



Three Characters Represented Materialism in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*

THESIS

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By

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DEDICATION

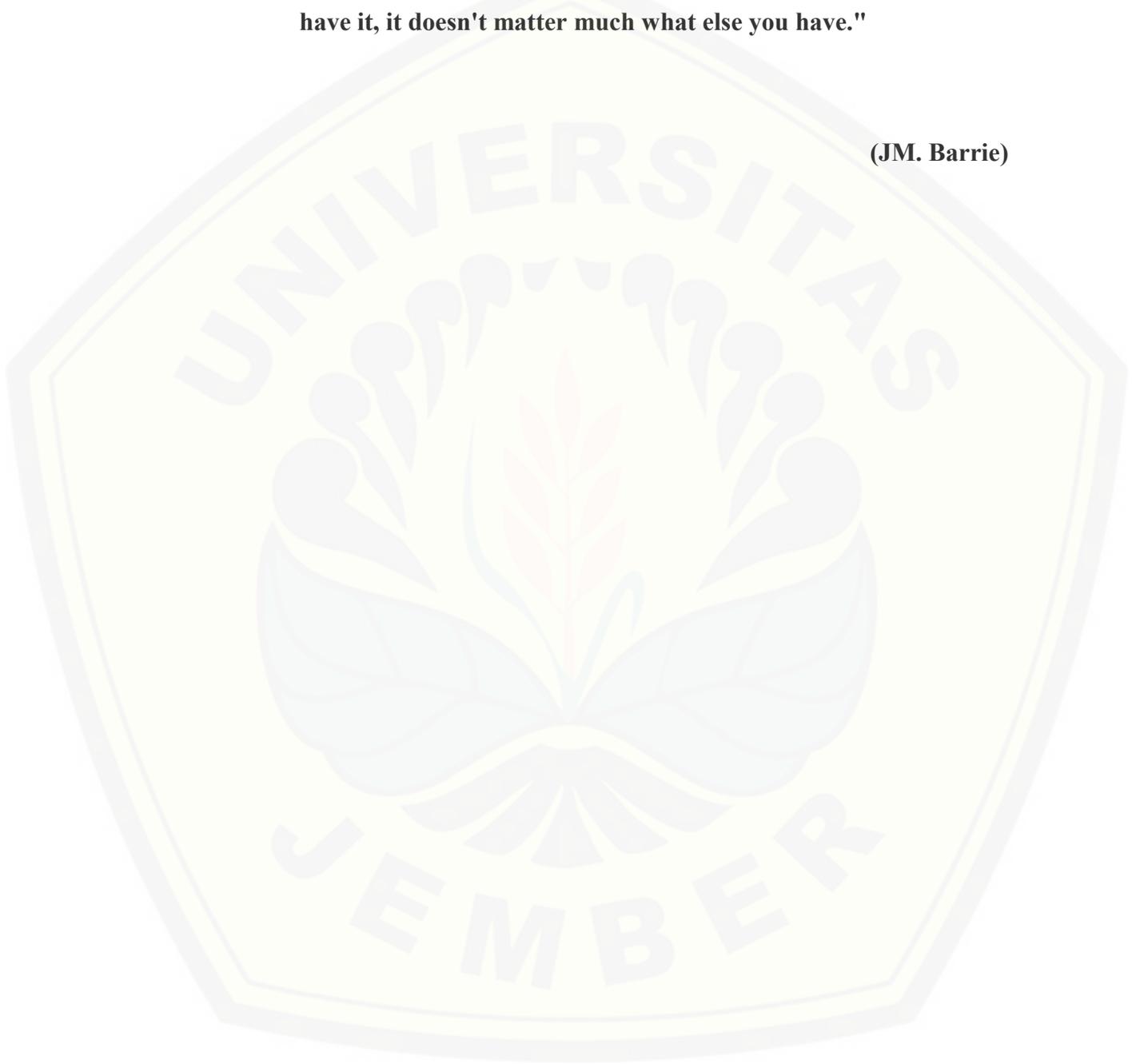
This Thesis is profoundly dedicated to:

- My dearest parents, Tugiman and Suyatemi. I do thank you for everything.
- My beloved grandfather and grandmother, Tumari and Lasmini. Thank you for all the support during my study.
- My wonderful aunt, Sunarseh who always prays, loves, and supports my success, and always be there when I need her and understands me as the way I am.
- My Alma Mater.

MOTTO

"If you have it [love], you don't need to have anything else, and if you don't have it, it doesn't matter much what else you have."

(JM. Barrie)



DECLARATION PAGE

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “Three Characters Represented Materialism in Jane Austen’s *Mansfield Park*” is an original piece of writing. I declare that the analysis and the result described in this thesis have never been submitted for any degree or any publications.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

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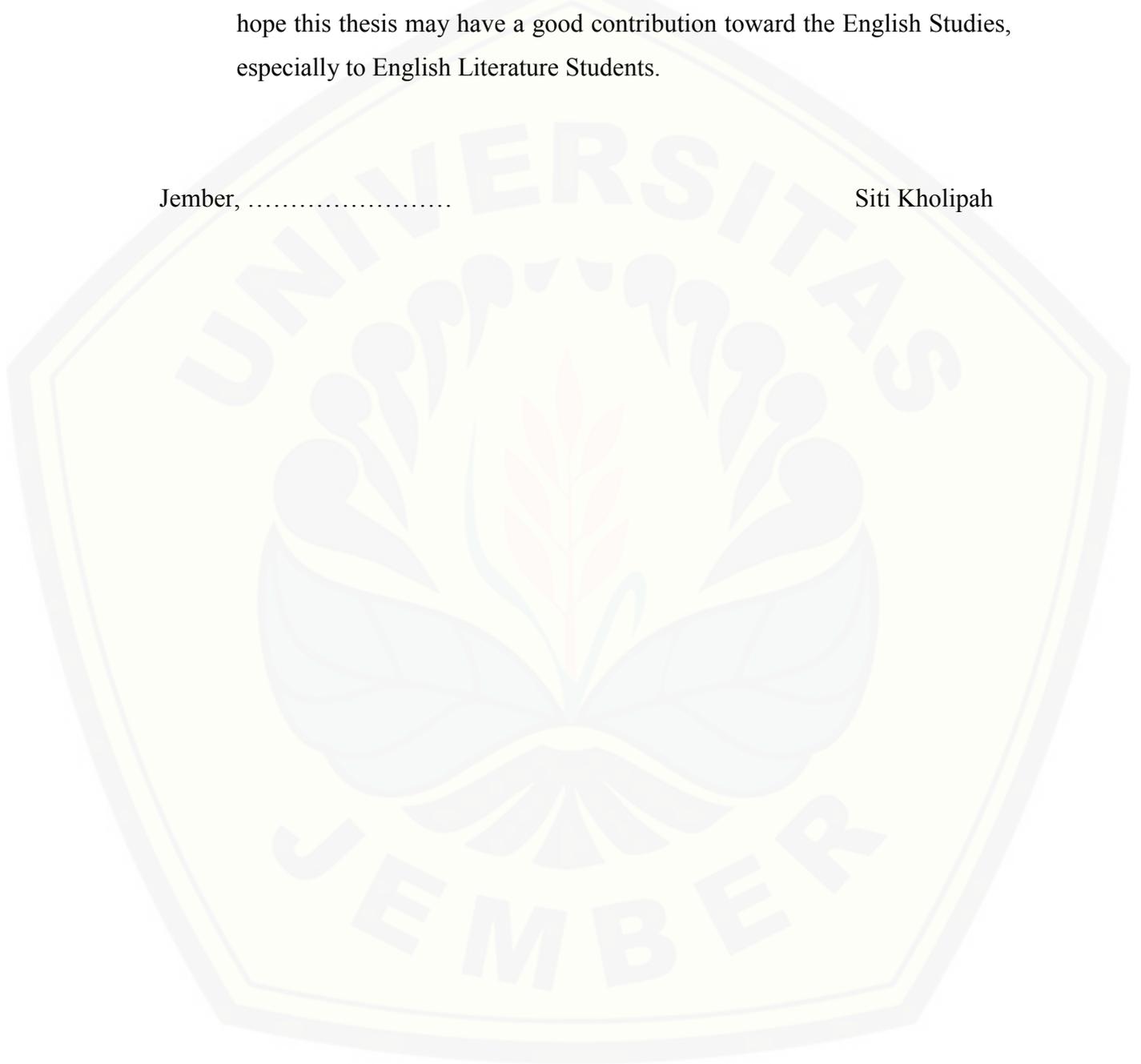
All praises is to Allah the Almighty God and most worthy of praise, Lord of the universe. I thank God for the blessings so that I can finish this thesis, entitled “Three Characters Represented Materialism in Jane Austen’s *Mansfield Park*”. It is only His gracious gift and power that enables me to accomplish and finish this thesis. At this moment, I would also like to express my deep gratitude to those who have given me great contribution in supporting my study. On this occasion, I want to convey my gratitude to:

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SUMMARY

Three Characters Represented Materialism in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*; Siti Kholipah, 100110101048; 52 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Mansfield Park is a novel written by Jane Austen. It was written in 1811. This novel tells about the life style of English people in 18th Century where the three characters who want to reach their dreams as materialistic people. This thesis uses sociological approach to show the relation between social conditions with literature and to know the influence of the society to the ideology of someone. Furthermore, this thesis applies cultural materialism theory by Raymond Williams to obtain the deep analysis of the influences of society on the three characters ideologies.

There are so many materialistic people in this era. It gives bad influence habit of the materialistic person and also the people around the materialistic person. The materialistic person in this era shows that he wants to add his wealth and material possession without considering his ways are right or not such as corruptors. They want to get much money and material possession easily. This condition is my reason to choose Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* because this novel consists of materialistic characters who meet bad life in the end of the novel. This novel shows the impact of materialism to the characters's life. Using this thesis, I want show to the reader the dangerous impacts of materialism. So, the people in this world can handle their selves to not to be materialistic people.

In order to fully understand I conduct this thesis starts with the general idea about the social condition of the three characters in the novel and goes to specific idea about the relationship between materialism as the ideology of the three characters with the social condition.

