

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

Jane Eyre is a common child who has a talent in art. Being left as an orphan in her childhood, she is forced to live with her Aunt Reed, who is the sister-in-law of her father. At the Reed's home, she is mistreated and spurned, and she is finally sent to a charity home for girls. Having her education completed, she teaches at the school for several years and then takes a position as a private governess to the ward of Mr. Rochester. After a strange, tempestuous courtship, she and Mr. Rochester are to be married, but the revelation that his insane first wife still lives prevents the wedding. After each has suffered many hardships, Jane and Mr. Rochester are eventually married.

3.1. Analysis of Jane's External Conflicts

In the theory of conflict there are two types of conflicts, internal conflict and external conflict. In this analysis the writer used external conflict to support the analysis. The definition of external conflict is a conflict between a person and the other person, and for

each types. The writer will give examples to strengthen the explanation about the conflict that will support the results.

Jane's external conflict are :

3.1.1. Jane vs Mrs. Reed

Mrs. Reed is Jane's cruel aunt, who raises her at Gateshead Hall until Jane is sent away to school at age ten. Later in her life, Jane attempts reconciliation with her aunt, but the old woman continues to resent her because her husband has always loved Jane more than his own children.

This conflict is Jane did not accepted in this family, because her uncle found to Jane more than his children namely Eliza , Georgiana and John. When Jane Eyre has a fight with John Reed, she made Jane stay in the Red Room. Jane does not protest. Although she fell that she was treated unfairly by John Reed who was made the problem first, she still obeys her aunt and takes the punishment obediently.

Me, she had dispensed from joining the group; saying, "She regretted to be under the necessity of keeping me at a distance; but that until she heard from Bessie, and could discover by her own observation, that I was endeavouring in good earnest to acquire a more sociable and childlike disposition, a more attractive and sprightly manner—something lighter, franker, more natural, as it were—she really must exclude me from privileges intended only for contented, happy, little children." (Charlotte Brontë, 1847: p. 6)

3.1.2. Jane Eyre vs John Reed

John Reed is Jane's cousin and Mrs. Reed's son. He is the brother of Eliza and Georgiana. John treats Jane with appalling cruelty during their childhood and later falls into a life of drinking and gambling. John commits to suicide in midway when his mother ceases to pay his debts for him.

This conflict is described when Jane was reading a book that belonged to the Reed's family. Suddenly John Reed came and told Jane to show what book she was reading. She was quiet and tried to reduce her emotion by looking at the window. It can be concluded that Jane was patient. However, John Reed kept on irritating Jane by insulting her all the time. He said that all the bad things about her parents and boasted about his family's mercy.

“What were you doing behind the curtain?” he asked.

“I was reading.”

“Show the book.”

I returned to the window and fetched it thence.

(Charlotte Brontë, 1847: p. 9)

The conflict continued is John Reed's mocking Jane. John Reed's words about her parents hurt her feeling. His reminding words of her social status also painful, but Jane does nothing against John Reed. Even more, when she was ordered to stand by the window, she did it.

“You have no business to take our books; you are a dependent, mama says; you have no money; your father left you none ; you ought to beg, and not to live here with gentlemen’s children like us, and eat the same meals we do, and wear clothes at our mama’s expense. Now, I’ll teach you to rummage my bookshelves : for they are mine; all the house belongs to me, or will do in a few years. Go and stand by the door, out of the way of the mirror and the windows.”

I did so, not at first aware what was his intention;
(Charlotte Brontë, 1847)

I saw him lift and poise the book and stand in act to hurl it, I instinctively started aside with a cry of alarm: not soon enough, however ; the volume was flung, it hit me, and I fell, striking my head against the door and cutting it. The cut bled, the pain was sharp: my terror had passed its climax; other feelings succeeded.

“Wicked and cruel boy! ”I said. “You are like a murderer— you are like a slave-driver—
“What! What!” he cried. “Did she say that to me? Did you hear her, Eliza and Georgiana? Won’t I tell mama? but first—”
(Charlotte Brontë, 1847)

Jane’s emotion came to climax when John threw a book into Jane’s head and the cut bled. She lost her control and she called John as a cruelly boy like a murderer. Jane actually has tried to stay calm and patient, but she could not control her emotion after John hurt her head.

