

**THE LEADING CHARACTER'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE IN CHARLOTTE
BRONTE'S NOVEL *JANE EYRE***

THESIS

BY

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Reg. No. 050721022



UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA

FACULTY OF LETTERS

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

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The writer

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ABSTRAK

Charlotte Bronte “Jane Eyre” adalah realistik novel. Novel adalah jenis sastra yang merupakan karya prosa imajinatif yang berbeda dari puisi dan drama secara konvensional baik dari sudut bentuk dan isi. Novel realistik merupakan penceritaan penggambaran kehidupan nyata yang dilukiskan dalam rangkaian kata-kata dalam bentuk prosa. Skripsi ini memuat analisis deskriptif mengenai perjuangan tokoh sentral yaitu Jane Eyre untuk menemukan kebenaran hakiki akan arti cinta dalam kehidupannya sebagai seorang anak yang sebatang kara. Ketidakberdayaan dan ketergantungan pada orang lain sering merupakan momok bagi anak-anak yang kehilangan orang tua yang mereka cintai karena kematian. Dalam melengkapi penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif yang menggambarkan perjalanan hidup tokoh utamanya untuk mendukung analisis peneliti didukung oleh referensi dan pendapat-pendapat kritikus sastra dalam mengungkapkan kebenaran analisis. Berhubung penelitian ini menggunakan sumber-sumber tercetak maka penelitian ini lebih dikenal dengan sebutan penelitian kepustakaan.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Analysis

Roberts (1995:1) expresses literature refers to compositions that all stories, dramatize situation, express emotions, analyze and advocate ideas. I am impressed with this opinion by relating to the dominant idea I found in Charlotte Bronte's novel "Jane Eyre". It provides a story which tells an orphan young girl, named Jane Eyre, who has been trapped in terrible situation. That situation gives a sense of struggling which becomes the central analysis of this thesis. That's why the title of this thesis is the leading character's struggle of live though Charlotte Bronte's novel Jane Eyre.

Novel is one genre of literature besides poetry and drama. Each of them has very much in common though theoretically is different from form. To quote Nugriyantoro (1998:4) that novel is a fiction or narrative fiction that offers a world of imaginative one. It contains a type of living constructed by intrinsic elements such as plot, events, characters and setting.

The phrase Nugriyantoro offers of "model of living" gives the second interest to me to analyze Jane Eyre's struggle for live. What Roberts and Nugriyantoro say has become the dominant reason for me to analyze the leading character in the novel.

Leading character is not so far different from the main character as popularly recognized in literary works. What implicitly I want to emphasize is the leading character addressed to a single person only. Meanwhile, main character may offer more than one. This is the background as well as the reason why I choose that word in my thesis title.

Charlotte Bronte belongs to Victorian Age writers. In this age, to quote wheeler (1985:9) fiction has always been more popular form than poetry, and in the nineteenth century the novel was greatly considered to be primarily for entertainment. Fiction conjures up an ideal world in the midst of our prosaic realities, and men, absorbed in selfish interests, severed in turmoil of the world. This is another reason as well as background why I analyze the leading character's struggle in order to escape from terrible experience of live. It exists because such phenomenon becomes thematic nature of Victorian Age novels.

1.2. Problem of Analysis

The present thesis provides an analysis of the leading character named Jane Eyre in Charlotte Bronte's novel 'Jane Eyre'. She has been portrayed as a victim of cruelty in running her life. Such a terrible experience has been the dominant idea of the novel. For this portrayal, I come to formulate my problem analysis that is what does Jane Eyre struggle for in order to be freed from terrible experiences of life?

1.3. Objective of Analysis

The objective of this analysis is to describe Jane Eyre's struggle as expressed in the novel in order to escape from terrible experiences of her life. Since the focus of the thesis analysis is directed on the leading character's struggle, I cannot avoid reading and understanding the story of the novel itself. I have strong confidence that the story must contain idea which is hidden behind those words in the novel. Therefore, the idea I mean is the struggle of life experienced by Jane Eyre as the leading character. In that reference, the objective of this thesis is to describe Jane

Eyre's struggling as expressed in the novel in order to be freed from frightening experiences of her life.

1.4. Scope of Analysis

I do restrict my analysis in the sense of thematic issue or dominant idea of the novel itself. The idea is Jane Eyre's struggle from the terrible experiences of her life. It will be confined to how the struggle for getting freedom from bad treatment at Gateshead, or the hardship in Lowood. It also portray of how the fights for her own right at the love matters with Mr. Rochester and John Rivers.

1.5. Method of Analysis

The primary resource of data in completing this thesis is the novel "Jane Eyre" written by Charlotte Bronte. The data are collected and selected through dominantly from the novel and other books that have connection with the analysis. Therefore, the data here could be in the form of quotations or even the critics' opinion about the novel.

The technique of collecting data is better known as library or referential technique for all data are attained from books. So, the novel's content in term of story including quotation of what are expressed in the text become the source of analysis. It is also supported by literary comments offered by the critics which are very common in literary analysis.

In the analysis of the data I applied a method known as descriptive method of analysis. It means that the descriptive upon the data is done by me in illuminating the available problem. In addition, I also use interpretation is supporting my descriptive for clarification of data analysis.

1.6. Significance of Analysis

I do believe that my significance in making the analysis contains theoretical and practical one. The former suggests that the analysis be helpful for students of literature to look closely at the intrinsic elements in term of character of literary works; the latter gives an understanding of some of man's life experience for literature is an expressed of man's life. To say simply, the significance of it is like a coin. At one side it offers an understanding the knowledge of what literature is; at the other side it offers the intention of the work's content.

1.7. Review of Related Literature

Basically, the focus of analysis in this thesis is thematic study. What I mean by thematic study is related to the dominant idea or central idea which exists in Charlotte Bronte's novel "Jane Eyre". It is Jane Eyre's struggle to escape from terrible temptation of life she endures, as the main idea in the novel. Of what I assume for this has been stated by Wallek (1985:110-111) in which literature can be treated as a document in the history of ideas. These ideas are philosophical that we frequently discover none commonplaces concerning man's mortality or the uncertainty of fate. It seem for me Jane Eyre has come through this fate as expressed in the novel.

To quote Unger's opinion in Wallek (1985:115) which parallels idea as problem in literature emphasized that literature provides problem of man. It concerns questions of the concept of man, but also of man's relation to death, man's concept of love; finally there is group of problem of society, family and state. I finally summarize man's problem in term of Jane Eyre's struggle for live in this thesis.

It is understandable that the word “man” as stated above refers to person or better known as character in literary works. Forster (1974:45) mentions people for characters. He added that we have discussed whether people could be taken out of live and put into a book, and conversely what they could come out of books and sit in this room. We are concerned with the characters in their relation to other aspects of the novel: to a plot, a moral, their fellow characters, atmosphere, etc. This is our problems today in dealing with literature. What Forster has emphasized directs me to trace the problem through Jane Eyre as a leading character.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 An Overview of Novel

The word 'novel' derived from Italian "novella" which means tale of piece of news. It is now applied to wide variety of writings whose only common attribute is that they are extended piece of prose fictions (Cuddon, 1998:560). In literature, prose fiction is supposed to be a genre which is different from other genres such poetry and drama. The different is focused on conventional writing where each of genres has very much in common.

Novel or prose has narrative form as its characteristic; meanwhile, poetry is written in form or lines with rhyme scheme and rhythm are dominant; whereas, drama is related to action or dialogue. However, each of them has close connection in the face of fictitious kind of writing. The distinction of each genre is mostly conventional than structural.

It is true that the medium of literature such as novel is language. Language becomes the powering of transferring the idea of the novelist for the readers. The lingual itself is different from everyday day language which is not literary sound. Therefore, the specific language is signed by colourful or connotative meaning that makes it acceptable as literature.

To quote Nurgiantoro (1984:4) stating that novel is fictitious work that offers a world in which it contains model of living ideally and imaginatively. This world has been constructed through intrinsic elements such as events, plot, character, point of view and setting. All these elements are created by the novelists, which are containing

imaginative realization. Thus, novel is a narrative kind of writing that contains imaginative ingredients rather than realistic ones.

The actual term of novel has had variety of meanings and implications and at different stages. The length of novel varies greatly and there has been much debate on how long a novel is or should be or of when is a novel not a novel or along short story or a short novel or a novella. Since novella these days is not supposed to be a novel in form anymore viewed from the number of words. There seems to be fewer and fewer rules. But, it would be probably be generally agreed that, in contemporary practice, a novel will be between 60-70,000 words, and say, 200 words, to quote Cuddon (1988:560).

In contrast, the word novella is originally a kind of short story, a narrative in prose of the genre developed by Boccaccio. His Decameron (1349-51) was a collection of such stories. Later there appeared Tommaso Guardati's novellino (1467). Basically, novella is a fictional narrative of indeterminate length (a few pages to two or three hundred), restricted to a single event, situation or conflict which produces an element of suspense and leads to an unexpected turning point (Cuddon, 1998:600).

On its development, novel is synonymous to fiction. The word fiction must be connected to narrative kind of prose writing. Novel is longer than short story as fiction. That is why novel can explore something much freer and narrates more in detail and covers more problems. Within minutes short story is finished to read for its single events, but novel needs more time to read for its rather complexity (Nurgyantoro, 1998:11).

