

## THE ANALYZING OF *JANE EYRE* BY CHARLOTTE BRONTE

**Mohammad Thoriq**

*Thoriqabidin15@gmail.com*

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### ABSTRACT

This research entitled “The Analyzing of *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte”. It will analyze the novel based on five aspects; plot, theme, setting, character and characterization, and point of view. Plot is story which contains the sequence of events was only connected is cause and effect, one event is cause the other event. After analyzing the story, we can know that the author uses the forward plot. What the author wants to convey is the central idea of the story and is known as the ‘theme’. This story has a theme about “The struggle of love in the differentials of social”. Then setting is when and where a story happens. Setting can be setting of time and setting of place. Character and characteristic take into consideration: What the character says; What he does, his action; What others says about him; and What others do (their action may help to indicate what the character could do or not). Point of view is the viewpoint of the story. Writers use first person point of view or third person point of view. In first person point of view, the main character tells the story. In third person point of view, the narrator tells the story. But after analyze this story; we can know that point of view is first person. The “I” is the character who tells the story. The author is often protagonist. In this research, the writer used design of descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality.

Keywords: *Jane Eyre*, Plot, Theme, Setting, Character & Characterization, and Point of View.

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### INTRODUCTION

This story tells about the girl who had name Jane Eyre. She was an orphan. She lived with her cruel aunt, Mrs. Reed. One day, Jane got a punishment as her doing to her cousin John Reed; Jane’s aunt imprisons Jane in the red-room, the room in which Jane’s Uncle Reed died. In that room Jane believing that she saw her uncle ghost. After that

she screamed and fainted. She wakes to find herself in the care of Bessie and the kindly apothecary Mr. Lloyd, who suggests to Mrs. Reed that Jane be sent away to school.

In the Lowood School, Jane found that her life was far from perfect thing. The school's headmaster was Mr. Brocklehurst, a cruel, hypocritical, and abusive man. He spoke of the doctrine of poverty and privation to his students while using the school's materials to provide a wealthy and luxuries for his families. Jane had a best fiend, Helen who both helpful and displeasing to Jane in Lowood. But Helen Burns died after getting a hard typhus epidemic. She spent eight more years at Lowood, six as a student and two as a teacher. After that, she got a job in a noble of Thornfield, where she teaches a French girl named Adele. That place had a housekeeper who has name Mrs. Fairfax. The boss of Jane Eyre was Rochester with whom Jane finds herself falling secretly in love. Jane sank into sadness when Rochester brings home a beautiful but cruel woman named Blanche Ingram. Jane expected Rochester to propose to Blanche. But Rochester instead proposed to Jane, who accepted almost disbelievingly.

The wedding day arrived, Jane and Mr. Rochester prepared to ceremony, but Mr. Mason cried out that Rochester had had a wife. Mason introduced himself as the brother of that wife, the woman named Bertha. Mr. Mason knew that Bertha, whom Rochester married when he was a young man in Jamaica, was still alive. Rochester does not deny Mason's claims, but he explains that Bertha has gone mad. Knowing that it is impossible for her to be with Rochester, Jane went away from Thornfield.

Jane was forced to sleep outdoors and beg for food. At last, three siblings who live in a manor alternatively called Marsh End and Moor House take her in. Their names are Mary, Diana, and St. John Rivers, and Jane quickly becomes friends with them. St. John is a clergyman, and he finds Jane a job teaching at a charity school in Morton. He surprises Jane, one day he decelerated that her uncle, John Eyre, has died and left her a large fortune: 20,000 pounds. When Jane asks how he received this news, he shocks her further by declaring that her uncle was also his uncle. Jane and the Rivers are cousins.

St. John decided to travel to India as a missionary, and he urged Jane to accompany him. He offered her to become his wife. Jane agreed to go to India but refused to marry her cousin because she does not love him. . However, she realizes that she cannot abandon forever the man she truly loves when one night she hears Rochester's voice calling her name over. Jane decided to go back to Thornfield and

finds that it has been burned to the ground by Bertha Mason, who lost her life in the fire. Rochester saved the servants but lost his eyesight and one of his hands. Jane travels on to Rochester's new residence, Ferndean, where he lives with two servants named John and Mary. At Ferndean, Rochester and Jane rebuild their relationship and soon marry.

## **METHODOLOGY**

In this research, the writer used design of descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. The writer used selected novel, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte to be analyzed based on some aspects: plot, theme, setting, character & characterization, and point of view.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **A. Plot**

According to Stanton, the meaning of plot is story which contains the sequence of events was only connected is cause and effect, one event is cause the other event. After analyzing the story, we can know that the author uses the forward plot.

The explanation of the structure of the plot:

#### 1. Exposition

The exposition occurs at the beginning of the story. Jane Eyre is a young orphan being raised by Mrs. Reed, her cruel aunt. Until on day Mr. Lloyd came and recommended Jane to go to School. She has a friend who is Helen. But Helen Burns died after getting a hard typhus epidemic. She spends eight more years at Lowood, six as a student and two as a teacher.