He ran headlong at me: I felt him grasp my hair and my Shoulder : he had closed with a desperate thing. I really saw in him a tyrant , a murderer. I felt a drop or two of blood from my head trickle down my neck, and was sensible of somewhat pungent suffering: these sensations for the time predominated over fear, and I received him in frantic sort. I don’t very well know what I did with my hands, but he called me “Rat
(Charlotte Brontë, 1847)

Although Jane was angry, she was still patient and attacked John only with words. However, Jane had a fight with John, he pushed her into down to the floor. From that situation, it can be concluded that Jane is actually a strong rational girl. She fought because her safety was in danger.

3.1.3 Jane vs Mr. Brocklehurst

Mr Brocklehurst was a cruel, hypocritical master in the Lowood School. Mr. Brocklehurst preached a doctrine of privation, by stealing from the school to support his luxurious lifestyle. After a typhus epidemic swept Lowood, Brocklehurst's shifty and dishonest practices were brought to light and he was publicly discredited. One day, he punished Jane by making her standing in the middle of the room and forbid anyone to talk to her.

In this part, Jane was described to be a strong willed girl. She was patient because she took her punishment although she was innocent because she was just accused of her wrongdoing. She endured her feeling and take the punishment as part of her responsibility.

“Let her stand half-an-hour longer on that stool, and let no one speak to her during the remainder of the day.”
There was I, then, mounted aloft; I, who had said I could not bear the shame of standing on my natural feet in the middle of the room, was now exposed to general view on a

pedestal of infamy. What my sensations were no language can describe; but just as they all rose, stifling my breath and constricting my throat, a girl came up and passed me: in passing, she lifted her eyes. What a strange light inspired them! What an extraordinary sensation that ray sent through me! How the new feeling bore me up! It was as if a martyr, a hero, had passed a slave or victim, and imparted strength in the transit. I mastered the rising hysteria, lifted up my head, and took a firm stand on the stool. (Charlotte Brontë, 1847)

3.1.4 Jane Vs Edward Rochester

Edward Rochester was a head master of Thornfield. He is stern-featured, heavy-browed, craggy-faced, rude, abrupt, twice Jane's age, always on the edge of violence, likes to order people around, keeps his wife locked in the attic.

He was fantastically ugly. He was kind of a jerk. However, he was the first person who makes Jane falling in love, and not some stuck-up, pompous, handsome young man.

The conflict begins when she know that Rochestes had a wife, she feel hurt. She lift him for the good of his marriage.

Jane is initially intrigued by Mr. Rochester. The morning after his arrival, she asks Mrs. Fairfax for more information about him. She becomes increasingly attracted to him, even though he is often brusque with her and, some readers believe, abusive. Rochester's attentions transform Jane, "So happy, so gratified did I become with this new interest added to life, that I ceased to pine after kindred; my thin crescent-destiny seemed to enlarge; the blanks of existence were filled up; my bodily health improved; I gathered flesh and strength" (p. 149).

She is finally so in love with him that he displaces God and becomes "an idol" for her (p. 279).

From here, it can be seen that Jane was a sincere girl. She fell in love with a man, not by his appearance. She was also a rational girl who preferred to forget his love than to disturb a marriage.

3.1.5 Jane Vs Bertha Mason

Bertha Mason was Rochester's clandestine wife. She was a formerly beautiful and wealthy Creole woman who had become insane, violent, and bestial. She was locked in a secret room on the third story of Thornfield and was guarded by Grace Poole, whose occasional bouts of inebriation, and sometimes enabled Bertha to escape. Bertha eventually burnt down Thornfield, plunging to her death in the flames. Bertha's homicidal pyromaniac reaction, however, she was admittedly a bit extreme. The fact that she crawls around on all fours making strange noises and laughing in a creepy way also suggests that the thread of her sanity has long since snapped. However, she's still perceptive in some ways: she figured out that Rochester and Jane were going to get married, and she showed herself to Jane by destroying her wedding veil, trying, perhaps to warn her off gently, or at least to give signal to her that the marriage of Rochester was going to be held.