The result of the research shows that the society influences the three characters to be materialistic characters. They try hard to make themselves rich in order they can reach their happiness. They do everything without thinking about religious value. Therefore, it leads to the understanding that society affects the ideology of the three characters.

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Materialism is an idea about human existence in this world depends on material possession. According to *Oxford dictionary* fifth edition (1995:722), materialism is a tendency to be more interested in material possession, physical comfort, etc than in spiritual values. It means that materialism is a desire on material possession and an addiction to physical thing. Elizabeth Hartney also argued that:

“Materialism is the importance thing placed on material possessions. Someone with a high level of materialism, described as "materialistic," considers material possessions to be central to their life and their identity, and focuses a good deal of their energy on acquiring possessions. Someone with a low level of materialism, described as "non-materialistic," or "not materialistic," does not consider acquiring possessions to be particularly important, although they vary in the extent to which they acquire material possessions in order to meet other objectives, such as social acceptance” (<http://addictions.about.com/od/glossar1/g/defmaterialism.htm>).

The statement above explains that materialism is an idea of material possession. Someone who has high level of materialism will consider material possession as his central of life is called a materialistic person. On the other hand, someone with a low level of materialism is called non materialistic person. It becomes interesting when this topic is connected to the main discussion of this research because materialism happens in the novel *Mansfield Park*.

Mansfield Park is a novel written by Jane Austen which has setting in England 18th Century when materialism happened in some characters. This novel tells about the social condition in England where many people were addicted to money. It is proven in the earlier of the novel which tells about Maria who gets a rich man and it makes all family and society around her happy.

“About thirty years ago Miss Maria Ward, of Huntingdon, with only seven thousand pounds, had the good luck to captivate Sir Thomas Bertram, of Mansfield Park, in the county of Northampton, and to be thereby raised to the rank of a baronet’s lady, with all the comforts and consequences of an handsome house and large income. All Huntingdon exclaimed on the greatness of the match, and her uncle, the lawyer, himself, allowed her to be at least three thousand pounds short of any equitable claim to it.”

Jane Austen in her novel explains that Maria from Huntingdon as a poor woman got married with a rich man. All of Huntingdon including her family were very happy with this moment because it would raise the social class of Maria. Maria’s uncle made sure that Maria would get much money in her wedding.

Mansfield Park was written in 1811 and published in 1814. This novel tells about some characters that have materialistic idea. The first character is Miss Maria as a daughter of a rich family. She wants to get married with a rich man although she loves another man. She sees material possession is a source of their happiness. The second character is Mrs. Norris as Miss Maria’s aunt but she is poor. She is always kind to the rich family. Her hobby is to save her money. She matches Miss Maria with Mr. Rusworth as a rich man to take advantage of it. The third character is Miss Crawford as Miss Maria’s neighbor. She is a rich woman and also wants to get married with a rich man. She forces her love to Edmund, Miss Maria’s brother, because Edmund wants to be a Clergyman with small salary. She does it because she does not want to be poor. Unfortunately, in the end of the story all of the characters who have materialistic idea get unhappy life experience.

Jane Austen was born in December 1775. Her novel *Mansfield Park* shows materialism influences three characters and its impacts to other characters. The setting was in London, in the early of 18th century. This novel is also a critique of materialism in Romantic era. In this novel, she focused on English lifestyle in Romantic era.

1.2 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is used to make more specific in analyzing the object of this thesis because there are many important points in the novel. The discussion of the thesis focuses on materialism issue which has relation to the three important characters's life. This study is a part of sociology of literature because it discusses about the society which influences the materialistic characters in the novel. The Marxism theory of Raymond William is chosen to discuss materialism in the characters.

1.3 The Problems to Discuss

Concerning with the social condition in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, this research studies several problems. First, the reason behind claiming the three characters in Mansfield Park as the representation of materialistic character. Second, the factors which causes the three characters to be materialistic and its impacts toward the three characters's life. Third, the ideology which is brought by the author. Based on problems in the novel, this analysis implements the concept of Marxist theory in order to observe the relation between Jane Austen and her literary work entitled *Mansfield Park*.

1.4 Research Questions

In accordance with the title of this thesis, there are three research questions will be discussed:

1. Who are the characters that represent the materialism in the novel?
2. What is the impact of materialism toward the three characters's life?
3. What is the Ideology and hegemony brought by the author?

1.5 The Goals of the Study

There are several goals in writing this research. The first goal is to show the three characters that are influenced by materialism in the novel. The second is

to know the cause and the influence of society to the three materialistic characters. The third is to know how far the impacts of materialistic characters influence other characters. Finally it is hoped that it will contribute for the further analysis of the same topic.



CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Previous Research

In writing this research the previous research gives contribution with some information that have connection with this research. There are two previous researches which can guide the writer to discuss the topic of this thesis. The first previous research is a thesis which has the same object to discuss. This thesis is written by Ira Agustin Handayani in 2005. Her thesis entitled “Maria’s Immoral Attitudes as the Impact of Social Condition Leading to Her Downfall in Jane Austen’s Mansfield Park”. It discusses Maria who has bad attitudes because of her social condition. It focuses on immoral attitudes which are done by Maria as a higher class person in her social life. The other discussion is what type of social condition which influences the bad attitudes of Maria. This thesis only focuses on one character who has bad attitudes in the novel although there are so many characters who have bad attitudes.

The second previous research is a thesis from Omega Mega Ry in 2013 entitled “Cultural Materialism in Cormac Mc’charty’s *No Country for Old Men.*” This thesis explains about how the culture can influence the personality of the main character named Chigur as a psychopath. He does a brutal action such as killing an ordinary person, robbing a drug store and even doing a coin toss to kill his victim without regret. This thesis uses cultural materialism theory to answer how the cultural materialism can produce a Chigur as a psychopath, and how the society can approve his existence with a very peculiar behavior. The setting of the story strongly affect Chigur’s personality in term of cultural materialism. He becomes a psychopath because of his society. He lives in Texas where people deal with drug and violence becomes every day scene. This condition happens regularly in his daily life. War becomes normal and as a tool to fill society’s needs. The society depends on drug transaction which is followed by war and money as their lifestyle. The normal activities become normal, so Chigur appears as a production of his social life.

2.2 The Approach to Use

The approach is needed to analyze a literary work. There are so many kinds of approaches to use. This thesis uses sociological approach to analyze the social condition in the novel which influences the characters in the novel and to know the relation about the social condition in the novel and the real life when the novel was written. According to Scott states that:

“Sociological Criticism starts with a conviction that art’s relation to society is vitally important, and that the investigation of these relationships may organize and deepen one’s aesthetic response to a work of art... The sociological critic, therefore, is interested in understanding the social milieu and the extent to which and manner in which the artist responds to it” (1962:123).

The statement above explains that the use of sociological criticism starts with a conviction that the relation of art and society are very important, and the investigation of this relation may organize and make deep knowing of someone aesthetic response to a work in art. Then, sociological critic concerns with the understanding to the social milieu and how the author responds to the social milieu. Wellek and Warren also argue in their book *Theory of Literature* that:

“Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and meter are social in their very nature. They are conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society. But, furthermore, literature "imitates" "life" and "life" is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary "imitation." (Wellek and Warren,2011:89)

The statement above explains that literature is a social institution which uses language as a production of social creation. There are traditional literary devices such as symbolism and meter come from the society. Both of symbolism and meter are conventions and norms which only can appear in society. Thus, Literature imitates life and social reality. Subject individual thoughts are also objects of literature. Wellek and Warren also explained about the relation of social

condition around human which influences their life including their thought.

Wellek and Warren state that:

“Since every writer is a member of society, he can be studied as a social being. Though his biography is the main source, such a study can easily widen into one of the whole milieu from which he came and in which he lived. It will be possible to accumulate information about the social provenience, the family background, the economic position of writers.” (Wellek and Warren, 1949:91)

Wellek and Warren explain that an author is a member of society where social life happens. The social condition of the writer can be learned through his biography. It will be easy to find the information about social life, the family background, the economic position of the author. Then, the information of the writer's life will help the understanding of literary works. It is proven that social life has big influence to someone including someone's character and thought.

Literature and society can be analyzed specifically such as the relation between literature and economy, social, and political system which appears in society. It means that society can influence literature. This sociological approach to the literature is developed by social philosophy such as Marxist critics. Marxist critics are not studying the relationship between literature and society, but also they have the concept about the obligation to be classless in society both in present and future society (Wellek and Warren, 1949:90)

2.3 Marxism and Literature

Marxism is a scientific method to analyze human and society practices which construct them related to the economic problems. It is focused on class relations and societal conflict in the society. According to Raymond Williams in his book *Marxism and Literature* states that Marxism is a settled body of theory or doctrine. On the other hand, literature is a settled body of work or kinds of work with known general qualities and properties (1977:1). Thus, Raymond Williams

relates Marxist view to the literary production. He states in his book entitled *Marxism and Literature* that:

“In my second part I analyze and discuss the key concepts of Marxist cultural theory, on which - and this is an essential part of my argument - Marxist literary theory seems to me in practice to depend. It is not only an analysis of elements of a body of thinking; it explores significant variations and, at particular points and especially in its later chapters introduces concepts of my own.” (1997:5)

The statement above tells that in the second part of Williams' thought discusses the key concept of Marxist cultural theory which becomes the essential part of his argument. This theory cannot be practiced for all of literary work but it depends to the literary works which is related with economic influence. This theory does not only analyze the element of someone's thought but also explores significant variation at the particular point. Marx and Engels also explain literature is related to economic factors and the important role of social class which is influenced by social ideology (Damono, 2009:36).

The aim of Marxism theory is understanding ideology as ideas, values, and feelings experienced by people in their society. The illustration of society can be seen through literature because literature reflects social life with particular ideological function. Marxism theory does not see literature as an artistic work creation but as products of the economic and ideological determinant in a certain era (Abrams, 1999:149). Some past ideologies can be understood by reading literature but Marxism theory is not enough to be a tool to analyze this thesis because Marx and Engels never finished to arrange their theory systematically but they let their view is developed by their adherent (Damono, 2009:36). Raymond Williams is an adherent of Marxist who gets the theory of cultural materialism. I will explain cultural materialism in the next subchapter and as a tool to detach my analysis.