#### 2. Rising action

Jane gets job in Thornfield, where she teaches a French girl named Adele. Jane's employer at Thornfield is Rochester with whom Jane's falling love. The day of their wedding, Mr. Mason cries out that Rochester already has a wife. Her name is Bertha. But Rochester tells the she is mad.

#### 3. Climax

Jane sinks into sadness when Rochester brings home a cruel beautiful woman named Blanche Ingram. Jane expects Rochester to propose to Blanche. But Rochester instead proposes to Jane. The day of their wedding, Mr. Mason cries out that Rochester already has a wife. Her name is Bertha. But Rochester tells she is mad. Then Jane went away from Thornfield because of that.

#### 4. Falling action

Jane is forced to sleep outdoors and beg for food. At last, three siblings who live in a manor alternatively called Marsh End and Moor House take her in. Their names are Mary, Diana, and St. John Rivers, and Jane quickly becomes friends with them. Then Jane realizes that St. John Rivers is her cousin. St. John Rivers asked her to be his wife but she refused it.

#### 5. Conclusion

The conclusion of the story is when Jane came back to Thornfield, then she knew that Rochester lost his eyesight and one of his hand. After that they move to Ferndean. Rochester and Jane rebuild their relationship and soon marry.

### **B. Theme**

According to Vaishali Satwase, what the author wants to convey is the central idea of the story and is known as the 'theme'. Sometimes, the theme may be more than one. The main theme supports the subject and the moral of the narrative, which the reader indirectly comes across in a play. This story has a theme about "The struggle of love in the differentials of social." Jane Eyre a governess, fall in love with her master, and to be quite thinking that she had a greater claim on him than his county family guests could have. She had not to love him, but the renewed view him the struggle of love.

"He made me love him without looking at me. He is not to them what he is to me'... (page 171, pragh 2). She thinks as long as she lives she must love him. Her daring to proclaim herself his equal in the sight of god was challenge in era which the differentials between rich and poor were not accepted almost.

### **C. Setting**

Based on the article of how to analyze fiction in [www.wordpress.com](http://www.wordpress.com), setting refers to the time, place, and social and historical context. Then setting is when and where a story happens. Setting can be setting of time and setting of place. The story of Jane Eyre takes place in around some places: the Reed family's home at Gateshead, the

Lowood School, Rochester's manor house Thornfield, the Rivers family's home at Moor House, and Rochester's rural at Ferndean.

Setting of time, the story opens in November, when Jane is ten (...but not separating me from the dear November day. (page 4, pragh 1)). Helen dies the following July; eight years then pass, during which Jane makes excellent progress and become a teacher at the school. She arrives at thornfield in October (...by sixteenhours's exposure to the rawness of an October day: I left Lowton at 4 o' clock... (page 90, pragh 1)) and leaves towards the end of July. At the end, ten years have passed since their marriage took place.

#### **D. Characters and Characterization**

1. Characterization consist two methods; based on Miss. Budiasih's handout, there are;
  - a. The dramatic; we form our opinion of the character from what they do and say, from their environment, and from what other characters think of them.
  - b. The analytic; the author comments upon the characters, explaining their motives, their appearance and analytical characterization.
2. Character and characteristic  
Take into consideration:
  - a. What the character says
  - b. What he does, his action
  - c. What others says about him
  - d. What others do (their action may help to indicate what the character could do or not)

The character and characteristic in 'Jane Eyre'

Its consist of major characters;

- 1) Jane Eyre; Obedient, optimistic, friendly
  - Accustomed to John Reed's abuse, I never had an idea of replying to it. (Pg 26, dramatic)
  - Nothing answered me, I then ordered my brain to find response...(Pg 104, dramatic)
  - I was embracing and kissing her rapturously. (Pg 109, dramatic)
- 2) Edward Rochester: clergyman,
  - He was a clergyman... was him (page 97, analytic meth)

- 3) St. John Rivers: austere and ambitious
  - When he invites Jane to come to India with him as a missionary, St. John offers Jane the chance to make a more meaningful contribution to society than she would as a housewife. At the same time, life with St. John would mean life without true love. (it mentions in chapter 27, dramatic)
- 4) Helen Burns: friendly, smart, heart large, vigorous
  - If all the world...you will not be without friends (page 65, dramatic meth)
  - ... and I know that it was the effluence of fine intellect...the aspect of an angel. (pg. 64, dramatic)
  - ...has a girl of fourteen a heart large enough, vigorous...(pg. 69, analytic)

Then the minor characters;

- 5) Mrs. Reed; cruel, coarse, deceitful
  - 'Take her away to the red room and locked her...and I was borne upstairs. (page 7, dramatic meth)
  - Mrs. Reed...and crushing me down on the edge of crib. (page 23, dramatic meth)
  - 'People think...You are deceitful!' (page33, dramatic method)
- 6) Bessie Lee; wise, multi talent, smart, kindest
  - "You ought to be aware...to the poor house (page 9, dramatic meth)
  - Bessie lee must ...a girl of good natural capacity, for she was smart... (page 25, analytic meth)
- 7) Mr. Llyod; good apothecary
  - The good apothecary...little puzzled. (page 19, analytic meth)
- 8) Georgiana; cruel
  - 'The said Eliza, John, and Georgiana were now clustered round their mama in the ...perfectly happy.'" (Page 23, dramatic)
- 9) Eliza; cruel
  - "It is well I drew the curtain, 'thought I; and I wished fervently he might not discover my hiding-place: ..., and said at once.'" (page 25, dramatic)
- 10) John Reed: cruel