"And how were [Bertha's visage and features]?"

"Fearful and ghastly to me—oh, sir, I never saw a face like it! It was a discoloured face—it was a savage face. I wish I could forget the roll of the red eyes and the fearful blackened inflation of the lineaments!"

"Ghosts are usually pale, Jane."

"This, sir, was purple: the lips were swelled and dark; the brow furrowed: the black eyebrows widely raised over the bloodshot eyes. Shall I tell you of what it reminded me?"

"You may."

"Of the foul German spectre—the Vampyre."

(Charlotte Brontë, 1847)

Her wedding veil was burnt. Jane was shocked but she could describe the person who burnt her veil. It showed that Jane was rational and strong. She was also very logical for recognizing that the veil was not burn by the ghost

3.1.6 Jane Vs Mrs. Fairfax

Mrs. Fairfax, the housekeeper at Thornfield Hall. She is the first to tell Jane that the mysterious laughter often heard echoing through the halls. In fact, the laughter of Grace Poole—a lie that Rochester himself often repeats.

Jane conflict is When Poole asked her for a question about marriage, and she refuse answered her honestly. It showed that Jane is an honest girl.

Now, can you tell me whether it is actually true that Mr. Rochester has asked you to marry him? Don't laugh at me. But I really thought he came in here five minutes ago, and said that in a month you would be his wife."

“He has said the same thing to me,” I replied.

“He has! Do you believe him? Have you accepted him?”

“Yes.”

She looked at me bewildered. “I could never have thought it. He is a proud man: all the Rochesters were proud: and his father, at least, liked money. He, too, has always been called careful. He means to marry you?” (Charlotte Brontë, 1847: p.211)

3.1.7 Jane Vs St. John River

St. John serves as Jane’s benefactor after she runs away from Thornfield, giving her food and shelter. Although he was the minister at Morton, St. John is cold, reserved, and often controlling in his interactions with others.

“Must we part in this way, St. John? And when you go to India, will you leave me so, without a kinder word than you have yet spoken?”

He now turned quite from the moon and faced me.

“When I go to India, Jane, will I leave you! What! do you not go to India?”

“You said I could not unless I married you.”

“And you will not marry me! You adhere to that resolution?” “No. St. John, I will not marry you. I adhere to my resolution.”

The avalanche had shaken and slid a little forward, but it did not yet crash down.

“Once more, why this refusal?” he asked.

“Formerly,” I answered, “because you did not love me; now, I reply, because you almost hate me. If I were to marry you, you would kill me. You are killing me now.”

His lips and cheeks turned white—quite white.

“I should kill you—I am killing you? Your words are such as ought not to be used: violent, unfeminine, and untrue. They betray an unfortunate state of mind: they merit severe reproof: they would seem inexcusable, but that it is the duty of man to forgive his fellow even until seventy-and-seven times.”

(Charlotte Brontë, 1847)

From the quotation, Jane Eyre's characteristics are brave and loyal. She was a woman who was not affected by the threat from St. John. He forced her to marry him if she wanted to go with him to India. However, Jane remained in the conviction that he must return to Rochester. It showed that Jane was loyal to Rochester.

3.2. Character Development

Jane Eyre experienced a character development after the conflicts that she had in her life. Jane Eyre was a weak obedient little girl who accepted in any situation. When she was treated unfairly by her aunt, cousin, and the principle, Jane Eyre only accepted all. She only fought back when her life was in danger. Jane Eyre was also a rational girl. She could not control her emotion to solve her problem.

When she had a conflicts with Mr. Rochester, Jane took the positive sides and she fell in love with him, but she was hurt by Mr. Rochester's wife, she was patient, she was very brave and loyal to her love for Mr. Rochester. She turned from weak and obedient to brave and strong. Usually she always said yes for everything, but she refused John River's proposal because she did not love him and she was brave enough to defend her love to Mr. Rochester.