2.4 Theory of Cultural Materialism

Cultural materialism is a theory which sees culture as the productive process of human life. This theory comes from Raymond Williams who is adherent of Marx. He wrote his theory entitled *Culture and Society* (1958), *Marxism and Literature* (1977), *Culture is Ordinary* (1958). He elaborated Marxist theory and historical materialism in his theory. Raymond Williams also states his theory in his book *Marxism and Literature* in 1977 that:

“It is a position which can be briefly described as cultural materialism: a theory of the specificities of material cultural and literary production within historical materialism. Its details belong to argument the argument as a whole, but I must say, at this point, that it is, in my view, a Marxist theory, and indeed that in its specific fields it is, in spite of and even because of the relative unfamiliarity of some its elements, part of what I at least see as the central thinking of Marxism” (1977:5).

The statement above explains that cultural materialism is a theory of material culture and literary production which sees historical materialism. This theory is the collection of all Williams' arguments. This theory is also a Williams' view to the Marxist theory especially to the central thinking of Marxism. It can be seen that materialism which spread in the culture is influenced by the history about materialism. Thus, this theory focused on the exploration of the novel as a whole in its historical and economical society which influences the three materialistic characters.

The theory of cultural materialism has correlation with a culture. Williams explains the process of the happened culture. He states in his book *Culture is Ordinary* that the nature of the culture can be seen through the relation of the ordinary process from the human society and the human minds. Every human society has their own shape, aim, and meaning and expresses all of these to the institutions, arts, and learning. The making of society is the finding of common meanings and directions which are growing as an active debate under the pressure of experiences, contact, and discovery. The society growth builds individual's minds (1958:93). It means that society is influenced by human and society also

influences someone's mind because someone can learn, feel, observe, and judge everything around him including society.

The key question of Williams' conception of cultural materialism was how the relationship between the society and culture could be understood. In his essay *Culture Is Ordinary*, Williams states that:

“The Marxists said many things, but those that mattered were three. First, they said that a culture must be finally interpreted in relation to its underlying system of production. I have argued this theoretically elsewhere - it is a more difficult idea than it looks - but I still accept its emphasis. Everything I had seen, growing up in that border country, had led me towards such an emphasis: a culture is a whole way of life, and the arts are part of a social organization which economic change clearly radically affects” (1958:95).

The statement above explains that Williams takes Marxist tenet that “a culture must finally interpret in relation to its underlying system of production” and it becomes “a culture is a whole way of life, and the arts are part of a social organization which economic change clearly radically effects”. He views that arts including literary work is a social organization with economic change as radically effects. The whole conclusion will lead to the study of literature in its relation of the setting of culture in the story. The problems come from *Mansfield Park* by Jane Austen which have cultural materialism in the story of the novel and influences some characters.

2.5 Ideology and Hegemony

Ideology is an important thing to analyze literary work using Marxism. Raymond Williams in his book *Marxism and Literature* states that:

“The concept of 'ideology' did not originate in Marxism and is still in no way confined to it. Yet it is evidently an important concept in almost all Marxist thinking about culture, and especially about literature and ideas” (1977:55).

The statement above shows that the concept of ideology does not come from Marxism but it is needed in Marxism because ideology is an important concept to almost all Marxist thinking about culture including literature and ideas. Williams states the meaning of ideology that:

“Ideology' was coined as a term in the late eighteenth century, by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy. It was intended to be a philosophical term for the 'science of ideas'. Its use depended on a particular understanding of the nature of 'ideas', which was broadly that of Locke and the empiricist tradition...The science of ideas must be a natural science, since all ideas originate in man's experience of the world” (1977:56).

The statement above explains that ideology is made by the French philosopher named Destutt de Tracy in the late eighteenth century. Ideology is a term for the science idea. Its use depends on a particular understanding of the nature of ideas broadly. The science of ideas should be a natural science because all of ideas are coming from someone's experience of the world. It is concluded that Ideology is a science to know what someone's experience to the social life is.

The other genre which also has relation with the Marxism and literature besides ideology is hegemony. It is because Hegemony goes beyond both conceptions of culture and Ideology. William states in his book *Marxism and Literature* that:

“For hegemony' is a concept which at once includes and goes beyond two powerful earlier concepts: that of 'culture' as a 'whole social process', in which men define and shape their whole lives; and that of 'ideology', in any of its Marxist senses, in which a system of meanings and values is the expression or projection of a particular class interest”(1977:108).

The statement above shows that Williams claims hegemony goes beyond both conceptions of culture and ideology. Hegemony related to culture because of hegemony's insistence appears in the whole of social process. It influences how men define and shape their whole lives. On the other hand, Hegemony related to

ideology because it brings the systems of meanings and values to express or project a particular class interest.

Williams explains the meaning of Hegemony in his book entitled *Marxism and Literature* that:

“The traditional definition of 'hegemony' is political rule or domination, especially in relations between states. Marxism extended the definition of rule or domination to relations between social classes, and especially to definitions of a ruling *class*. 'Hegemony' then acquired a further significant sense in the work of Antonio Gramsci” (1977:108).

The statement above explains that traditional Hegemony is political rule or domination in relation especially between two states. Then, definition of Hegemony is extended by Marxist becomes the domination of the relation between social class especially to the ruling class. Hegemony then is continued by Antonio Gramsci. Williams also argues that hegemony offers a much more concrete and situated way of approaching the way that particular groups are dominated and subordinated in any social formation, and the way this process is grown in everyday life (1977:110). Finally all of the explanation above is used as a tool to detach my analysis about the effect of materialism to the three characters in Jane Austen *Mansfield Park*.

CHAPTER 3. THE METHOD OF RESEARCH

This subchapter deals with the procedure of the research. It includes type of the research, data collection, data processing and data analysis. All of these procedures make this thesis clear to understand.

3.1 Type of Research

This thesis uses library research to collect the data and the information which are relevant to the topic discussion. It concerns with material and information which are taken from many books, dictionaries, and references to support the analysis. The data from internet also support to complete the data to make the analysis accurate.

3.2 Data Collection

Every research besides using the suitable method also needs the ability to choose and organize the relevant technique and the equipment of data collection. It gives the influence to the objectivity of the result of the research. Documentary is applied in this study as the technique of data collection. Blaxter states that:

“Documentary analysis proceeds by abstracting from each document those elements which we consider to be important or relevant, and by grouping together these findings, or setting them alongside others which we believe to be related. What you see or read in documents will be a product of your viewpoint, discipline or focus.” (2006:208)

Documentary analysis is used to give classification about the important or the relevant information which are found from some references to be the material which support our idea to the research.

This research is arranged by the data from some sources. The writer uses the information from the novel of Jane Austen’s *Mansfield Park* as the primary data. The primary data includes the dialogues or sentences which are used as the proof in my analysis. I take the dialogues and the sentences in the novel which have relationship with the discussion. This primary data are supported by the secondary

data which are taken from some information in the references, such as taken from the books about Materialism, papers, journals, articles, and the biography of the author.

3.3 Data Processing and Data Analysis

In accordance with this research, the type of data which is applied in analyzing *Mansfield Park* is qualitative research and the data are in the form of sentences or words. Blaxter *et al* (1996:177) argue in their book *How to Research* that qualitative data is used to describe certain type of information. It means that the data analyzing *Mansfield Park* is qualitative or not numerical data. Method of analysis is needed in every literary research to analyze the content of the literary work.

There are two kinds of analysis method, deductive and inductive which can be considered as the procedure to solve the problem of the research by describing object of the discussion of the data. This study uses deductive method analysis because the discussion of this thesis goes from the general to the specific discussion.

There are some steps to do this research. Firstly, I explain the society in the novel related to materialism. Secondly, I examine the personality of the three characters which show the tendency of being materialistic. The last, the concept of cultural materialism by Raymond William is implemented in order to figure out the operational system between society and human personality. This part tells about the relation between social conditions with three characters in the novel. Those whole explanations also use sociology of literature as the approach, the data of the author of the novel, the quotations taken from books, journals, etc. The story itself is about the materialism which appears in society of the novel and the effect of materialism toward some characters in the novel.

CHAPTER 4. THREE CHARACTERS REPRESENTED MATERIALISM IN JANE AUSTEN'S *MANSFIELD PARK*

This chapter is the next stage of the previous chapter. It is about the relation between the theories and the object discussed. Chapter two presents the theory to use in this discussion. This chapter discusses about the society in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* to show the three characters become materialistic. Moreover, this thesis describes the characters who have materialistic idea and why they are claimed as materialistic characters. This chapter also explains about the hegemony around Jane Austen's society and Austen's ideology which are brought in the novel *Mansfield Park*.

4.1 The Society of Materialistic Characters in the Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*

Mansfield Park is the novel which tells about luxurious life style, money, wealth, social class, hedonist and domination as its theme. The setting of this novel is in England with materialistic society who considers money is everything. Materialistic society in the novel influences the three major characters in the novel. Raymond Williams states in his book *Culture is Ordinary* that:

“The growing society is there, yet it is also made and remade in every individual mind. The making of a mind is, first, the slow learning of shapes, purposes, and meanings, so that work, observation and communication are possible. Then, second, but equal in importance, is the testing of these in experience, the making of new observations, comparisons, and meanings” (1958:93).

The statement above explains that the development of society is made and remade by individual mind. The process of making mind is done by slow learning of shapes, purposes, and meaning through observation and communication. It is also needed the testing of experience, making new observations, comparisons, and meanings. All of the process of making mind is taken from the society. It means that human mind influences society and on the other hand society influences

human mind. It is necessary to know the society in the novel, so this subchapter will discuss the society in the novel which influences the three characters's mind.

In the early of the novel the story tells about Miss Maria who is a poor and beautiful girl will marry a rich man and the society around her is very proud of her. The society sees that with much money someone will get honor and upper class status.

“About thirty years ago Miss Maria Ward, of Huntingdon, with only seven thousand pounds, had the good luck to captivate Sir Thomas Bertram, of Mansfield Park, in the county of Northampton, and to be thereby raised to the rank of a baronet's lady, with all the comforts and consequences of an handsome house and large income. All Huntingdon exclaimed on the greatness of the match, and her uncle, the lawyer, himself, allowed her to be at least three thousand pounds short of any equitable claim to it” (Austen, 2001:3).