As part of fictitious kind of writing in narrative prose, novel can be grouped into some classifications. Apart from its length, novel has been so susceptible to change and development with a wide range of sub-species or categories. For example,

there has been pistolary novel, the sentimental novel, the novel of sensation, the condition of England novel, the campus novel, the Gothic novel and the historical novel. There are also propaganda, regional, psychological, saga (chronicle) novel, the picaresque novel, the key novel and the anti-novel; let alone, the detective novel, the thriller, the crime novel, the spy novel, the novel of adventure to say some (Cuddon, 1998: 561-2)

Whatever the sub-categories of the novel is, the underlying point of its essence is the manifestation of its form. It is not an absolute standard of being longer to be a novel. As long as it is built under conventional kind of writing that is narrated in prose and covers intrinsic elements as a unity it would be said as a novel. As a narrative fictitious kind of writing, novel is different from short story though each of them is known as fiction. A novel is supposed to be a novel when it is narrated in prose and has longer and has longer and much more in words compared to a short story and let alone a short-short story.

2.2. Character

In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters to be laughing at, dislike or even hate (Roberts, 1995: 131)

The word character refers to a person who is portrayed fictitiously in fiction. Though the portrayal is fictitious, the character is supposed to be living because he or she is talking to one another, living in social environment as an individual and social being. Further more, a character has quality to be judged for he or she has certain

attributes she or he owns being a person. Thus, a character is fundamentally a fictitious living person that represents real person imaginatively in fiction.

2.2.1. Leading Character

Paris (1987:1) states that character is concerned not with literature but with minds. It strengthens the sense that only man has minds which makes him different from, other living creature. He further believes that there are two kinds of minds within realistic novels that can be studied that are they are the minds of the implied authors and the minds of the leading characters. Thus, the term leading character is important in study a novel.

Actually, the sub-classification of character into leading character is viewed from the character's role in the work. When a character is talking dominant part of the story that goes on the character would be classified as main or leading character. As the name of leading suggests greater importance, the leading or main character appeared as very dominant from the beginning till the end story. It can be said without the presence of the leading character the story would not exist in form.

To quote Nurgiyantoro (1998:13) starting that a character in a novel is usually portrayed completely with description of physical, social condition, behavior, habit and attitude that make one as a person. Thus, the description of a leading character has personal quails which can be studied from those natural characteristic. In other word, the quality of a person refers to potentiality of being good or bad as an individual and social being.

Of what has been explained a bit above, the leading character is synonym with the main character. That term is congruent with the role of the person portrayed in the work. The more the focus given to the character the higher the role will be. Because

of that, the intense of the character in the appearance will clearly clarify the sub-division of the character. In short, leading character is the focus the leading of attention which stands as the subject matter of the work. Without the role of the leading character the story would be soon faded away for there is no clue to begin let alone to end.

2.2.2. Minor Character

The opposition of leading character in character sub-category is minor character. As the name implies the term minor supposes secondary role in the work of fiction. Though it is secondary, it does not mean lack of importance for the presence of minor character is to support the leading character in building the story for completion or unity.

In a story a minor character, no matter how small, is part of a total presentation of that complex combination of both the inner and outer self that constitutes a human being (Robert, 1995:131). This inner being refers to personal quality individually, and how he or she connects to the leading character or other character implies the outer one. Thus, minor character is no different from leading character as seen as man. What the difference is the action or the role in the story.

2.2.3. Character Recognition

In general, authors use five ways to present their characters. They are actions, description, both personal and environmental, dramatic statements and thoughts, statements by other characters and statements by the author speaking or observer, to quote Roberts (1995:135-6).

At the first stage, actions refer to what the characters do is the best way to understand what they are. For example, a lonely child walking in the middle of the night crying for a mother is showing how the walk represents loving and loneliness in sad situation. In addition, actions may also signal qualities as naiveté, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of some sort.

The third stage suggests how words or speeches of the characters are functional. Whether or not, often characters use speech to hide their motives. It is natural for character using words to imply his or her wants. Thus, statements and thoughts are walking hand to denote the wish whether it is true or false.

The fourth stage is suggesting how the presence of other characters may say something about a certain character. It cannot be denied that ironically the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend, perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity and foolishness. Other's statement will strengthen the value judgment for accuracy.

At the last step is implying that what the authors say about character is usually accurate. But, it does not mean that observer or reader may not judge of the character of way he says and does. It is interpretation that strengthens the view to look at the events and speeches offered by the author through characters. Simply to say, the author's accuracy can be reached through interpretation done by the observer of reader.

2.3. Literature and Idea

The analysis of this represents an idea which is focused on Jane Eyre's struggle to sustain her life in unfair condition. Jane Eyre has been placed as the

leading character which is also supposed to be the central idea or theme of the work that is *Jane Eyre* written by Charlotte Bronte. In this respect, it is clearly noted that literature and idea is connected.

It is true that the relation between literature and idea or ideas can be conceived in very diverse ways. Frequently literatures are thought of as a form of philosophy, as ideas wrapped in form; and it is analyzed to yield leading ideas, to quote Welleck (1985:110). In my opinion the word philosophy and leading ideas indicate the essence of literature that offers wisdom over life. It is not declaring that literature is a philosophy though some writers of short, the connection is over emphasized on how the idea is also inherent part in literature.

Controversy is also happened in this part about the presence of idea in literature. Such a contrast is started by the assumption that literature is a second creation which is far away from the truth. Its subject matter is irrational or subjective. For that reason, it is an imaginative work which contains stale idea. This can be seen of what George Boas has stated in his lecture on Philosophy and Poetry (Welleck,1985:110)

“.....the ideas in poetry are usually stale and often false and no one older sixteen would find it worth his while to read poetry merely for what it says”.

Boas has implied literature by using the term poetry to strengthen his little pessimistic opinion about this point. Whatever his reason is, literature is offering a summary of man's life experience which is also an expression of idea through creativity. Boas seems not to realize that literature is a creative process which is never empty of idea.

Rudolf Unger (in Welleck, 1985:115) rightly argues that literature is not philosophical knowledge translated into imagery and verse, but that literature expresses a general attitude towards life, that poets usually answer unsystematically questions which are also theme of philosophy. Unger classifies these problems in the following rather arbitrary manner: the problem of fate, by which he means the relation of freedom and necessity, spirit and nature; the religious problem, including the interpretation of Christ, the attitude towards sin and salvation, the problem of nature, but also questions of myth and magic.

Another group of problems Unger calls the problem of man. It concerns questions of the concept of man, but also of man's relation to death, man's concept of love; and finally there is a group problem of society, family and state. This clarification shows how literature does connect to idea of ideas.

A part from the rejection or acceptance, literature and idea is like a coin that has two different sides of the same material. It is emphasizing that one exists because of the other. So, it is unseperable element in which idea is inside literature
In reference to the analysis to the present thesis I think the connection of Charllotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* with the idea is confined to man's concept of love on the way answering questions about the concept of man about love, family and society. Thus, what Unger explained is mostly influencing me in applying the relation between literature and idea or ideas.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING CHARACTER'S STRUGGLE

3.1 Jane Eyre's Struggle at Gateshead

Jane Eyre, the leading character, is an orphan girl at the age of ten when she arrives at Gateshead. It is a place where her uncle and aunt live for their family. Gateshead is the last haven for Jane after the death of her Prentis because it is the uncle for her own will be the last hope for sharing love with her. So, Jane is under the custody of her uncle's family.

The fact says different for the little girl is not well accepted by the family especially her aunt, Mrs. Reed. The family atmosphere is not health as Jane's dream for. She is an outsider and even stranger to the family especially after the death of her uncle. It definitely implies that the death of those she loves has brought personal bitter experience.

Such a bitter experience has been triggered Mrs. Reed's children who are not welcome Jane. They are afraid of their mother's attention is given more her rather than they have. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Reed is not a good aunt. She is really selfish and domineering person who thinks her children are the most right kids. In short, she cannot tolerate her own children's mistake.

The cruel scene comes to be true when John, one of Mrs. Reed kids, knock Jane's head and bleeds. Jane defends herself for she thinks he has done no mistake. With great fury she attacks little John with cynical words comparing the boy the same as tyrant. In protest, Jane speaks aloud

“wicked and cruel boy! I said. ‘You are like a murderer, you are like a slave driver-you are like the Roman emperors!’ I had read Goldsmith’s *History of Rome*, and had formed my opinion of Nero, Caligula, &c. (Jane Eyre, 1984:p.7)

Jane Eyre’s cynical expression by mentioning the name of Roman emperor and Nero implies how intelligent she is. Those names have been wordily recorded as cruel and uncivilized persons. Their cruelty has been regarded in human history of the world. It is sharp as the knife if one understands the deep notion of the sarcasm. In this point, Jane wants to show how a girl like her should be treated humanly.

It is natural for Jane who has been treated badly for the wrongdoing she has not done to struggle of her own right.. she thinks she has been absolutely true to make things clear. As a fact, she gets in return a punishment. She has been supposed to be uncivilized as a little girl behaving like that. Of that false manner, Jane must have the consequence.

Then Mrs. Reed subjoined: ‘Take her away to the red-room, and lock her in there. “four hands were immediately laid upon me, and I was borne upstairs (Jane Eyre, 1984: p.7)

It is that easy for Mrs. Reed to show her power as a mistress of the home. After the death of her husband, she takes the authority over Jane. Her command of punishment implies how strict she is in defending her own children. She blames Jane without asking the reason why it happens. In her decision, Jane must be punished though it is unfair because she does not do it.

