirt. Although Mr. Crawford was coming from wealth family that will give the benefits from her family's future, she still doesn't want to marry with him.

When people around her are oppose her and think that all reasons of her to reject Mr. Crawford is unreasonable and she was become a selfish ungrateful woman, she never change her decision. She still holds on her faith and decided to believe her heart.

In other side, she made people in Mansfield Park disappointed with her decision and made her got punishment with back to her parents to Portsmouth. But this punishment never makes her fear and changes her decision. She still believing her heart and don't want her love with pleasant and comfortable life with marrying Mr. Crawford.

Fanny has a desire to married with a man cause of love, not by his wealth. Although Mr. Crawford is a wealth man, will give her comfort life with his large income, it's not change her will. She doesn't want to married with person that she does not love although it will give her a comfort life because she is not a materialistic woman.

Fanny finally can found her happiness and marry with the person that she loves likes her heart desire. She married with her cousin Edmund that always support

her and guiding her since she come in Mansfield at first time. We can get the wisdom that we can get our happiness with believing our heart desire, although sometimes people around us opposing with us.

At the end of the story, they were realizing that the entire Fanny thinks is right. Mr. Crawford was embarrassing Bertram family with have an affair and elopes with Maria that was married with Mr. Rushworth. This scandal makes Maria divorce with Mr. Rushworth and she must be quit in Mansfield with Mrs. Norris and moved to a private place with little society with no judgment.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 CONCLUSION

From the discussion in chapter IV, we can see that *Mansfield Park* is the novel that telling a story about a woman's struggle to hold her faith and believe her heart desire in the middle of high class society. Fanny Price is a middle class woman who rises by her aunty Lady Bertram since she was child and lives in the middle of high class society. Her background as a middle class family makes her get a pressure from her relatives in Mansfield Park.

Fanny grows up becomes introvert, sensitive and also caring person. She also gets a good education same as her cousins, her hobby to read makes her becomes an intelligence woman. Although she was live comfort in Mansfield, she never forgetting her family in Portsmouth and loves her brother very much.

Fanny's introvert makes her keeping her jealousy when her cousin Edmund fall in love with Miss Crawford that equal with Edmund. Fanny's internal conflict occur when Mr. Crawford propose her to marry with him. Fanny cannot marry with a man she doesn't love, but in another side, their marriage will give benefits from her family future.

Fanny's Aunt Norris dislike with her and treated her like a servant than a relatives because of her background from middle class family. Fanny's rejection with Mr.

Crawford's proposal makes people around her oppose and press her. Fanny must face Miss Crawford and Mr. Crawford disappointed and anger from Sir Thomas Bertram.

Fanny's struggleness to follow her heart desire get obstacle from people around her. Fanny tries to be truth with her feeling who does not love Mr. Crawford that was flirted with her cousins Maria and Julia. Fanny wanted to marry with a person that she loved and cannot tolerate with the sinners makes her holding her faith to reject Mr. Crawford.

Fanny's obedient changing with the struggle and obstinate to against the pressure towards her. Fanny never feel tremble when people thinking she become selfish and ungrateful woman. Fanny's obstinate makes her uncle Sir Thomas Bertram sent her back to her parents in Portsmouth to thinking again about her refusal of marriage.

The truth will arise when Mr. Crawford elopes with Maria that was married with Mr. Rushworth. The scandal that happened to his daughter made Sir Thomas open his eyes with Fanny's thinking. Fanny coming back to Mansfield and got her wish to married with a man that she loved coming true when her beloved cousin Edmund decided to leaving Miss Crawford and marrying her.

So the theme of Austen's Mansfield Park is the struggleness a woman who believes her heart desire. Fanny as the main character decided to follow her heart although people around her oppose and also press her. Fanny's obedient changing into the obstinate to hold her believing.

5.2 SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the research, the writer gives some suggestion as follows:

1. For the reader this thesis can be used as an alternative to learn about intrinsic elements of literary works especially in character, conflict, setting and theme deeper and better.
2. For further study, the next researcher would analyze intrinsic element more with analyzing point of view and plot. The researcher also can use extrinsic elements such as sociological approach, psychological approach, etc.

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