The statement above shows about thirty years ago Miss Maria who had seven thousand pounds got luck by marrying a wealth and a handsome man called Sir Thomas Bertram from Mansfield Park. It made her status position rise as a baronet's lady. She got many benefits of her marriage such as a large house and a large income. This condition made the family is very happy moreover her uncle wanted her got a big dowry. It is the proof that Huntingdon society sees money as their measure to get their happiness although the wealth is not theirs.

The society of Huntingdon wishes that the siblings of Miss Maria named Miss Ward and Miss France would also marry rich men. The society predicted that the sisters of Maria would also get luck by marrying rich men. On the other hand, their prediction did not happen because there were only little rich men for beautiful girls in the world. Thus, Miss Ward and Miss Frances did not get good luck like their elder sister.

“She had two sisters to be benefited by her elevation; and such of their acquaintance as thought Miss Ward and Miss Frances quite as handsome as Miss Maria, did not scruple to predict their marrying with almost equal advantage. But there certainly are not

so many men of large fortune in the world as there are pretty women to deserve them” (Austen, 2001:3).

The statement above proves that the society has materialistic view because they think that Miss Maria’s sisters will get benefit from Maria’s status as a baron’s wife. The society hopes and predicts that both of Miss Maria’s sisters will have rich husbands as rich as Miss Maria’s husband because they think that both of Miss Maria’s sisters are beautiful as well as Miss Maria. Their prediction is totally wrong because there are little rich men for beautiful girls.

The sisters of Miss Maria are considered that they have bad luck because they marry with men who have little money. Miss Ward as the second daughter gets married with a clergyman of Sir Thomas’ friend who has little wealth called Mr. Norris. He worked as a clergyman in Mansfield Park by Sir Thomas as Miss Ward’s brother-in-law who is a dominant person with a huge wealth in Mansfield Park.

“Miss Ward, at the end of half a dozen years, found herself obliged to be attached to the Rev. Mr. Norris, a friend of her brother-in-law, with scarcely any private fortune, and Miss Frances fared yet worse. Miss Ward’s match, indeed, when it came to the point, was not contemptible: Sir Thomas being happily able to give his friend an income in the living of Mansfield; and Mr. and Mrs. Norris began their career of conjugal felicity with very little less than a thousand a year” (Austen, 2001:13).

The statement above gives description that someone who gets married with poor person is categorized as an unlucky person. On the contrary, someone who gets married with rich person is categorized as a lucky person and they will have the authority to be a dominant person in his society. Miss Ward is categorized unlucky person because she gets married with Mr. Norris who has little money. Thus, Miss Maria is a lucky person because her husband has much money and has the benefit to give an income to Mr. and Mrs. Norris if Mr. and Mrs. Norris live in Mansfield Park.

The wealth becomes the measurement for the society in both of Huntingdon and Mansfield Park. They honor someone through someone's wealth. It happens when Mrs. France gets married with Mr. Price as a lieutenant of marine who is reputed as an uneducated person. This condition makes Mrs. France become a girl who loses the family's honor.

“But Miss Frances married, in the common phrase, to disoblige her family, and by fixing on a lieutenant of marines, without education, fortune, or connexions, did it very thoroughly. She could hardly have made a more untoward choice. Sir Thomas Bertram had interest, which, from principle as well as pride—from a general wish of doing right, and a desire of seeing all that were connected with him in situations of respectability, he would have been glad to exert for the advantage of Lady Bertram's sister; but her husband's profession was such as no interest could reach; and before he had time to devise any other method of assisting them, an absolute breach between the sisters had taken place” (Austen, 2001: 4).

The statement above shows that society has different view about a poor man status. Miss France who has a husband with the job as a lieutenant of marine is considered as a destroyer of the family's pride because a lieutenant marine does not have education, fortune, and connection. The family's pride will be safe if Sir Thomas Bertram helps Miss France's husband, Sir Thomas Bertram actually has the interest to help Miss France's husband on the basis of society wish and to save the family pride although Miss France's husband profession is not too bad to be handled by Sir Thomas Bertram. In fact, before Sir Thomas Bertram plan is fulfilled, a conflict appears between Miss France and her two siblings because of her decision to choose a poor man. It makes a separation among the three siblings. It proves that without wealth someone will be considered as a destroyer of pride and a conflict maker.

The Materialism has spread in England. It is proven when newcomers come to Mansfield named Miss Crawford and Henry Crawford. They come from London with materialistic society.

“I shall understand all your ways in time; but, coming down with the true London maxim, that everything is to be got with money” (Austen, 2001:51).

The Statement above shows that London as the central city of England is the city which is materialistic society since everything can be reached by money. Money becomes an important role in the society's life. It proves that materialistic society does not only happen in an area but also almost spreads in many areas in England.

The society in the novel *Mansfield Park* has viewed that money can make someone's life happy. This view becomes the habit of major people so it makes society have the view about materialism. This view then develops in the society and becomes society's way of life. It is called as culture. It means that culture shows the way society does thing. The different group of people may have different culture. Williams states in his book *Culture is Ordinary* that:

“a culture is a whole way of life, and the arts are part of a social organization which economic change clearly radically affects” (1958:95).

The quotation above shows that culture is a way of life and arts such as traditional dancing, traditional song, custom, and literary work is a part of social organization which is made by society. The economic change also influences the creation of a culture so economic change can be called a radically affects the culture creation.

4.2 Materialistic Characters in the Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*

4.2.1 Maria as a Materialistic Character

This subchapter will discuss about Maria as a Materialistic character and the influences which influence Maria being a materialistic character. Maria is one of antagonists in the novel *Mansfield Park*. In the story she is described as a materialistic character. She is actually beautiful, feminine, diligent, smart, and respected. She is Mrs. Maria Bertram's daughter and grows from a wealthy family with a mother who does not care of her.

“To the education of her daughters Lady Bertram paid not the smallest attention. She had not time for such cares. She was a woman who spent her days in sitting, nicely dressed, on a sofa,

doing some long piece of needle-work, of little use and no beauty, thinking more of her pug than her children, but very indulgent to the latter when it did not put herself to inconvenience, guided in everything important by Sir Thomas, and in smaller concerns by her sister”(Austen, 2001:17).

The statement above proves that Maria’s mother does not care of Maria’s life. Her mother is a dependent woman who cannot handle important thing in her family. She gives her role as a mother to her younger sister. She cares more to her pug than the education of her daughters and sons. This quotation shows that Maria’s mother does not care of her. Her mother only focuses to herself. She just does everything that makes her feel comfortable.

“In the country, therefore, the Miss Bertrams continued to exercise their memories, practise their duets, and grow tall and womanly: and their father saw them becoming in person, manner, and accomplishments, everything that could satisfy his anxiety. His eldest son was careless and extravagant, and had already given him much uneasiness; but his other children promised him nothing but good. His daughters, he felt, while they retained the name of Bertram, must be giving it new grace, and in quitting it, he trusted, would extend its respectable alliances” (Austen, 2001:18).

This statement shows that Maria is actually diligent because she always enriches her knowledge. She grows as a beautiful girl with good talent that she has. She does not get influence from her eldest brother who has a complicated life. Although his mother does not give her attention, she still becomes a good girl. It makes her father really proud of her and hopes that in the future she will give honor to her family in full honorable marriage.

According to Mansfield park society, Maria’s life is almost perfect because there is no bad side of her. Maria and her younger sister are famous in Mansfield Park because they are not only beautiful but also smart and easy to get along with their society. Besides that, they often help people who need help. All of those positive values are for Maria and her younger sister.

“The Miss Bertrams were now fully established among the belles of the neighbourhood; and as they joined to beauty and brilliant acquirements a manner naturally easy, and carefully formed to general civility and obligingness, they possessed its favour as well as its admiration. Their vanity was in such good order that they seemed to be quite free from it, and gave themselves no airs; while the praises attending such behaviour, secured and brought round by their aunt, served to strengthen them in believing they had no faults” (Austen, 2001:30).

The statement above shows that Maria and her younger sister actually have good habit and behavior. They are well known as the beautiful women in Mansfield Park. There are so many people who admire and like them because of their beauty and kindness. They can hide their arrogance from the society. Many flatteries are given by their aunt to them. So, there are no bad values and influences given by society there.

In the early of the story the materialistic idea does not appear in Maria’s life. While she grows older, she gets many influences through education from her aunt named Mrs. Norris and her society later. Her good character has changed after getting bad influence.

“Yes, I know there is, till I am seventeen. But I must tell you another thing of Fanny, so odd and so stupid. Do you know, she says she does not want to learn either music or drawing.”“To be sure, my dear, that is very stupid indeed, and shows a great want of genius and emulation. But, all things considered, I do not know whether it is not as well that it should be so, for, though you know (owing to me) your papa and mama are so good as to bring her up with you, it is not at all necessary that she should be as accomplished as you are; on the contrary, it is much more desirable that there should be a difference.” Such were the counsels by which Mrs. Norris assisted to form her nieces’ minds; and it is not very wonderful that, with all their promising talents and early information, they should be entirely deficient in the less common acquirements of self-knowledge, generosity and humility. In everything but disposition they were admirably taught. Sir Thomas did not know what was wanting, because, though a truly anxious father, he was not outwardly affectionate and the reserve of his manner repressed all the flow of their spirits before him”(Austen, 2001:17).

The quotation above is the conversation between Maria and her aunt. Maria mocks Fanny as a stupid girl who has not good talent like her. It is because Fanny does not want to learn music and drawing. This action is not forbidden to do by her aunt. On the other hand, her aunt agrees with Maria's argument by saying that Fanny is stupid but she wants to be a smart girl. She approves Maria's statement without giving advice to Maria. She is proud of herself because of her Fanny can stay in Mansfield Park with Maria's family. Fanny should not be as smart as Maria because she actually is not Maria's sibling. Mrs. Norris teaches Maria about the contradiction between rich man and poor man. This kind of Mrs. Norris gives this lesson to Maria's mind. Maria has good talent in many aspects but unfortunately she has got bad lesson from her aunt. Maria's parents do not know what Mrs. Norris has done to Maria. This quotation proves that Mrs. Norris has bad influence to the Maria's growth until Maria gets older.