Jane is powerless because she has lost her parents who love her dearly, and also her uncle. Under the condition of being weak, she becomes the victim of the stronger persons such as Mrs. Reed and her children who control her. She cannot escape from tiedness in the wrong side because she has been regarded a stranger as family member of Mrs. Reed.

The sense of the word stranger is always addressed to negative meaning. A stranger is a person who is not recognized well and must be watched closely with suspicion. It happens to Jane because Mrs. Reed lacks true love for Jane. It may happen only because she is not her own daughter. Such an unfair suspicion is unreasonable because of Jane's orphan status.

The red-room punishment has made Jane frustrated. She cannot bear it with a disappointed claim for she deserves the love from people who are her own relatives. In contrast, she has faced the trouble in deep frustration. The frustrated moment happens because she fails to gain her own goal achievement. The term frustration is usually used to describe the blocking prevention of desired satisfaction (Moskowitz, 1965:306).

Jane Eyre's struggle to free herself from her frustrated moment is a wise way as a little girl she is brave enough to face the truth. She seems not care how heavy the consequence is. She realizes that she must fight for her own right in order to be released from her own shackle. She resolves her own problem by treating Mrs. Reed to tell publicly her wicked manner. Jane expresses disappointment:

"I was a discord in Gateshead Hall; I was like nobody there; I had nothing in harmony with Mrs. Reed or her children or her chosen vassalage. If they did not love me, in fact, as a little I love them. They were not bound to regard with affection with a thing that could not sympathize with ones among them; heterogeneous thing, opposed to them in temperament in capacity, in propensities; a useless thing" (Jane Eyre, 1984: pp. 11-2).

Jane Eyre's manner to echo the truth is one of her big heart personal quality. She is not afraid of defending her own right by keeping the consistency of maintaining correctness. In her opinion, she has only the strength of being honest over her desired needs. She seems not to have ways out if not to break the wall of

conceit performed by her aunt. She insists to materialize her hope by struggling to achieve her finite dream.

When Jane feels nothing more than deep disappointment, she bravely challenges Mrs. Reed's with argumentation. Jane shows how strong her personality is even though she is an orphan. She does not want to be treated as nothing for her powerlessness. She asks her aunt to release her from that terrible house. She cannot tolerate the false love she is encountering in her uncivilised family. Jane then expresses her deep frustration and critical argument:

“How dare I, Mrs. Reed? How dare I? Because it is the truth. You think I have no feelings, and that I can do without one bit of love or kindness: but I cannot live so: and you have no pity. I shall remember how you thrust me back—roughly and violently thrust me back into the red-room, and locked me up there, to my dying day though I was in agony, though I cried out with disappocating distress, “Have mercy! Have mercy, aunt Reed!” and that punishment you made me suffer because your wicked boy struck me, knocked me down for nothing. I will anybody who ask me question this exact tale. People think you are a good woman, but you are bad, hard-heard. You are deceitful!” (*Jane Eyre*, 1984: pp.33)

Jane seems not to have no optional resolution except telling things cynically and sarcastically. It is the only way for her to win her own struggle. Her honest threat brings a positive result for her aunt is afraid to hear the expression. Mrs. Reed gets back the hit that tortures her inner feeling. She cannot imagine if Jane opens her bad manner publicly. On that way, Jane is able to influence her aunt to release her from the punishment.

The conflicting situation experienced by Jane has made her open her eyes to be critical on the unfair treatment. She finds out the answer that her powerlessness does not mean to be oppressed inhumanly. She makes up her mind to fight over her own

rights as a civilized little girl. To say simply, Jane struggle over her life will be meaningful if she is on the right side.

More than what Jane expects of her life struggling is to return her right as human being. She gets the solution of her own matter that her oppression is not in the moment of the right time. She state the winning of her struggle by demanding her right to be out from Mrs. Reed supervision. Jane assure herself that her aunt is not the right person to be her friend to come through her life.

Jane Eyre has found her own struggle in the conception of being herself. Jane definitely awares that she must get out from her aunt's scrawl in order to be free from the bad treatment. It is found out that lack of true love has blinded her aunt's eyes to look at the truth. In that condition, Jane is strongly insisting her own struggling to jump out from Gateshead the more she stays there the bitter she will face. Thus, Jane Eyre's struggling over her life in Gateshead is to be free from Mrs. Reed's false love. She thinks that she has been ready to meet the fact of life by her decision.

It is true that the price of being unable to satisfy Mr. Reed's ambition by the weak side of Jane Eyre will result the sense of dissatisfaction. Whatever the reason is every body seems to achieve desired thing into reality. But, it is different from Jane Eyre's situation whose love has been taken away by the death of her parents. Thus, she becomes alone to trace the life by facing her own aunt who lacks of love upon her. This conflicting situation has made the problem becomes bigger and bigger.

“My uncle Reed is in heaven, and can see all you do and thing as so can papa and mamma; they know how you shut me up all long, and how you wish me dead” (*Jane Eyre*, p.24)

On the way to escape from trouble is not really mathematical solution. It is related to the deep sense of heart to appreciate the sense of truth and honesty. Since

man is categorized as animal that tries to satisfy himself, it has made the stigma of man's arrogance of being selfish for his own benefit. This is the fact that powerless Jane has encountered. She has been trapped in the situation of being powerless after the death of her parents. Usually, it happens in social living that the weaker the person, the greater the chance of being victim will be. Jane is one of the victim because of her powerless in running her life.

Of what happens in social living is the role of social interaction. This is the part of social relation in which man cannot live alone in his or her social surrounding. During the process of this interaction, difference of social behavior takes place. This difference represents sense of classification of the behavior in which man becomes blind to see the role of social living. For example, the aunt of Jane Eyre who has been blind enough to realize the truth of the social norm.

The frame of social norm reflects the difference between good and bad, beautiful and ugly, right and wrong interconnects with personal behavior. But, it is often not as the way it is for man is greedy for his own satisfaction in order to materialize what one needs. This represented by Mrs. Reed who looks at the norm for her own truth. She thinks that she has her own children to love, but another niece that is Jane Eyre. It comes to be true because Mrs. Reed is blind for the sense of love that ties union for all loving creature. It is love that symbolizes the harmony of social living, which makes life run as the way it is. On the other hand, Mrs. Reed appears as monster to Jane Eyre.

The face of Gateshead is frightening experience to a parentless Jane Eyre. She has to accept the reality to face the false truth of her aunt's hypocritical manner. It really hurts for Jane who still looks for the truth of love. As a fact she is young enough for her to find out the essence of her life of being powerless. It is the condition

that makes her a victim of unfair treatment on the way she grasps the meaning of her own life. Yet, she tries to escape from that condition by being away from that place. Gateshead is a bitter experience for Jane because she meets the wrong person in the wrong place that is her own aunt who has been blind about the truth of love. Jane Eyre struggles to find out a piece of her life meaning under the pity of stronger person. It is the sense of pity and love, which makes Jane Eyre's survival for not all persons stay living as Mrs. Reed.

3.2 Jane Eyre's struggle in Lawood.

Lowood is only the different name of place for Jane to stay it ia Gateshead which keeps bad memories of her intolerable aunt, Lawwod is a place for an orphan not only to protection dwelling but also to get education. So, it is place for people who has lost their beloved to care beacuse of death. The gloomy place of Lwood iindicates hardship srtuggling of tghe future of placing the hopes under the hands of careful paid authorized persons.

Persons who have authority in Lawood are paying their dedication. The payment has been received by donor or association that have great attention for disable children who are left by their parents because of death or other causes. In short, they are all children in parentless whatever the causes would be. Lawwod is better known as institution for charity which is oponed to those who is powerless.

Jane Eyre neters the shcool in Lawood because of her aunt, Mrs. Reed, does not want survise little Jane anymore. Mrs. Reed thiks such an easy task in order to be released from financial and moral burden to care a child who is not her real chiel. For her, Jane is an uncepted family member because her family blood come from Mr. Reed, Jane's uncle. The lack of love and the egoistic pattern of mind have led Mrs.

Reed ignoring the family status of Jane as her cousin. With a reason of being unable to educate Jane to be a good girl, Mrs. Reed sends Jane to a charity institution of Lawood. This is a kind of being free from moral responsibility because Jane is somebody who does not belong to the real family line of Mrs. Reed.

The naive response of Jane can be seen from the conversation below with her friend, Helen, about Lawood the first time she arrived there. It goes:

“And why do they call it an institution? Is it anyway different from other schools?”

“It is partly a charity-school. You and I, and all the rest of us, are charity children. I suppose you are an orphan. Are not either your father or your mother dead?”

“Both died before I can remember”

“well, all girls here have lost either one or both parents, and this is called an institution for educating orphans.”

“Do we pay no money? Do they keep us for nothing?supplied by subscription.”

“Who describes?”

“Different benevolent-minded ladies and gentlemen in this neighborhood and in London” (Jane Eyre. 1984: pp46-7)

There are some considerations that can be noticed on the face of Lawood institution. Firstly, the orphan children are all powerless because they do not have their parents anymore. Secondly, they are living under the pity of others to go on their living. Thirdly, they depend on the kindness of other people to survive, and finally, they are living with restricted freedom to explore their own wishes as the way they want.