- John had not much affection for his mother and sisters and an antipathy to me. (pg. 6, dramatic meth)\
  - "Wicked and cruel boy!" I said (pg. 7, dramatic)
- 11) Mr. Brocklehurst: The cruel, hypocritical master of the Lowood School
- He speaks of the doctrine of poverty and privation to his students while using the school's materials to provide a wealthy and luxuries for his families. (It mentions in chapter 7, dramatic)
- 12) Miss. Temple; good woman, clever, softly
- 'Miss. Temple is very good and very clever... (pg. 47, analytic)
  - Miss temple is full of goodness; it pains her to be severe to anyone, even the worst in the school... (pg. 53, dramatic)
- 13) Miss. Scatcherd; hasty
- 'Miss. Scatcherd is hasty (pg.47, analytic)
- 14) Mrs. Fairfax; good woman
- Mrs. Fairfax is not a very dashing person; so much the better, I have never lived amongst fine people ... (pg.91, analytic)
- 15) Mr. Mason; Bertha's brother. During a visit to Thornfield, he is injured by his mad sister (it mentions in chapter 26, dramatic)
- 16) Bertha; the Rochester's wife. She is mad (it mention in 26, analytic)
- 17) Grace Poole; talk less, always laugh
- I made ...but she seemed a person of few words...(pg.107, dramatic)
  - I not unfrequently heard Grace Poole's laugh...(pg.106, dramatic)
- 18) Adele Varens; care
- But I'll not keep you sitting up late tonight...you have been traveling all day... (pg. 94, dramatic)
- 19) Sophie; Sophie is Adele's French nurse at Thornfield (it mentions in chapter 11)
- 20) Blanche Ingram; materialistic mind
- She tried to marry with Rochester for his money (it mentions in chapter)
- 21) Diana Rivers; Jane's cousin, and the sister of St. John and Mary. (it mentions in chapter 27, analytic)
- 22) Mary River; Jane's cousin, the sister of St. John and Diana. (it mentions in chapter 27, analytic)

- 23) John Eyre; Jane's uncle, who leaves her his vast fortune of 20,000 pounds (it mentions in the last chapter 35, analytic)
- 24) Miss. Abbot; kind woman and care to Jane
  - I resisted all the ... bad opinion Bessie and Miss Abbot were disposed to entertain of me". (page 28, dramatic)
- 25) Miss. Miler; discipline
  - Discipline prevailed: in five minutes the confused throng... (pg. 43, dramatic)
- 26) Miss. Smith; hard worker
  - She attends to the work and cut out... (pg.47, dramatic)
- 27) Madame Pierot: the teacher of French language in Lowood (pg.47, analytic)
- 28) Mr. Nasmyth, Mrs. Harden, Miss. Gryce ; the member of the employer in Lowood (pg.47, analytic)
- 29) Robert Leaven; the coachman, Bessie's husband
  - "Then you are married, Bessie?'. 'Yes; nearly five years since to Robert Leaven, the coachman...". (pg. 109, dramatic)
- 30) Mr. carter; the surgeon (It mentions in the last chapter 12, analytic)
- 31) Madam Frederick; kind woman
  - She is a kind woman and care to Adele. "...he was always kind to me and gave me pretty dresses and toys: but you see he has not kept his word,.."( pg.122, analytic)

#### **E. Point of view**

Based on [www.localschooldirectory.com](http://www.localschooldirectory.com), point of view is the viewpoint of the story. Writers use first person point of view or third person point of view. In first person point of view, the main character tells the story. In third person point of view, the narrator tells the story.

But after analyze this story; we can know that point of view is first person. The "I" is the character who tells the story. The author is often protagonist.

*I was glad of it; I never liked long walks, especially on chilly afternoons: dreadful to me was the coming home in the raw twilight, with nipped fingers and toes, and a heart saddened by the chidings of...* (page 3, pragh 2).

#### **CONCLUSION**

The analyzing of *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte is based on the following aspects:



1. Plot is forward plot.
2. Theme is “The struggle of love in the differentials of social”.
3. Setting
  - a. Setting of places are the Reed family’s home at Gateshead, the Lowood School, Rochester’s manor house Thornfield, the Rivers family’s home at Moor House, and Rochester’s rural at Ferndean.
  - b. Setting of time: the story opens in November, Helen dies the following July, She arrives at Thornfield in October, I left Lowton at 4 o’ clock, and leaves towards the end of July.
4. Character and Characterization take into consideration:
  - a. What the character says
  - b. What he does, his action
  - c. What others says about him
  - d. What others do (their action may help to indicate what the character could do or not)
5. Point of View is the first person.

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