Maria's life does not only get influence from her Aunt. As I explained above she also gets influence from the society around her. Those influences make Maria cannot maintain her good attitude.

“After dancing with each other at a proper number of balls, the young people justified these opinions, and an engagement, with a due reference to the absent Sir Thomas, was entered into, much to the satisfaction of their respective families, and of the general lookers-on of the neighbourhood, who had, for many weeks past, felt the expediency of Mr. Rushworth's marrying Miss Bertram” (Austen, 2001:34).

This statement explains that Maria gets engaged with Mr. Rushworth. Her father is really satisfied and her society also expects Maria and Mr. Rusworth's wedding. This statement also shows that Maria's society is happy if there is someone who gets married with rich man. Mr. Rushworth as Maria's future husband is a rich man. This condition shows that the society really cares to Maria's family as rich family who will get married with a rich man.

The bad influence from Maria's aunt and her society makes her become materialistic person. She considers money as her central happiness for her life. She chooses a rich man becomes her fiance.

“Being now in her twenty-first year, Maria Bertram was beginning to think matrimony a duty; and as a marriage with Mr. Rushworth would give her the enjoyment of a larger income than her father's, as well as ensure her the house in town, which was now a prime object, it became, by the same rule of moral obligation, her evident duty to marry Mr. Rushworth if she could”(Austen, 2001:33).

It shows that Maria in her twenty one years old starts to think about getting married. She decides to marry Mr. Rushworth who is a rich man. Her aim to get married with Mr. Rushworth is to get her happiness because Mr. Rushworth has bigger salary than her father. Besides that, Mr. Rushworth will give her a luxurious house in the town. This statement is the evidence that Maria has materialistic character because she values her happiness only through wealth.

The materialistic idea of Maria is also known by her brother. Her brother disagrees with the changes of Maria. As he knows Maria is a good girl but in her twenty one years old she becomes materialistic and concerns to be a rich woman. Maria becomes careless with a kind of a man who will marry her. She only cares of the wealth of her prospective husband.

“Edmund was the only one of the family who could see a fault in the business; but no representation of his aunt's could induce him to find Mr. Rushworth a desirable companion. He could allow his sister to be the best judge of her own happiness, but he was not pleased that her happiness should centre in a large income; nor could he refrain from often saying to himself, in Mr. Rushworth's company—”If this man had not twelve thousand a year, he would be a very stupid fellow” (Austen, 2001:34) .

That notion shows that Edmund as Maria's brother is disappointed with Maria's decision. He believes that Maria can value her happiness by herself. On the other

hand, Maria's happiness focuses on big salary although she knows that Mr. Rushworth is not smart like her. It is not a big problem for Maria because Maria's satisfaction depends on the quality of her prospective husband and the money which is owned by her future husband. This Maria's character shows that she has materialistic character because she thinks that money as the central of her happiness to live.

Being a wealthy person makes Maria blame herself to choose the real man who is actually needed by her. She actually loves a pleasant man like Henry Crawford. She keeps her feeling in her deepest heart because she thinks that she will be happier to get married with Mr. Rushworth than with Henry Crawford.

“For the first seven miles Miss Bertram had very little real comfort: her prospect always ended in Mr. Crawford and her sister sitting side by side, full of conversation and merriment; and to see only his expressive profile as he turned with a smile to Julia, or to catch the laugh of the other, was a perpetual source of irritation, which her own sense of propriety could but just smooth over” (Austen, 2001:70).

This quotation explains that during the way going to Sotherton Maria feels uncomfortable because she does not sit side by side with Henry Crawford. She only can see her sister talks and laughs each other with Henry Crawford. This condition makes Maria get irritated in her heart. It is a proof that Maria loves Henry Crawford because she is actually jealous with the closeness between her sister named Julia and Henry Crawford.

Materialism has developed in Maria's thought. She actually loves Henry Crawford because she feels comfortable and happy when she meets and talks with him. Her love to someone is not higher than her love to wealth. So, she ignores her love feeling to someone.

“When they came within the influence of Sotherton associations, it was better for Miss Bertram, who might be said to have two strings to her bow. She had Rushworth feelings, and Crawford

feelings, and in the vicinity of Sotherton the former had considerable effect. Mr. Rushworth's consequence was hers. She could not tell Miss Crawford that "those woods belonged to Sotherton," she could not carelessly observe that "she believed that it was now all Mr. Rushworth's property on each side of the road," without elation of heart; and it was a pleasure to increase with their approach to the capital freehold mansion, and ancient manorial residence of the family, with all its rights of court-leet and court-baron" (Austen, 2001:70).

The quotation above tells about Maria's feeling to Henry and Mr. Rushworth. She decides to love both of them but during in Sotherton she chooses Mr. Rushworth because Sotherton is Mr. Rushworth's authority area. Maria is very proud when she says to Miss Crawford that the wood in that area is owned by her future husband. She is very happy when she knows the luxurious house of her fiancé. This evidence proves that Maria prefers to the wealth than loving someone. Maria chooses Mr. Rushworth although in her deepest heart she loves Henry. She sacrifices her real love for wealth.

The primary idea of Maria's thought is everything related to money. She chooses a man with more wealth than a man with more love. She chooses Mr. Rushworth because he is richer than Henry as a man who is really loved by Maria. She decides to leave Henry and gets married with Mr. Rushworth.

"To her the conference closed as satisfactorily as to him. She was in a state of mind to be glad that she had secured her fate beyond recall: that she had pledged herself anew to Sotherton; that she was safe from the possibility of giving Crawford the triumph of governing her actions, and destroying her prospects; and retired in proud resolve, determined only to behave more cautiously to Mr. Rushworth in future, that her father might not be again suspecting her" (Austen, 2001:170)

The statement above proves that Maria determines her future life by getting married with Mr. Rushworth and leaves Henry. She thinks that Henry is a destroyer for her future life happiness. She really wants to live in Sotherton and becomes the owner of Sotherton. Henry is only an obstacle for her to reach her wanting. She will do the best to Mr. Rushworth in order her father is not

suspecting her. She takes a blame for her own love. She leaves her love for her ambition becomes a rich woman.

Having been a rich husband, Mr. Rushworth gives Maria satisfaction. Maria can do what she wants to do. She gets a new position as a duchess with luxurious life around her. She thinks that all her willings can be reached by her wealth.

“Mrs. Rushworth was quite ready to retire, and make way for the fortunate young woman whom her dear son had selected; and very early in November removed herself, her maid, her footman, and her chariot, with true dowager propriety, to Bath, there to parade over the wonders of Sotherton in her evening parties; enjoying them as thoroughly, perhaps, in the animation of a card-table, as she had ever done on the spot; and before the middle of the same month the ceremony had taken place which gave Sotherton another mistress” (Austen, 2001:171).

The story above proves that Maria finally chooses wealth than loves someone. She gets married with Mr. Rushworth and gets the luxurious life as her wish. She moves to Bath and becomes the new owner of Sotherton. She has a new position as a rich woman and can do a party as long as she wants. She can enjoy card table in every party and share her wealth to others. And in the middle of November she has an extravagant wedding party in Sotherton. All of the quotations that I have explained prove that Maria is a materialistic character because she considers the material possession is her central of life.

4.2.2 Mrs. Norris as a Materialistic Character

This part is also discussing about another materialistic character in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* named Mrs. Norris as Maria's aunt. Mrs. Norris lives around the society which has materialistic idea. She hates poor living and does not want to be poor. She has a husband as a clergyman with low salary but she can save her husband's salary. She really cares of her elder sister but she really hates her youngest sister. It is because her oldest sister has a rich husband and on the contrary, her youngest sister has a poor husband. She values her youngest sister who does the worst thing by having a poor man.

“But Miss Frances married, in the common phrase, to disoblige her family, and by fixing on a lieutenant of marines, without education, fortune, or connexions, did it very thoroughly. She could hardly have made a more untoward choice. Sir Thomas Bertram had interest, which, from principle as well as pride—from a general wish of doing right, and a desire of seeing all that were connected with him in situations of respectability, he would have been glad to exert for the advantage of Lady Bertram’s sister; but her husband’s profession was such as no interest could reach; and before he had time to devise any other method of assisting them, an absolute breach between the sisters had taken place. It was the natural result of the conduct of each party, and such as a very imprudent marriage almost always produces. To save herself from useless remonstrance, Mrs. Price never wrote to her family on the subject till actually married. Lady Bertram, who was a woman of very tranquil feelings, and a temper remarkably easy and indolent, would have contented herself with merely giving up her sister, and thinking no more of the matter; but Mrs. Norris had a spirit of activity, which could not be satisfied till she had written a long and angry letter to Fanny, to point out the folly of her conduct, and threaten her with all its possible ill consequences. Mrs. Price, in her turn, was injured and angry; and an answer, which comprehended each sister in its bitterness, and bestowed such very disrespectful reflections on the pride of Sir Thomas as Mrs. Norris could not possibly keep to herself, put an end to all intercourse between them for a considerable period” (Austen, 2001:4)

The story above is fully taken because it shows Mrs. Norris’s view to the wealthy and poor family. Mrs. Norris dislikes the poor family. She claims her youngest sister is a stupid woman. She is very mad when she knows her youngest sister has a poor lieutenant husband. Mrs. Norris does not have any reasons to hate her youngest sister but the mistake which is done by her youngest sister only marrying a poor man. She thinks that her youngest sister will give bad influences to the big family. When the conflict appears among the three siblings, Mrs. Norris makes the situation more complicated. She sends a letter to her youngest sister with full of anger. It makes her youngest sister get irritated and keep the separation with Mrs. Norris and her oldest sister. This condition is the evidence that Mrs. Norris hates poor life. She will hate everyone who is poor even if one member of her families gets poor. She does not care of her youngest sister’s life

again since her youngest sister has a poor husband. This happens because the society around Mrs. Norris has the same way to see a poor man.