Jane Eyre cannot imagine her destiny to go so far in that place. She must hold her fortune to sustain in order to survive. She seems not to have an option for her own; it is a wicked person who lacks of love. Thus, whatever the consequence is, the face of Lawood is the best solution of the worst ever exist. In short, she must fight through in order to look up the future with uncertainty of her life.

It is natural for the weak to have a half attention in their existence. The weak, like Jane Eyre, are always the victim of the stronger in directing wants or desire. The weak can only wait for pity in order to achieve something. Such a condition is happening because man is in habit being greedy over the poor. If condition runs well as what one may think life will never be so complex in its being. That is life is said to be a mystery for everything seems so dark and uncertain.

Jane is a very though young girl. She does not want to be treated so small even though she lives under the pity of others. She has great self-esteem in which she confirms in her own personality. She has shown such a strong attitude when she criticizes her aunt for being so wicked. Her threat to tell publicly of what her aunt has done shows her strong principle to stand the truth. It is also shown to her best friend Helen who is always patient to accept unfair treatment. Jane disagrees of Helen's attitude who always surrenders for being silent even though she has been target of mockery. Jane says:

“And if I were in your place I should dislike her; I should resist her; if she struck me with that rod, I should get it from her hand; I should break it under her nose. Probably you would do nothing of the sort: but if you did, Mr. Brocklehurst would expel you from the school: that would be a great grief to your relations. It is far better to endure patiently a smart which nobody feels but yourself, than to commit a hasty action whose evil consequence will extend to all connected with you; and besides, the Bible bids us to return good for evil”
(*Jane Eyre*, 1984: pp.52)

The conversation above is addressed to Miss. Scatcherd, one of the teachers in the school, who treat Helen inhumanly. At one side, Helen admires the essence of the Bible in her manner by accepting bad treatment into good response; meanwhile, Jane is more practical in running the meaning of life with consideration that good manner should be reacted in good manner too. The controversy of the alternatives of treating

badness because of goodness is really inhuman. For Jane, such a case is not tolerable and she is ready to fight for it though the Bible says something in different. How could it be a bad act is responded with a good one is still a big question in Jane's mind.

Atmosphere of Lawood is not as good as the meaning of the world charity is there has been corrupted nature of the owner, Brocklehurst, who was taken some advantage over the powerless children. He manipulates the institution of the charity school for his own benefit. Thus, he dogmatizes the orphan with some terrors of wicked rules for the children in order to be afraid of telling the truth publicly. He has strong belief that some kind of forces will make the children obedient to what they accept. The way the condition goes on as the way it is for the weak are always thankful of what they have.

Jane Eyre is an open-minded young girl. She is accustomed to criticizing the improper moment where she is part of it. She hates looking unfair treatment without asking the reason why. She is struggling for her own freedom to be appreciated as what it should be. According to her, everybody has each reason to run his life whether he is an orphan or not. Thus, Jane Eyre grows up with great maturity over her age. Such an attitude can be seen on her way to give comment about Mr. Brocklehurst, the authorized person in the school.

“Mr. Brocklehurst is not a god : nor he is even a great and admired man : he is little liked here; he never took steps to make himself liked. Had he treated you as a favourite, you would have found enemies, declared or covert, all around you; as it is, the greater number offer you sympathy if they dared. Teachers and pupils may look coldly on you for a day or two, but friendly feelings are concealed in their hearts; and if you persevere in doing well, these feelings will long appear so much the more evidently for the temporary suppression” (*Jane Eyre*, 1984:65)

It is clearly seen that Jane Eyre's philosophical statement is very wonderful. Her word which ignores that Mr. Brockhurst is not a god implies the equal side the man's existence. She means the value judgement of human sense is based on how humanity is raised with true love. It is the sense of love that makes man fly the same either in betterness or sweetness. The powerless of children can be looked down physically, but in their deep heart they are protesting. Of what they protest could be real some day when people realize how harmonious life may be materialized with great understanding of what love is.

Jane Eyre's struggle over her life is fundamentally based on her perception of moral responsibility. She is well enough understanding the truth of morality which emphasizes good standard in human behaviour both individually and socially. In other words, situation she faces has brought her in critical in judging morality as the bridge of social norm. With this such moral responsibility, the powerless children can be respected in their existence. Jane is struggling for it in order to sustain the meaning of her life.

The real condition of Lowood school institution is finally exploded outside. The unhealthy food it offers for the children make them all sick of the typhus disease. There has been secret anymore for the fact that has been shown. The sweet name of charity school is beautiful outside but not really inside. It is becoming worst when Helen, Jane Eyre's best friend, has passed away because of lack of health care. It proves how the service in the school-charity is very bad. There is no real meaning of love inside the charity because the people who are having authority are so corrupt in their manner.

“when the typhus fever has fulfilled its mission of devastation at Lowood, is gradually disappeared from thence; but not till its virulence and the number of its victims had drawn public attention in the school. Inquiry has made into the origin of the scourge, and by degrees various facts came out which excited

public indignation in a high degree. The unhealthy nature of the site; the quantity and the quality of children's food; the brackish, fetid water used in its preparation ; the pupil's wretched clothing and accommodations. All these things were discovered ; and the discovery produced a result mortifying to Mr. Brockehurst, but beneficial to the institution “(*Jane Eyre*, 1984: p.79)

Jane Eyre's struggling over her life seems to run together with her destiny. She is a clever young girl after 8 years having some knowledge from Lawoos. She is aware of her intellectuality to know the more and more about the meaning of the truth morally. She has got the positive impact on her strick willingness to defend her self-esteem. When the Lawood's face has been known publicly, Jane is lucky for the transformation made in the school. It is her good day to look at the fact where people still pay great attention on the factual truth for the powerlrs of orphanes.

As the great fruit of her patience is knowing through learning, Jane grows up with excellence competence. She reads more books to increase her skill. As a result she has a potentiality to perform her skill. Finally, the gift of her heavy struggle to sharpen her competence ends sweetly. She has been appointed to be a teacher in the school as the part of responsibility to the institution. She awares that it is only her contribution to return the love of the powerless orphan by educating them to see the truth of the morality. She realise that life struggling is heavy, but it does not meant that she must surrender towards her destiny. Every body has the equal chance to achieve what one has to achieve if she or he is able to survive in his or her own life.

Lawood's hard condition has made Jane Eyre strong and mature to face the problem of her life. She finds out the key point that it is she personally who runs the meaning of her own life. Since she cannot live alone, the situation of Lawood teach her to bridge social relationship among people in her social surrounding. Let alone, her deep

insights by reading more books give some additional experience to trace the ways of her own living. She believes that she cannot cry all the time of her own fortune for she has to search the destiny of her life by struggling. So, Jane Eyre's struggling to survive is to sharpen her ability to make real her dream by having knowledge and making friendship with others.

“I imagined myself to be regretting my loss, and thinking how to repair it; but my reflections were concluded, and I looked up and found the afternoon was gone, and leaving far advanced... my world had for some years been in Lawood: my experience had been of its rule and systems; now I remembered that the real world was wide, and that a varied field of woes and fears, on sensations and excitements, awaited those who had courage to go forth into its expanse, to seek real knowledge of amidst its perils. (*Jane Eyre*, p.81)

The fact of hardship in Lawood for parentless institution has made Jane Eyre believe in her own principle. She has realized that life cannot be faced in weak perception or baby-crying manner. She has to rise up from her own fear which is not real before having been faced. It is true that life must be faced for what it may offer without being weak and hopeless. Jane is able to cry for her fortune but it does not solve her problem. Such a factual experience makes Jane open her eyes to struggle upon her life as the way it is. According to Jane Eyre life has its own mystery that should be encountered. The life must go on together with its meaning where Jane is ready to hang on, if not she will always become the target of hopelessness. Thus, she must fight and not surrender to find out her own identity in tracing the way she struggles for achieving her dreams. And the dreams finally come true when Jane Eyre becomes the governess in Lawood to share her experience of life with other parentless children.

3.3 Jane Eyre's Struggle to love Rochester

Many people believe that the meaning of love is various to every one even for some people convince that love is inexplicable. It is supposed to be natural as the feeling of love comes by. It comes from the inside heart in order to own somebody with some kinds of consideration. That's why love cannot see for many persons in the saying love are blind. Such a love feeling happens to Jane when she cannot understand why she has been trapped with such a feeling about Rochester.

Mr. Rochester is a man who has been married. It means that he is not single anymore, but Jane cannot understand her feeling on the situation. The stronger she struggles to be rational about the sense of love, the greater the sense of doubt comes by. Such a confusion moment disturbs her anyway in which she defines it with unquestionable love. It concerns with an idol that will never be telling lies in the inner feeling. Jane then expresses this kind of feeling openly.

“I grieve to leave Thonfield: I love Thonfield: I love it, because I have lived in it a full and delightful life-momentarily at least. I have not been trampled on. I have not been petrified. I have not been buried with inferior minds, and excluded from every glimpse of communication with what is bright and energetic and high. I have talked, face to face, with what I reverence, with what I delight in with an original, a vigorous and expanded mind. I have known you, Mr. Rochester; and strike me with terror and anguish to feel I absolutely must be torn from you forever. ‘I see the necessity of death’” (*Jane Eyre*, 1984:248).

Jane Eyre openly confesses that her feeling of love is a sort of terror to her and cannot hide how difficult its impact on her. Jane knows that Mr. Rochester is not a single man. Her encounter with him is also by chance. It is basically a matter of being governess to Rochester's unedited daughter that is Adele. Jane has been close enough with this little girl. Without being aware their closeness has been tied so near like a mother and daughter.

Adele is said to be an illegitimate daughter because Mr. Rochester does not believe that Adele is his own daughter. He thinks that Celine Verens, an opera dancer, his ex-lover traps her with that kind of false issue. Rochester is disappointed to find out that Celine has betrayed him by having another lover. He is frustrated to find the fact of being swindled and not admit Adele is his own daughter when Celine tells him so. Anyhow, he finally admits it by force when he thinks it should be his responsibility.

It is understandable that Jane feels sorry for what Adele has experienced. She knows that little girl like Adele needs a mother figure to find out how great the sense of love is. She does not want to see Adele is treated with an illegitimate child for the mistake she does not make. That kind of conflicting situation affects Jane always. Her sense of pity grows the love feeling greater. The more frequently Jane meets Adele, the harder the feeling of doubt comes by. Jane becomes in great trouble to stay away from her confusion, looking at the fact which is not constructive to be closer with a married man. She is still normal for that case and tries to be logical to think about the solution. She knows that it is not easy to sweep away all the feeling that comes from the inside. She then expresses:

“Sir, your wife if leaving: that is the fact acknowledged this morning by yourself. If I live with you as you desire-I should then be your mistress: to say otherwise is sophisticatedly false.” (*Jane Eyre*, 1984:299)

It is really troublesome for Jane if she is not arguing for her moral truth. She is a woman who appreciates deeply about the truth of the morality. That's why her insisting reply of 'that is false' implies how she fights for her own self-identity. The sense of self-identity refers to Jane's personal value of how she looks at herself and how others view her. Since to marry a married man is supposed morally wrong, Jane needs something clarifying.

The conflicting situation happens for Jane is actually by chance. The situation has made Jane face the factual event of Rochester's marriage life. He has been totally broken heart to find his will-be wife having another lover. And the presence of Adele is another reason of his deep frustration. Thus, the conflict seems so complex and thinks one another. It is the reality that must be faced and solved.

Jane Eyre struggle of solving her own heart towards Rochester is one sense of her life episode. The scene refers to Adele who has been regarded as a bastard daughter to Rochester. Rochester seems angry to the fact he encounters. Yet, his anger is not humanly for the little child, Adele. She knows nothing about such a problem of life. She comes into the world only because of affection not the result of being 'bastard' or not. In short, Adele is a pure little girl who has nothing to do with what her parents have done. What Adele needs is only an acceptance and admittance that she is a baby-child who does not come into the world automatically.

Adele's bitter experience of life makes Jane Eyre feels pity on her. In return, the pity has materialized the sympathy which arouses Jane's love upon her. She becomes so close with Adele as if there was no boundary anymore. The way the closeness takes places has resulted unquestionable heart feeling between Jane and Rochester. Anyhow, it happens naturally for love comes always by having frequent meeting.

Jane Eyre's complicated situation for Adele is one path of problem. At the other stage, Rochester has already married a mad woman named Bertha Mason. This is the second page of Jane Eyre's bitter experience to have Rochester love in return. She must oppress her dream for this because she is aware of moral boundary as standard principle in social living. She cannot bear holding her desire without

implementing the standard value of being right in social norms. That is the next block of her own struggle to achieve the sense of her goal-directed life.

It is true that nobody knows what happens to \next day after today. Life is so mysterious for there is no satisfying definition for it. It is so because man has restricted power to know all things definitely in the world. What man may think to happen cannot truly be realistic because man can only propose but God dispose. It happens to Jane when Mr. Rochester finds his house burning, and the fanatic wife becomes the victims of the fire.

“Then when Mr. Rochester was at home when the fire broke out? Yes, indeed was he; and he went up to the attics when all was burning above and below, and got the servants out of the beds and help them down himself, and went back to get his mad wife out of her cell. And then they called out to him that she was on the roof, where she was standing, waving her arms above the settlements, and shouting out till they could hear her a mile off: I saw her and heard with my own eyes. She was a big woman, and had long black hair: we could see it streaming against the flames as she stood. I witnessed, and several more witnessed, Mr. Rochester ascend through the skylight on to the roof; we heard him called “Bertha!”, we saw yelled and gave a spring, and the next minute she lay smashed on the pavement. “(*Jane Eyre*, 1984:p. 424)

Such a dramatic situation has made Jane admire Rochester down deeply in her heart. Her expression ‘I witnessed’ indicates factual event of how Rochester tries to save his mad wife from the fire. It indicates that Rochester is an ideal man for love. He never thinks on purpose to hurt his wife though he falls in love with Jane Eyre. It is the strong manner of principle of Jane that makes him stop running after Jane. But, the fact has said something different when he finds out his wife finally died because of the firing accident.

Rochester’s heroic deed has opened the real truth of his responsibility. he is not an egoistic man for his own benefit. He seems to ready to face the consequence

that led Jane appreciate his bravery. And the push of bravery indicates that Rochester is a real man who is responsible to bear the consequence on his shoulders.

“It was all his own courage, and a body may say, his kindness, in a way, ma’am: he wouldn’t leave the house till everyone else was out before him. As he came down the great staircase at last, after Mrs. Rochester had flung herself from the battlement, there was a great crash, all fell...’ He is now helpless, indeed, blind, and a cripple” (*Jane Eyre*, 1984:p. 425)

Jane Eyre’s innocence comes up to see the touching experience of life. Mrs. Rochester death and Mr. Rochester blindness and cripple have ruined her own principle of strict manner. She cannot conceal her pity on Mrs. Rochester’s destiny. So far, that sense of pity has aroused the sense of love inside the heart of Jane Eyre. She seems not to come to ‘blind’ and ‘the cripple’ to be obstacle to materialize her love.

She is able to bear everything in pain and in happiness as the gift of her love to Rochester. She is brave enough to face the trouble since love for her is readiness to accept the weak side of her partner. Jane Eyre then expresses her sentimental words as follows:

“Mr. Rochester, if ever I did a good deed in my life – if I ever thought a good thought – if I ever prayed the sincere and blameless prayer- if I ever wished a righteous wish- I am rewarded now. To be your wife is, for me, to be as happy as I can be on earth.” (*Jane Eyre*, 1984: p.441).

Jane Eyre’s struggle for her living finally comes to great success. She wins her love and feels happy because she own strict principle of life. She is also patient to face the hardship of life. She does not surrender in hopelessness to go on her life. She survives because she is able to handle her life problem with patient and willingness. She seems not to stop struggling to find out the meaning of her life. Her statement ‘ I

can be happy on earth' implies the effort of her struggling is implemented by belief of being able to overcome things, not to dream without having any bravery to face the challenging situation.

John River's arrogance has made Jane Eyre refuse his love. He seems not to realize that Jane does not like to be treated an object. She has become an independent woman who has been grown up with problem of life. She has been accustomed to be victim of unfair treatment in her life. That is why she dislikes John River's domineering manner towards to her. Jane Eyre is not a woman who lives under the pity of Rivers in the sense of love. She just wants to declare that love must be held on together without being stronger than other.

Jane Eyre's refusal has directed Rivers to look at himself in which love is not a matter of what he owns materially. Physically, John Rivers is healthier than Rochester and he even is more promising materially as a reverend. But, it does not matter to Jane for she sees love is true consequence to face pain and happiness. It is not wise enough to see love from its benefit point of view. In reference to this, John Rivers cannot understand how to win the heart of Jane Eyre. He thinks the way he controls and directs Jane of his own way can settle his love on her. The fact he fails to reach his wants because he is selfish enough to treat Jane.

“ ‘I have refused to marry him-
And I have consequently displeased him?...
He has again and again explained that is not himself, not his
office, he wishes to mate. He has told me I am formed for labor
– not for love: which is true, no doubt. But, in my opinion, if I
am not formed for love, it follows that I am not formed for
married” (Jane Eyre, pp. 411-2)

John River's pride has broken down into pieces of his self-esteem. He cannot imagine how Jane denies his love. He seems not to realize that Jane Eyre is not a

woman who wants to be treated low. Jane Eyre is not a baby-crying woman who needs respect and appreciation under the feeling of man is stronger than woman. She has principle that life is meaningful when it is faced together without regarding one side is stronger and the other side is weaker. John Rivers fails to trace such a personality owned by Jane. He just thinks that he can handle everything in his life while Jane is waiting and accepting of what he surely done.

The fact has been the stages of looking closely the meaning of what life is. Jane understand well enough of this. She has run her life with full of frightening and challenging lives. She is not easy to surrender for what she is facing. She has been grown up to trace the bitter life in her own perception. Thus, it is not easy for her to believe the reality only on what John Rivers promises and says. In her own principle, love is mutual understanding which is out from the manner of being dominant and more powerful. So, her refusal to accept John Rivers, proposal of marriage is the indication of a woman who has strong self-confidence. Jane Eyre feels win to deny River's love in order to run his pride.

3.4. Jane Eyre's Struggle to refuse St. John Rivers

Deciding two desired choices at the same time is conflicting situation . it will be very difficult to determine which one is very preferable since the two are promising guaranteed life achievement. As a grown up young lady, Jane Eyred is faced the with condition. She has to decide her choice of love to marry a widower or a single young man, St. John Rivers. It is not easy for her of course in such a condition.