The amorosness to money makes Mrs. Norris hate the poor life but really likes to the wealthy life. She really dislikes the youngest sister's family but she likes her elder sister's family. She always helps her elder sister's family. She is very kind to all wealthy families. It happens because Mrs. Norris is actually a poor woman but she has materialistic idea. She has enough money and wants to make her money much. So, she stays close to the rich family in order her money can be saved.

“The winter came and passed without their being called for; the accounts continued perfectly good; and Mrs. Norris, in promoting gaieties for her nieces, assisting their toilets, displaying their accomplishments, and looking about for their future husbands, had so much to do as, in addition to all her own household cares, some interference in those of her sister, and Mrs. Grant's wasteful doings to overlook, left her very little occasion to be occupied in fears for the absent”(Austen, 2001:30).

The text above shows that Mrs. Norris delights in intervention to her elder sister's family. Miss Norris takes an important role in giving attention to her two nieces. She likes to show off the beautiful attractiveness of her nieces. Mrs. Norris tries to look for wealthy future husband for them. This situation shows that Mrs. Norris has materialistic idea because she likes the wealthy families to keep her money by taking advantage of them. By doing kindness to the wealthy family, she will get her wanting without spending her money.

The desire to have much money makes Mrs. Norris become a bad woman. Miss Norris does not only like to the wealthy family but also she is a stingy woman. She likes to save her money but she really likes to spend other's money. This is the cause why she likes the rich family and hates poor family. She has an ambition to have much money and becomes a wealthy woman.

“The division of gratifying sensations ought not, in strict justice, to have been equal; for Sir Thomas was fully resolved to be the real and consistent patron of the selected child, and Mrs.

Norris had not the least intention of being at any expense whatever in her maintenance. As far as walking, talking, and contriving reached, she was thoroughly benevolent, and nobody knew better how to dictate liberality to others; but her love of money was equal to her love of directing, and she knew quite as well how to save her own as to spend that of her friends. Having married on a narrower income than she had been used to look forward to, she had, from the first, fancied a very strict line of economy necessary; and what was begun as a matter of prudence, soon grew into a matter of choice, as an object of that needful solicitude which there were no children to supply. Had there been a family to provide for, Mrs. Norris might never have saved her money; but having no care of that kind, there was nothing to impede her frugality, or lessen the comfort of making a yearly addition to an income which they had never lived up to. Under this infatuating principle, counteracted by no real affection for her sister, it was impossible for her to aim at more than the credit of projecting and arranging so expensive a charity; though perhaps she might so little know herself as to walk home to the Parsonage, after this conversation, in the happy belief of being the most liberal-minded sister and aunt in the world”(Austen, 2001:8).

The text above is fully taken because it shows the materialistic of Mrs. Norris. Mrs. Norris does not only love money but also she loves directing someone and dictating the freedom of others. When Sir Thomas plans to help his youngest sister-in-law, Mrs. Norris gives advice to adopt a child from the family. Mrs. Norris is just mixed up with planning, talking, and contriving reached. She does not want to spend her money from this situation although she knows that a child that will be adopted by Sir Thomas is her youngest sister's daughter. Mrs. Norris is a type of a person who is really satisfied if others give praise to her. So, she agrees and supports Sir Thomas to do adoption in order she gets praise as the most liberal minded sister and aunt in the world. It is impossible if Mrs. Norris will contribute the money for this expensive charity moreover she dislikes to her youngest sister. She only likes a rich family such as her oldest sister's family because she will get many benefits of them. Mrs. Norris will be able to save her money as much as possible and can spend her elder sister's money as much as possible. The kind of this person is called a materialistic person because she values everything on money and considers money as her central happiness to live.

The bad habit of Mrs. Norris gives burden to her elder sister's family. She is very interested in planning to help her youngest sister's daughter but she actually does not want to help. Then, Sir Thomas family is only one family who receives Fanny to stay in their home although Sir Thomas has four children. Mrs. Norris always has the reason to avoid Fanny to stay in her house.

““I think, sister, we need not keep Miss Lee any longer, when Fanny goes to live with you.”

Mrs. Norris almost started. “Live with me, dear Lady Bertram! what do you mean?”

“Is she not to live with you? I thought you had settled it with Sir Thomas.”

“Me! never. I never spoke a syllable about it to Sir Thomas, nor he to me. Fanny live with me! the last thing in the world for me to think of, or for anybody to wish that really knows us both. Good heaven! what could I do with Fanny? Me! a poor, helpless, forlorn widow, unfit for anything, my spirits quite broke down; what could I do with a girl at her time of life? A girl of fifteen! the very age of all others to need most attention and care, and put the cheer fullest spirits to the test! Sure Sir Thomas could not seriously expect such a thing! Sir Thomas is too much my friend. Nobody that wishes me well, I am sure, would propose it. How came Sir Thomas to speak to you about it?”” (Austen, 2001:25)

““My object, Lady Bertram, is to be of use to those that come after me. It is for your children's good that I wish to be richer. I have nobody else to care for, but I should be very glad to think I could leave a little trifle among them worth their having.”

“You are very good, but do not trouble yourself about them. They are sure of being well provided for. Sir Thomas will take care of that”” (Austen, 2001:26).

The quotations above explain the rejection of Mrs. Norris to help her niece because she does not want to spend her money for her niece's life. She is very shocked when she knows that her niece from her youngest sister will live with her. She really does not want to do that so she has many reasons to avoid spending much money. She actually has enough money to do but she prefers to be a rich woman than helps her niece. She pretends to be a poor woman and has little energy to keep Fanny. After pretending being a poor woman, she realizes that she

actually wants to be rich. She lies that the reason of her wish to be rich is Sir Thomas's daughters. Mrs. Norris wants her wealth is given to Maria and Julia. This situation proves that Mrs. Norris actually has enough money to live together with Fanny but she really loves her money and cannot spend it for anything. She assembles many ways to reject it in order her money safe.

Taking advantage from rich family is Mrs. Norris's aim. She stays close to the rich family in order she gets what she wants without spending her money. She wants to take anything by pretending kindly to the wealthy family. On the other hand, she always gives bad treatment to her niece who comes from a poor family.

"Well, Fanny, this has been a fine day for you, upon my word," said Mrs. Norris, as they drove through the park. "Nothing but pleasure from beginning to end! I am sure you ought to be very much obliged to your aunt Bertram and me for contriving to let you go. A pretty good day's amusement you have had!"

Maria was just discontented enough to say directly, "I think you have done pretty well yourself, ma'am. Your lap seems full of good things, and here is a basket of something between us which has been knocking my elbow unmercifully."

"My dear, it is only a beautiful little heath, which that nice old gardener would make me take; but if it is in your way, I will have it in my lap directly. There, Fanny, you shall carry that parcel for me; take great care of it: do not let it fall; it is a cream cheese, just like the excellent one we had at dinner. Nothing would satisfy that good old Mrs. Whitaker, but my taking one of the cheeses. I stood out as long as I could, till the tears almost came into her eyes, and I knew it was just the sort that my sister would be delighted with. That Mrs. Whitaker is a treasure! She was quite shocked when I asked her whether wine was allowed at the second table, and she has turned away two housemaids for wearing white gowns. Take care of the cheese, Fanny. Now I can manage the other parcel and the basket very well."

"What else have you been spunging?" said Maria, half pleased that Sotherton should be so complimented (Austen, 2001:91)

The conversation above shows that Mrs. Norris takes advantage in many events. She does not only take advantage from Betram's family but also from Rushworth's family. Mrs. Norris is very proud of herself because she can bring her poor niece comes to the wealthy family's event. She asks her poor niece to

highly thank her. She actually invites her poor niece to help her because her poor niece can be commanded by her every time. When the event finished, Mrs. Norris commands her poor niece to bring many things which are taken from Rushworth's family. She gets complaint from her wealthy niece because the things which are taken make full the chariot as their transportation. She gives polite answer to her wealthy niece. She gives good treatment for her wealthy niece but she gives bad treatment to her poor niece. All of the quotations that I explained show that Mrs. Norris really loves her money. She does many ways to keep and save her money by giving different treatment to the wealth and the poor family. She is really kind and stays close to the wealthy family in order she can take advantage from them.

4.2.3 Miss Crawford as a Materialistic Character

Miss Crawford is one of materialistic characters in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*. It is because Miss Crawford sees a man from his job and his wealth. Miss Crawford is a beautiful woman who has good charisma to attract a rich man. She comes from a rich family and wants to get a couple as rich as hers or richer than hers. She grows in London with a materialistic society there. She gets bad influences of her society. So, she considers others through what they have. She is actually a sister of a clergyman but she has different view from her brother. Out of her materialistic idea, she is a good, smart, and friendly woman. She is loved easily by everyone because she has a good attitude.

“The meeting was very satisfactory on each side. Miss Crawford found a sister without preciseness or rusticity, a sister's husband who looked the gentleman, and a house commodious and well fitted up; and Mrs. Grant received in those whom she hoped to love better than ever a young man and woman of very prepossessing appearance. Mary Crawford was remarkably pretty; Henry, though not handsome, had air and countenance; the manners of both were lively and pleasant, and Mrs. Grant immediately gave them credit for everything else. She was delighted with each, but Mary was her dearest object; and having never been able to glory in beauty of her own, she thoroughly enjoyed the power of being proud of her sister's. She had not waited her arrival to look out for a suitable match for her: she had fixed on Tom Bertram; the eldest son of a baronet was not too good for a girl of twenty thousand pounds, with all the elegance and accomplishments which Mrs. Grant foresaw in

her; and being a warm-hearted, unreserved woman, Mary had not been three hours in the house before she told her what she had planned” (Austen, 2001:36).

The text above is fully taken because it shows the appearance of Miss Crawford. She is a newcomer in Mansfield Park. She moves from London to stay for a while with her brother and sister-in-law in Mansfield Park. She is a warm hearted and elegant woman. Her sister-in-law is very proud of her because of her appearance and attitude. Miss Crawford is a wealthy woman with twenty thousand pounds. After her arriving in Mansfield Park, her sister-in-law has a plan to match her with Tom Bertram as the first son of Sir Thomas Bertram who is a rich family in Mansfield Park. The view of society about valuing honor through wealth makes her sister-in-law have a plan to match them. Materialistic idea becomes ideology of many people’s thought including a clergyman’s wife.