Conflicting situation is normally realated to a matter of choices. There won't be problem of living if there is no choice. Thus, the situation offered by deciding of alternatives available in life could bring dilemma if the choices is unsatisfied. Of what

makes the choice hard because it deals with the final result whether it is resulting satisfaction or disappointment. If the outcome is a frustrated moment, the situation would be in a serious conflicting moment. If it is resulting in a desired goal, the situation will be a satisfactory moment.

The conflicting portrayal above relates to Jane Eyre's situation of winning the love of Mr. Rochester or St. John Rivers. The two persons are different socially in status, a businessman and a reverent. The former is a widower and the latter is a single man. As a single young lady, Jane, has to decide her choice to appoint one of them. It is not common to choose two of them in the same situation for polyandry is supposed to be negative in the social environment.

Jane Eyre is a woman with strong principle. She has realised that life is not easy to run through. Of what she has faced the bitter-sweet experience of living, it brings her into a careful decision to determine her mind. There must be some considerations to take before making the decision. Jane Eyre has made her value judgement over St. John Rivers as follows:

"I found Mr. John Rivers a very patient, very forbearing, and yet an exacting master: he expected me to do a great deal; and "when I fulfilled his expectations, he, in his own way, fully testified his approbation. By degrees, acquired a certain influence over me that took away my liberty of mind: his praise and notice were more restraining than this indifference. I could no longer talk or laugh freely when he was by, because a tiresomely importunate instinct reminded me that vivacity was distasteful to him. I was so carefully aware that only serious moods and occupations were acceptable, that in his presence every effort to sustain or follow any other became vain: I fell under a freezing spell. When he said 'go', I went; 'come', I came; 'do this', I did. But I did not love my servitude: I wished, many a time, he had continued to neglect me" (*Jane Eyre*, 1984:393)

From the quotation above it is important to underline Jane Eyre's statement over John Rivers. The serious implied meaning of 'I could no longer talk or laugh freely'

indicates how Jane Eyre hates being rescripted in her mood. She is an easy and much freer young lady. She does not want to be treated as a doll. She has been afraid to be captive on her freedom. In short, she dreams for a man who releases her to express her free manner without being dominated in a strict way.

Another reason that makes Jane Eyre refuse John Rivers is the domineering manner that she does not like. It can be seen in Jane's personal fear of being commanded 'when he said go, I go, came, I came'. This kind of personal attitude of John Rivers has made Jane Eyre afraid of being prisoned in her love. She is accustomed to be free on her own way. As a governess, she knows her freedom to choose her own rights in above pleasure. What good she has if the situation she will run would make her in prison or captive without having sense of happiness.

It is true that Jane Eyre is a woman with a string principle. She won't regret on the choices she has made. She has some wise considerations to decide things that are better to her. Definitely, she feels conscious of what she has made up may bring consequence. Life is always having two sides; if not regret, there will be happiness; if there is no laughter, there would be cry. It is natural to have one of the choices on the way the struggling goes for.

Jane Eyre realizes it is unique to neglect a true love of a young man rather than a widower. Yet, It is not debatable for personal reason is precious than any argument. Perhaps, in general in single young woman who admires a young widower may bring social critical with cynical one how stupid Jane is. But, her choice is not a matter of cleverness or stupidity. It is not let alone about right and wrong. What the truth is a matter of commonsense and nuisance of inner heart that moves stronger to achieve the goal life directed. Thus, Jane listens more her heart from freedom rather than

reasonable pattern of mind. She constructs her own will of deciding of the best of her own according to her own feelings.

It could be not so far that Jane Eyre is an independent young woman. This could be traced back to her past struggle that form her into believing of her own decision. As an orphan young lady she has been accustomed to running her life alone. Such an experience has made her mature enough to look at life of meaning thoroughly. To say simply, she is the product of individual decision maker that definitely holds the consequence of her own choice.

Jane believes strongly that life meaning cannot be predicted as exact as what match does. For her life inside can be seen by what it is without looking at the essence of its meaning. She must go together with her own principle in which life struggle should be run not to be thoughts reasonably of what it is. So, life is life in which the meaning of it is inherent in the life itself. As Jane Eyre expresses on her way rejecting John:

“Keep to common sense, St. John: you are verging on nonsense. You pretend to be shocked by what I have said. You are not really shocked; for, with your superior mind, you cannot be either as dull or conceited as to understand my meaning. I say again, I will be our curate, if you like, but never your wife’ (*Jane Eyre*, 1984:p.409)

The phrase ‘your superior mind’ in the quotation above shows how Jane does not want to be regarded second class as mostly men do over women. She strongly argue her own right of equal opportunity of being a woman or man. The openness such such claim indicates how Jane Eyre is a woman who has known her own status. She is free to make up her mind without being regarded being smaller. Weaker or whatever compared to a man.

According to Jane Eyre, John is type of a dictating man which is not her dream of her will be husband. She comes to that point because such a man will restrict her own freedom. So, the bitter of answer 'never your wife' has broken the arrogance of John as a man. Thus, the conflicting situation has been resolved by the way Jane decides her own definite decision.

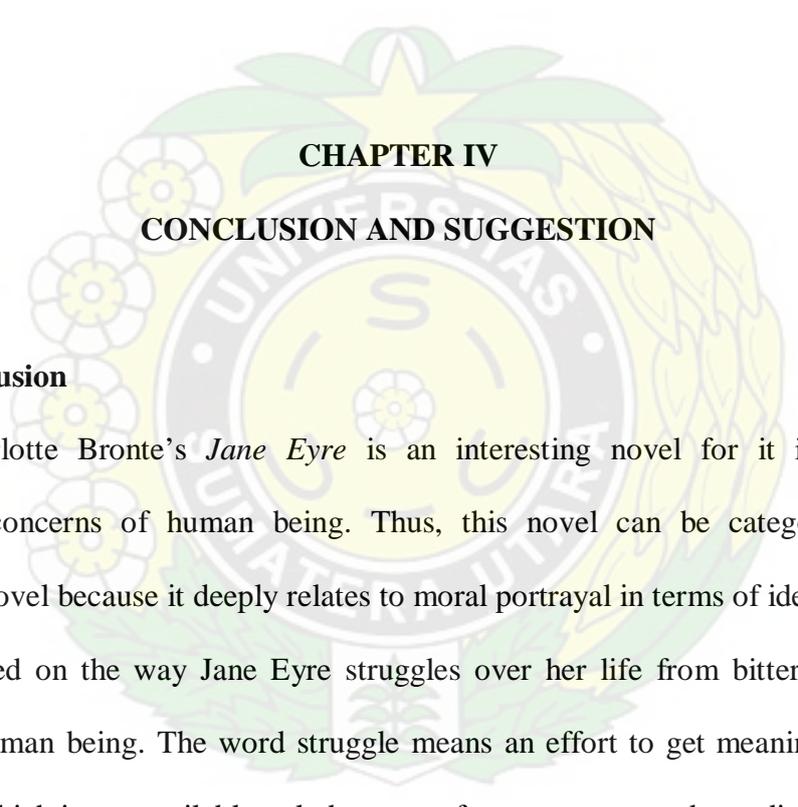
It is true that conflicting situation should be resolved in wise way. If there is no way out, the conflicting situation could be directing oppression or deep frustration. Jane Eyre is capable to find out the answer of her own struggling. She rejects the one whom she thinks is not suitable for her. Irrespective of what is right or wrong, Jane Eyre is an independent woman who dreams for success of her own. She has decided to leave John with full consideration with a reason she does not love him.

Jane Eyre's strict principle is fundamentally directed by her hatred to look at man's dominance. She hates being dominated of what she is. She dreams for equality of rights which promises freedom as a symbol of happy life. John Rivers fails to anticipate this which makes him fail to win Jane's love. There won't be regret when thing is settled down. For Jane, it is better to cry within minutes in her own struggling rather than to cry forever if she makes a wrong choice. What an independent Jane is in her existence to define her own definition of love over man.

Jane Eyre has realised her own meaning of life in the personality of Rochester. She thinks that Rochester is heroic man whose personal character is the symbol of true struggling. The way Rochester to save his crazy wife is a touching moment of responsibility to understand of what love is. Love needs sacrifice whatever the risk is. Rochester becomes blind and cripple on the way he saves her wife though he fails to make his wife alive. But, for Jane Eyre the way Rochester has done is the core of being brave enough to be responsible of what he has to decide.

“I have now been married. I know what it is to live entirely for and with what I love best on earth. I hold my self supremely blest, blest beyond what language can express; because I am my husband’s life as full as he is mine. No woman was ever nearer to her mate man I am: ever more absolutely bone of his gone and flesh of his flesh. I know now weariness of my Rochester society: to be together is for us to be at once as free as in solitude, as gay as is company. All my confidence is bestowed on him, all his confidence is devoted to me; we are precisely suited in character perfect concord is the result.” (Jane Eyre, p.446)

Jane Eyre decides her mind to marry Rochester for she knows she has already found out the right person. For Jane, Rochester is a true man who knows the meaning of love is. His bravery and responsibility to face the hard fact of leaving has made Jane ready to be a wife. The blindness and the physical cripple do not make Jane surrender for her choice. She thinks that it is wise enough to run the life with a man who is not easily broken down to face problem of life. Such a tough manner is clearly seen by Jane Eyre in the personality of Rochester. It is her own final decision that she will never regret to own and to love Rochester whatever the reason is. It is the consequence of love that cannot be explained because love is to be said blind and its own unique greatness.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* is an interesting novel for it is full with moralistic concerns of human being. Thus, this novel can be categorized as a moralistic novel because it deeply relates to moral portrayal in terms of idea. This idea can be traced on the way Jane Eyre struggles over her life from bitterness of bad desire of human being. The word struggle means an effort to get meaning of life in ideal way which is not available only because of man unstructured greediness.

The name of the title of the novel is directly addressed to a person who takes an important role in the work. She becomes the central figure, which is dominantly the focus of attention or the subject matter of the work. It is Jane Eyre who becomes the leading character in the novel. The leading character is synonymous to main character that is a person who gets involved from the beginning till end of the story in the novel as the central figure of the work itself.

The portrayal of Jane Eyre's character as the leading character is very touchable in the feeling. She is an orphan who tries to find her destiny in uncertainty. She becomes the target of unfair treatment by those who must give love attention to her. In fact, she gets the overturn for her weakness and honesty. In other word, she is helpless only because she is an orphan.

Jane Eyre's picture as explained above is a sort of plot in the novel. Plot it self suggests a conflict, which must be resolved in a work of literature. In addition, plot is sequence of events that offer a beginning, middle and pattern of what implication of the conflict in terms of Jane Eyre's struggling for life as expressed in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

Morally, Jane Eyre's struggle reflects the seamy side of man in general. It is naturally happened that when one is powerless will become the object of laughter or victim. It is so because the person has been dependable on the kindness of other people as the same as Jane Eyre who has lost those whom she loves because of death. She depends on others who really want to kick her away for things she really does not understand. What she thinks of love as a gift of honour is only owned by those who understand what love is.

Jane Eyre's struggle is the symbol of great effort to search the meaning of life by patience and love. It is true that struggle is like a coin, which contains two different sides of the same material. At one side it is perhaps bitter and it is sweet at the other one. In short, Jane Eyre has shown up the key of life that needs struggle whatever the reason is. It is struggle that opens the realistic occurrence of life on the way one understands the meaning of life. She finally finds out that her struggling in patience makes her win offer those who have bad understanding of what life is.

4.2. Suggestion

I think Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* is an interesting novel to study. It is truly a summary of man's life experience, which gives the pictures of our selves. I do realize that the analysis of mine is only a piece of larger insights it offers. But, I would like to declare that the word 'struggle' in my thesis is related to idea that literature is connected. Thus, literary work is absolutely a summary of man's experience, which is formed in the idea that is shares.

The manifestation of fictitious kind of writing such as novel is mainly for instruction and pleasure of *utile et dulce*. Its instruction is to teach of what a literary work may share by the idea it contains. In general, the idea is about the essence of man's life experience of understanding the bad side for bitterness. Meanwhile, the pleasure it gives is the way it gives an understanding to look closely at the bad side of man it self. Of what it reflects the mirror of man's to see his part as introspection for it portrays the past to be understood at present in order to anticipate the future.

I hope this analysis may give academic contribution to the richness of literary insights. How small the essence it contributes could be made as reference for student of literature to make further study of this novel. It invites more search for the truth of literature is rich with experiences the must find out in order to make us see our face in the mirror of literature.

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APPENDIX

The Short Biography of Charlotte Bronte

Charlotte Bronte (1816-55), was the daughter of Patrick Bronte, an Irishman and curate in Yorkshire for over forty years. Many of the facts within *Jane Eyre*, are biographical. Charlotte's mother died in 1821, which left five daughters and one son in the care of their aunt, Elizabeth Branwell. Four daughters went to school, the Clergy Daughters' School at Cowan Bridge, which was the model for Lowood Institution. Many of the aspects of the Clergy School were very similar to Lowood, and in 1825, Charlotte's two elder sisters died there.

The remaining children, Charlotte, Emily, Anne and Branwell, afterward pursued their education at home instead. This involvement led to rich collaborations among the four in creating an in-depth and varied fantasy life, enacted through stories, tales, poetry, and miniature publications. From 1831-32, Charlotte attended Miss Wooler's School at Roe Head, where she later returned to teach, from 1835-8. From 1839-1841, she was a governess with two different families in parts of England. In 1842, Charlotte accompanied her sister Emily to Brussels to pursue studies in

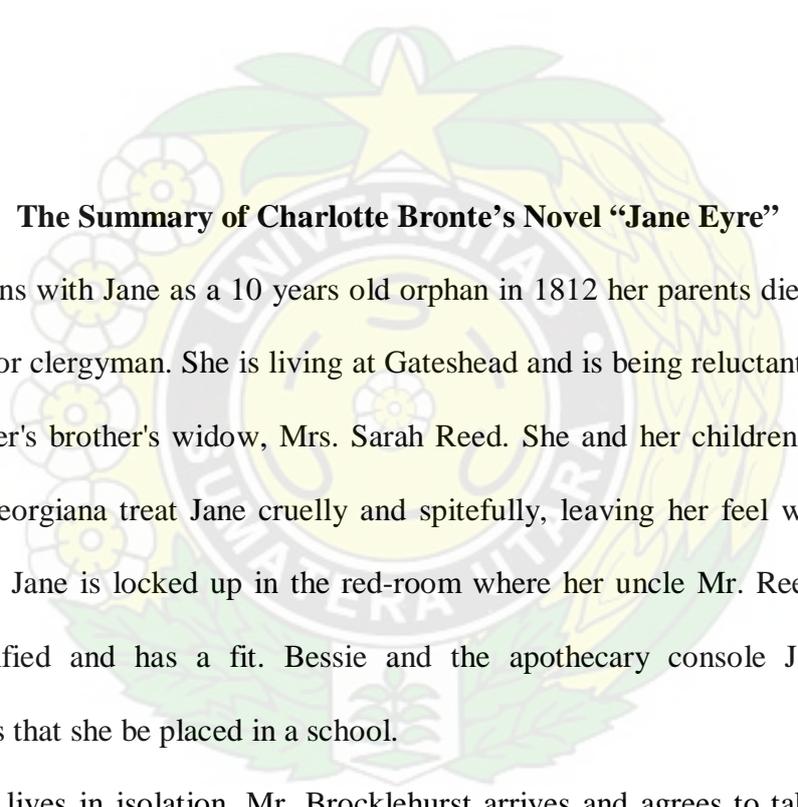
languages, at the Pensionnat Heger. At the end of the year, they returned to England at the death of their aunt. But Charlotte returned to Brussels in 1843 to continue her studies for a year. During this time, she fell in love with a teacher at the school M. Heger, but which was fated and fruitless, as well as unrequited, upon Charlotte's return to England.

Charlotte and her sisters attempted to establish their own school in 1844, a project which failed. In 1846, Charlotte and her two sisters published a volume of poetry which got little review, called *Poems of Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell*, under pseudonyms. By 1847, all three sisters had finished their first novels. Both Emily's *Wuthering Heights* and Anne's *Agnes Grey*, were accepted and published by the publisher, Thomas Newby, in 1848. Charlotte's first novel, *The Professor*, was rejected and never found a publisher. But, in 1847, Jane's second novel, *Jane Eyre*, which she had begun writing only after her first novel, was accepted and published by Smith, Elder Publishing Co. Jane Eyre was immediately successful, so much that in 1848, Charlotte and Anne had to go to the publishing companies to show their actual selves; much suspicion existed related to the pseudonyms, where critics suggested there was only one actual author.

Jane Eyre brought Charlotte much success, and various invitations from all literary circles. This was juxtaposed against the terrible loss of not only her brother Branwell in September of 1848, but also both her sisters Anne in December of 1848, and Emily the following summer. In 1849, Charlotte completed *Shirley*, her third novel. Her great loneliness in later years was made up for by her companion and friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskell, whom she met in 1850 and who also wrote her biography.

In 1857, Charlotte put on memorial editions of *Agnes Grey* and *Wuthering Heights*. *Villette* appeared in 1853, based on Charlotte's memories of her time in Brussels. Despite the fact that the literary world was aware of her identity as a woman, she still published under the name of Currer Bell. In 1854, against much hesitation, Charlotte married her father's curate, at his desire. A few months later, she was dead from complications and an illness, during pregnancy. Her fragment, *Emma*, was published finally in 1860, in *Cornhill Magazine*, introduced by Thackeray. During Charlotte's life she was a great admirer of Thackeray, wrote to him, and dedicated *Jane Eyre* to him.

Charlotte Bronte was both greatly admired, and harshly criticized by literary critics in her day. Many critics accused her of being overly emotional, rebellious, rage, blasphemousness, and passionate. H. Martineau, a critic, wrote of *Villette*, that it "dealt excessively with 'the need of being loved', and was passionately anti-Catholic." (Drabble, 134). Nevertheless, Charlotte Bronte was known in her day, and is remembered for her "depth of feeling and her courageous realism." Her remarkable ability to capture the humanism in her characters, especially in strong female protagonists, distinguished her from other novelists and writers who did not create such human, nor fallible portraits. Charlotte Bronte is considered to be the most talented and popular of the Bronte sisters.