The bad attitude of Miss Crawford appears when she knows her sister’s plan to match her with Tom Bertram. Her materialistic idea becomes dominant in her thought. She agrees with her sister-in-law’s plan. She knows how rich Tom is. She thinks that she is proper to be Tom’s wife because they come from the same class. Getting Married with Tom becomes her dream.

‘Tom Bertram must have been thought pleasant, indeed, at any rate; he was the sort of young man to be generally liked, his agreeableness was of the kind to be oftener found agreeable than some endowments of a higher stamp, for he had easy manners, excellent spirits, a large acquaintance, and a great deal to say; and the reversion of Mansfield Park, and a baronetcy, did no harm to all this. Miss Crawford soon felt that he and his situation might do. She looked about her with due consideration, and found almost everything in his favour: a park, a real park, five miles round, a spacious modern-built house, so well placed and well screened as to deserve to be in any collection of engravings of gentlemen’s seats in the kingdom, and wanting only to be completely new furnished—pleasant sisters, a quiet mother, and an agreeable man himself—with the advantage of being tied up from much gaming at present by a promise to his father, and of being Sir Thomas hereafter. It might do very well; she believed she should accept him; and she began accordingly to interest herself a little about the horse which he had to run at the B——— races” (Austen, 2001:41).

The statement above shows Miss Crawford's materialistic. The enchantment and wealth of Tom attract Miss Crawford to admire him. She does not know about Tom Bertram so well but she has the ambition to get him as her match. She starts to imagine the wealth of Tom. She counts everything that Tom has such as a large park, luxurious house, and other extravagant things. She will get what she wants if she has Tom as her husband. Miss Crawford's desire to get a wealthy man makes her hurry to evaluate Tom's attitude. The attitude and the character of someone are not number one to be thought by Miss Crawford. The first Miss Crawford's thought is the wealth of someone not others. She starts to stay close with Tom in order she can reach what she wants. This condition shows that Miss Crawford is a materialistic person because she regards someone through what they have.

The job with less salary is valued a bad job by Miss Crawford. She does not want to make a friend with a person who has less salary. She always underestimates someone who has a job with little salary. Miss Crawford only focuses to the upper class friendship. This attitude makes Miss Crawford is seen as an arrogant person. It also makes another person who talks with her feels hurt.

“Do you know anything of my cousin's captain?” said Edmund; “Captain Marshall? You have a large acquaintance in the navy, I conclude?”

“Among admirals, large enough; but,” with an air of grandeur, “we know very little of the inferior ranks. Post-captains may be very good sort of men, but they do not belong to us. Of various admirals I could tell you a great deal: of them and their flags, and the gradation of their pay, and their bickerings and jealousies. But, in general, I can assure you that they are all passed over, and all very ill used. Certainly, my home at my uncle's brought me acquainted with a circle of admirals. Of Rears and Vices I saw enough. Now do not be suspecting me of a pun, I entreat.”

Edmund again felt grave, and only replied, “It is a noble profession.”

“Yes, the profession is well enough under two circumstances: if it make the fortune, and there be discretion in spending it; but, in short, it is not a favourite profession of mine. It has never worn an amiable form to me” (Austen, 2001:52).

The conversation above explains about the arrogance of Miss Crawford because of the impact of her materialistic idea. She judges someone who has job with little salary is not important for her and becomes inappropriate to be her friend. She does not care of the feeling of someone who talks with her. In the conversation Edmund just asks about her cousin as a navy to Miss Crawford and the answer of Miss Crawford really hurts Edmund. Miss Crawford answers with her arrogance that she knows little people in the lower position of admiral but she knows so many people in the upper position of admiral. It means that someone who is asked by Edmund has low job with little salary so Miss Crawford does not care of him. Then, Miss Crawford also divides job depends on the salary. In her opinion job with a big salary is the best job and appropriate to be her friend but out of it they are inappropriate for her friend or her future husband. This attitude is also called as materialistic character because Miss Crawford limits her friendship by seeing one's job salary. It means she regards that an appropriate person based on money. Money becomes an important thing to judge someone.

The job with low salary is always underestimated by Miss Crawford including a clergyman. She has bad assumption to this job although this job has high religion's value. She hates this job although her brother's profession is a clergyman and she hopes that she will not get married a clergyman with low salary. She lets herself debate with Edmund to defend her argument.

“What! take orders without a living! No; that is madness indeed; absolute madness.”

“Shall I ask you how the church is to be filled, if a man is neither to take orders with a living nor without? No; for you certainly would not know what to say. But I must beg some advantage to the clergyman from your own argument. As he cannot be influenced by those feelings which you rank highly as temptation and reward to the soldier and sailor in their choice of a profession, as heroism, and noise, and fashion, are all against him, he ought to be less liable to the suspicion of wanting sincerity or good intentions in the choice of his.”“Oh! no doubt he is very sincere in preferring an income readymade, to the trouble of working for one; and has the best intentions of doing nothing all the rest of his days but eat, drink, and grow fat. It is indolence, Mr. Bertram, indeed. Indolence and love of ease; a

want of all laudable ambition, of taste for good company, or of inclination to take the trouble of being agreeable, which make men clergymen. A clergyman has nothing to do but be Slovenly and selfish—read the newspaper, watch the weather, and quarrel with his wife. His curate does all the work, and the business of his own life is to dine.” (Austen, 2001:94)

The quotation above proves that Miss Crawford dislikes a clergyman’s profession. She has different argument with others. Before she judges a clergyman as a bad job, she states that a job without salary is a crazy thing including a clergyman because there is no definite salary. Edmund tries to make Miss Crawford realize that what she thought about clergyman is totally wrong. He tries to change Miss Crawford’s view about a job without salary or less salary but he is failed. Miss Crawford still maintains her opinion by rejecting Edmund’s suggestion. She adds her argument that actually a clergyman will receive the salary happily if he is given salary of his job. Miss Crawford also thinks that all of clergymen are lazy and force themselves to be clergymen. If they have a big salary they will spend their salary to do bad things in sort time. Her thinking of a clergyman is very bad although her brother is a clergyman. It is because her view of job with little salary is also bad. She more emphasizes on money to judge something than the honor of her brother as a clergyman.

The wealth is the primary idea of Miss Crawford. She wants to maintain her wealth and also wants to add her wealth. She is afraid of being a poor woman so she does not want to be a wife of a poor man. She wants to be rich and richer but she does not work. She only relies on her beauty and her charisma to attract rich man to be her husband. She realizes that money can buy the happiness of life. Love is the next thing to think after the wealth.

“I mean to be too rich to lament or to feel anything of the sort. A large income is the best recipe for happiness I ever heard of. It certainly may secure all the myrtle and turkey part of it.”“You intend to be very rich?” said Edmund, with a look which, to Fanny’s eye, had a great deal of serious meaning.
“To be sure. Do not you? Do not we all?”“I cannot intend anything which it must be so completely beyond my power to command. Miss Crawford may chuse her degree of wealth. She

has only to fix on her number of thousands a year, and there can be no doubt of their coming. My intentions are only not to be poor.”

“By moderation and economy, and bringing down your wants to your income, and all that. I understand you— and a very proper plan it is for a person at your time of life, with such limited means and indifferent connexions. What can you want but a decent maintenance? You have not much time before you; and your relations are in no situation to do anything for you, or to mortify you by the contrast of their own wealth and consequence. Be honest and poor, by all means—but I shall not envy you; I do not much think I shall even respect you. I have a much greater respect for those that are honest and rich.”
(Austen, 2001:180)

From the conversation above proves that Miss Crawford only respects the wealthy person. The reason Miss Crawford wants to be rich because she thinks that all problems can be solved by money. She does not want to complain about trivial thing so she must have much money to solve her problem or order someone to do them with her money. Being poor is a scared thing for Miss Crawford because she thinks that she will lose her honor if she is poor. It is because she has less respect to poor person. She is afraid if she will get the same treatment if she is poor. Miss Crawford has an opinion that everyone wants to be rich as her but actually there are so many people who do not have the opinion like her such as Edmund. She always debates with Edmund because Edmund is actually against materialistic idea and wants to change Miss Crawford better than before. On the other hand, Miss Crawford says to Edmund that she will not respect him again if he gets a job with little salary and makes him poor. She will respect only rich person. This case shows that Miss Crawford focuses her idea on money than someone's feeling.

The good character of Miss Crawford makes her love Edmund and also makes Edmund love her. Miss Crawford loves Edmund more than Tom because Edmund is nicer than Tom and both of them come from rich family. Edmund really loves Miss Crawford and wants to help her forget her materialistic idea because Edmund knows that Miss Crawford has good character out of her materialistic idea. Edmund always suggests her but his suggestion is always

refused by Miss Crawford. He is a good person and he wants to be a clergyman. Miss Crawford is really angry and disappointed to hear that.

“The assurance of Edmund’s being so soon to take orders, coming upon her like a blow that had been suspended, and still hoped uncertain and at a distance, was felt with resentment and mortification. She was very angry with him. She had thought her influence more. She had begun to think of him; she felt that she had, with great regard, with almost decided intentions; but she would now meet him with his own cool feelings. It was plain that he could have no serious views, no true attachment, by fixing himself in a situation which he must know she would never stoop to. She would learn to match him in his indifference. She would henceforth admit his attentions without any idea beyond immediate amusement. If he could so command his affections, hers should do her no harm” (Austen, 2001:192).