The Summary of Charlotte Bronte's Novel "Jane Eyre"

Begins with Jane as a 10 years old orphan in 1812 her parents died of typhus, he was a poor clergyman. She is living at Gateshead and is being reluctantly raised by Jane's mother's brother's widow, Mrs. Sarah Reed. She and her children Eliza, John (14), and Georgiana treat Jane cruelly and spitefully, leaving her feel wretched. As punishment, Jane is locked up in the red-room where her uncle Mr. Reed had died. She is terrified and has a fit. Bessie and the apothecary console Jane and he recommends that she be placed in a school.

Jane lives in isolation. Mr. Brocklehurst arrives and agrees to take Jane into his charity school for orphans, Lowood Institution. Mrs. Reed tells him that Jane is deceitful. Later, Jane confronts her on her own deceit and cruelty and Mrs. Reed backs down

Jane travels by herself in a carriage 50 miles to the school. The food is poor. She meets and is befriended by the angelic Helen Burns.

It is so cold that the wash water freezes in the basins. Helen is whipped for a minor infraction and submits cheerfully. The children are underfed and under clothed and over-sermonized. Mr. Brocklehurst arrives and imposes austerity. He makes an example out of Jane, whom he calls a liar and an agent of the Evil One. Later, Jane is comforted and exonerated by Miss Temple, the French teacher, and she begins to study French. Typhus sweeps through the school, killing many students. Jane befriends Mary Ann Wilson. Helen dies of consumption.

At 18 in 1820, Jane is now a teacher at Lowood. Miss Temple marries and leaves. Jane wants to move on and runs an ad. Mrs. Fairfax of Thornfield responds to the ad. Bessie comes to see Jane and informs her that Jane's uncle Mr. (John) Eyre of Madeira had come to see her at Mrs. Reed's 7 years earlier.

Jane arrives in October at the village of Milcote, 6 miles from Thornfield, being brought by servant John. She meets Mrs. Fairfax, a widow and manager of the household, along with her new pupil, Adèle Varens, an orphan who was born on the Continent and speaks primarily French. Jane hears strange sounds, which Mrs. Fairfax attributes to the servant Grace Poole.

In January, Jane walks to Hay to mail a letter and encounters a man [Mr. Edward/Edouard Fairfax de Rochester], who is on horseback but falls off at the moment of their meeting. His dog Pilot is with him. She assists him but receives no introduction.

Back at the manor, he rudely interviews Jane, hears her play the piano and inspects her water colors. Later, Mrs. Fairfax tells her that he has been master at Thornfield only 9 years since his elder brother Rowland died, and implies that there were some harsh conditions imposed on him by the father and brother.

Mr. Rochester calls Jane in for more conversation. She is blunt and not cowed by him, plain in her statements, not comprehending the enigmatic man. He says he was thrust on the wrong tack at 21 and is a sinner--she encourages him to repent.

Mr. Rochester tells of his affair with the opera singer Céline Varens? She bore Adele, who may be his daughter (he is not certain), but she betrayed him for another man. During the night, (Bertha) sets Rochester's bed on fire and Jane saves his life. Grace Poole is blamed. They are warming to each other.

Next morning, Jane is puzzled to find a self-composed Grace Poole. Rochester has left for Leas, home of the Eshton's, where he will see the lovely Miss Blanche Ingram.

With Rochester gone, Jane struggles with her rising feelings for him. She suspects there is a secret about Grace Poole. Rochester arrives with guests including Blanche. Jane brings in Adele but stays in the shadows. Blanche disparages governesses, plays the piano while Rochester sings. Rochester insists that Jane be present each evening.

Blanche plays charades with Rochester including a pantomime of marriage. Jane ponders her growing feelings for Rochester and believes Blanche to be superficial, unkind, unworthy of him. He does not love her. Mr. Mason arrives from the West Indies, an unwelcome guest to Rochester A "gypsy" fortune teller arrives and insists on telling the fortunes to Blanche (which is unfavorable) and then to the skeptical Jane. The "gypsy" alludes to Jane's loneliness, quizzes her about her feelings, and gives an enigmatic fortune, then reveals him self to be Rochester!

In the middle of the night, the full moon shines and a cry ring out. Mason has been stabbed and bitten and is bleeding. Rochester glosses over this, and has Jane help him. She knows his explanation is a fabrication. A surgeon attends the wounded man

and is then quickly whisked away. Rochester speaks obliquely to Jane about a past error, years of voluntary banishment, the joy he receives (from her), an impediment of custom... but then shifts mood and talks of Blanche.

Jane is called to return to Mrs. Reed, who has had a stroke after son John's suicide, and is dying. Bessie and Robert greet her and the daughters are civil. Mrs. Reed tells her of a letter 3 years ago from John Eyre of Madeira in which he wanted to adopt Jane and make her his heir. She, out of continued spite, wrote him that Jane had died, she asks for and receives Jane's forgiveness for this act. Jane stays on there until she dies. Jane returns to Thornfield, and is surprised at the lack of wedding preparations and R's attentions to her.

On a fine summer night, Jane announces to Rochester that she must take another position because he will be marrying. Instead, he asks her to marry him. She is incredulous but is quickly won over. He asks God's pardon, but a tree is later struck by lightning.

Rochester wants to drape Jane in jewels but she insists on a plainer appearance in keeping with her character. He had courted Miss Ingham to make her jealous. Mrs. Fairfax is gloomy at the news of the engagement and keeps away from her.

On the day before the wedding, Jane dreams of the ruin of Thornfield. A strange dark woman came to her bedroom and tore her wedding veil to shreds. Rochester ducks explaining for now, says he will do so later, and advises her to sleep with Adele behind locked doors.

Rochester is impatient for the wedding. But when it commences, Richard Mason and his solicitor interrupt the wedding to reveal Rochester's marriage to Bertha Mason, a Creole, 15 years ago. Jane's uncle John is dying but had sent word to stop the marriage. Jane resigns herself that she must leave.

Rochester explains to Jane his actions. He wants to take her away but she will not be his unlawful mistress if he is already married. Her refusal provokes him to anger. He relates that his father and brother arranged the marriage to Bertha, her mother's insanity (which had been concealed), Bertha's rapid descent into madness and intemperate and unchaste behavior, his resolve to conceal her existence. He took her back incognito to England, hired Grace Poole to care for her, wanders the Continent, and has two mistresses, his appreciation for Jane. Jane will keep God's commandments and sneaks off in the night and takes a coach.

Jane is broke, wanders the moors (of Derbyshire), sleeps out on the heath, is refused work or assistance, tries to barter away her gloves or handkerchief, and finally seeks help in the rain at St. John River's home, his maid refuses her but he arrives and takes her in.

She gradually recovers, chastises the servant for refusing her at her time of need, then becomes friends with her. St. John questions her, she withholds specifics and gives a false last name.

Jane gets on well with his sisters Mary and Diane. St. John is gloomy, preaches Calvinistic doctrine. He offers Jane a position as schoolmistress of a village school, she accepts. He is restless. An uncle (John Eyre) dies, but they do not inherit the money. The sisters leave to become governesses, she begins teaching in Morton.

Jane contemplates her meager surroundings and coarse students, wonders if she did the right thing leaving Rochester. St. John arrives, alludes to his struggle to overcome his urges, says he will be leaving for the east to be a missionary. Miss Rosamond Oliver comes by, flirts, and invites St. John to come over. He is uncomfortable with her and declines.

Jane is well accepted by the villagers. Rosamond drops by frequently to encounter St. John. Jane probes his conflicted feelings for Rosamond, concludes he should marry her.

He loves her but knows she would not be a good missionary's wife. He leaves but returns soon after. He had noticed Jane's monogram and Jane confesses her true identity. He reveals they are cousins: Jane's mother (Jane Reed) was St. John River's father's sister. Also, St. John's mother had children John Eyre of Madeira and Jane's father. The Uncle John has left his 20,000 to her. Jane resolves to live at Moor House, the old family home which was going to be abandoned, and to share her inheritance with St. John and her cousins.

St. John disapproves of Jane's enjoyment of simple worldly pleasures. He has no appreciation for the improvements she makes to the house. Mary and Diane return. Miss Rosamond is to be married. St. John wants Jane to learn Hindustani. He is leaving in 6 weeks and asks her to marry him to help with his missionary work, though he conveys no love to her. Jane agrees to go but not to marry him. He is cool, austere, disapproving to her.

Jane is tortured by his icy behavior. She wants to find out what happened to Rochester. She is on the verge of deciding to marry St. John when she hears Rochester's voice cry out, but from where? She cries, "I am coming" and breaks from St. John ("it was my time to assume ascendancy.")

Jane returns to Thornfield Hall to find it burned down the previous autumn. The innkeeper tells her that Bertha set the fire, Rochester tried to save her, she jumped to her death from the roof, he was badly injured (lost an eye and a hand and has been blinded), now is living at Ferndean.

She goes to Ferndean, it is buried in a wood, neglected. She is joyously reunited with Rochester. She readily agrees to marry him. He tells her how he turned in desperation to God and how he cried out one night to her, the night she heard him, and he had heard her reply.

"Reader, I married him." They experience great bliss. Jane puts Adele in a nicer school. Rochester recovers fair sight in the eye remaining. They have at least one child, a son. After 10 years, Mary and Diana have married and St. John is dying, unmarried, still dedicated to his missionary work.