“Whatever effect Sir Thomas’s little harangue might really produce on Mr. Crawford, it raised some awkward sensations in two of the others, two of his most attentive listeners—Miss Crawford and Fanny. One of whom, having never before understood that Thornton was so soon and so completely to be his home, was pondering with downcast eyes on what it would be not to see Edmund everyday; and the other, startled from the agreeable fancies she had been previously indulging on the strength of her brother’s description, no longer able, in the picture she had been forming of a future Thornton, to shut out the church, sink the clergyman, and see only the respectable, elegant, modernised, and occasional residence of a man of independent fortune, was considering Sir Thomas, with decided ill-will, as the destroyer of all this, and suffering the more from that involuntary forbearance which his character and manner commanded, and from not daring to relieve herself by a single attempt at throwing ridicule on his cause” (Austen, 2001:210)

The quotations above are fully taken because they show the anger of Miss Crawford after knowing that Edmund will be a clergyman. She loves Edmund so much but she really hates clergyman profession. She does not want to be a wife of a man who has little salary or even does not have salary. She wants Edmund to change his decision to be a clergyman but Edmund’s willingness to be a clergyman is higher than to be everything. Miss Crawford feels disappointed because she cannot use her charisma to make Edmund change his mind. She is angry with Edmund’s father also because Edmund’s father supports Edmund to be

a clergyman. Miss Crawford chooses to skip her love and looking for another rich man. She does not want to change her mind about negative thinking of a job with low salary. Edmund also loves Miss Crawford but he does not want to leave his job for Miss Crawford. He wants Miss Crawford to accept him to be her husband as a clergyman. On the other side, Miss Crawford thinks that Edmund's decision is wrong. This condition makes Miss Crawford broken heart and tries to forget him. She actually can be Edmund's wife but her materialistic idea does not let her to be Edmund's wife with little salary. It will make Miss Crawford's life unhappy and all of her wantings will not be fulfilled.

The opinion that Miss Crawford has materialism as her ideology is seen by another character in *Mansfield Park*. Fanny is another one who considers that Miss Crawford is materialistic. Fanny as Edmund's cousin really loves Edmund and she agrees if Edmund becomes a clergyman. She dislikes if Miss Crawford humiliates Edmund because of his decision to be a clergyman.

“Her representation of her cousin's state at this time was exactly according to her own belief of it, and such as she supposed would convey to the sanguine mind of her correspondent the hope of everything she was wishing for. Edmund would be forgiven for being a clergyman, it seemed, under certain conditions of wealth; and this, she suspected, was all the conquest of prejudice which he was so ready to congratulate himself upon. She had only learnt to think nothing of consequence but money”(Austen, 2001:369).

The story above shows that Fanny has negative view to Miss Crawford although they are close friends. Fanny knows Edmund and Miss Crawford. They often send letter each other. Miss Crawford often asks Edmund's condition to Fanny. When Fanny wants to reply Miss Crawford's letter, she has an idea that Miss Crawford wants to get married with Edmund as a clergyman as long as Edmund has much money. Fanny is afraid if Edmund will become Miss Crawford's husband because there is nothing to be worried except money.

It is not only Miss Crawford who has bad view to the job with low salary but also majority women in Portsmouth have bad view. They think that men with less money will not give them advantages and happiness. William as a navy with

low position in navy says to her sister that some women do not want to know him because he has low position in navy and automatically he has low salary.

““No, Fanny, that I do not. I shall have enough of Portsmouth and of dancing too, when I cannot have you. And I do not know that there would be any good in going to the assembly, for I might not get a partner. The Portsmouth girls turn up their noses at anybody who has not a commission. One might as well be nothing as a midshipman. One is nothing, indeed. You remember the Gregorys; they are grown up amazing fine girls, but they will hardly speak to me, because Lucy is courted by a lieutenant.”” (Austen, 2001:210).

The statement above shows that not only Miss Crawford who has materialism idea but also majority women in Portsmouth. William is someone who is never known by women there because of his job. He shares his feeling to Fanny who has different view about lower job. Materialism idea influences some women there but there are also some women who do not have materialism as their ideology.

Maria, Mrs. Norris and Miss Crawford are materialistic characters. They have some reasons to reach their ideology to get their happiness and pleasure. By having much money they think that they will not have some problems because with money they can solve all their problems. They can also fill their wantings easily. They have a view that money is the important thing in their life. Without money there is no living in the world. They have big effort to get their dream by looking for rich people to be their husbands or their friends without working hard and getting good job. They want to reach their dream easily without any efforts to be good workers. They limit their relations only with rich people. All of them have the same view that they hate poor family because they think that poor people are only their obstacle to reach their dream.

4.3 The Ideology Brought by the Author

In this world human being is closely related to literature. The real life gives the big role for the author. It influences how the author thinks to produce a literary work. A novel is one kind of literary work in written form. It describes fictional characters and events. It is written by the author based on the author's imagination. Through the novel, authors express their idea, opinion, and feeling

which are usually coming from their experience and creativity. Their experiences sometimes come from their society where they live. So, some novels get influence from the society and the era when the writer wrote the novel. Ian Watt also states that a novel is the form of literature which most fully reflects the author's life. The previous literary forms had reflected the general tendency of their cultures to make conformity to traditional practice as the major test of truth (Damono, 2009:13).

A novel has close relationship to the real life of the writer. Watt states that the relationships between author and society are determined from the form and the content of the literary work. Most of literary works show the message of the author related to the social life which happens around the author (2009:5). Jane Austen is the writer of *Mansfield Park* which I analyze. To know Jane Austen's biography is to help this analysis. Jane Austen is one of the authors who lived in Romantic era. She was born on 16 December 1775 at Steventon Rectory in Hampshire, England. Her father was a rector at Steventon named Raverend George Austen. Her mother was from a patrician family named Cassandra Leigh Austen. Jane Austen was the youngest daughter with six brothers and one sister. In the beginning of her teen she started to write poem, story, and comic to amuse her family. Then she continued to write some novels such as *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*, *Eliot*, etc. Austen's novels mostly focus on themes of courtship and marriage.

Jane Austen got experience about love. In her twenty years old she met Tom Lefroy. They love each other but before they did engagement Lefroy's family asked him to marry with clergyman's daughter.

“When Austen was twenty, she met Tom Lefroy, a young Irishman visiting his uncle in Hampshire. Seeing that the two young people were on the verge of an engagement, Lefroy's family sent him home rather than letting him attach himself to someone as poor as a clergyman's daughter. Austen's second brush with marriage occurred at age twenty-seven, when the wealthy Harris Bigg-Wither proposed and Austen accepted. The next morning, however, Austen changed her mind, giving

up the wealth and security inherent in such a match because she did not love him. Although Austen never married, the emphasis of courtship and marriage in her novels demonstrates the impact that these experiences had on her and her interest in love and marriage”

(<http://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/p/pride-and-prejudice/jane-austen-biography>).

The Statement above proves that Jane Austen loved someone but she cannot get married with him. Then, when she was twenty seven, she met Harris Bigg-Wither as a wealthy man. She received him as her husband but in the next day she refused him because she did not love him. She changed her mind and gave up to the wealth. So, she never married with anyone.

Jane Austen lived in the romantic era which appeared in 19th century approximately in 1800 to 1850. The spirit of Romantic era is against the era before Romantic era named Enlightenment era. Jane Austen is a writer who lived in Romantic era. Her works automatically are against materialism and criticizes the Enlightenment era. David Stevens states in his book entitled *Romanticism* that:

“Romanticism can be seen as a reaction against all the Enlightenment stood for, and for much of the 19th and 20th centuries this was the dominant interpretation. A more subtle sense of how Romanticism arose from its 18th century context tends to see both continuities and contrasts, as opposed to a sharply dividing watershed between an ordered Neo-Classical outlook on the one hand and a rebellious, inspired Romanticism on the other.” (2004:20).

The statement above proves that Romanticism is a reaction against Enlightenment. Romantic era had appeared since 18th century to oppose the era before. Romanticism idea became dominant in 19th and 20th century. Romanticism appears because of the rejection and dissatisfaction to the rule in Enlightenment. So, Romanticism appears to make different rule and against Neo-Classical or Enlightenment. This spirit has also influenced an author in that era such as the writer of *Mansfield Park* as the novel analyzed. Austen is also against Enlightenment and it influences the way of life in her novels. It is necessary to

know Enlightenment which Jane Austen has opposed. David Stevens states about Enlightenment in his book entitled *Romanticism* that:

“The culture of the 18th century, and the essential context of the birth of Romanticism, was that of the Enlightenment” (2004:20).

“The central tenet of the Enlightenment was that through a spirit of rational, scientific enquiry humanity could realistically aspire to an ideal of peace and harmony. For some, even ultimate perfection was possible. The obstacle of this perfection were seen to be those inherited from a discredited past: prejudice, irrational beliefs, emotional instability and extravagance of feeling” (2014:20).

The quotations above show that Enlightenment is the background of Romanticism's birth. The main principle of the Enlightenment era is a spirit of rational, scientific enquiry of humanity where human can be realistic to have aspires to be an ideal human and getting harmony. For some people, try to get ultimate perfection. Unfortunately, there are obstacles of this perfection such as prejudice, irrational beliefs, emotional instability, and extravagance of feeling which are inherited from the past period.

Jane Austen wrote *Mansfield Park* in 1813 to criticize the social condition in the Enlightenment era. It is because she is a religious woman who is straight to the rule of the Church. Peter Knox-Shaw states in his book entitled *Jane Austen and Enlightenment* that:

“Exponents of the reactionary Austen have regularly stressed her religious beliefs, even though she has often been found deficient in this quarter –even ‘supremely irreligious’ in one instance – by the devout” (2009:5).

The statement above explains that Austen is a religious woman and really stressing her religious belief. She is included as an obedient religious woman. She will do everything related to her religion. The lifestyle in Enlightenment has contradiction with her view. One example of Enlightenment lifestyle is Materialism idea which becomes dominant in that era. Peter also states in his book that:

“Though the comedy of this age was to receive a mixed press from the Enlightenment, it did convey a bold materialism that was in keeping with it. Pecking orders cutting across social hierarchy, money as a determinant of courtship and the married life, perplexities and perversities of group membership – all were exposed with a cheerful heartlessness”(2004:38)

The quotation above shows that materialism happened in Enlightenment. It is proven in the comedy from Enlightenment which conveys a bold materialism. The use of money becomes the measurement as a determinant of courtship and the married life. The confusion and chaos of group membership also appear in that era. All of them are exposed in Enlightenment society. Materialism happens in that Enlightenment era because in that era the social condition of society is in the high position. It means that there are so many people who are rich. Frick argues in his book *The Enlightenment* that Europe in the eighteenth century was richer and more populous than ever before (Frick, 1992:6).

Jane Austen wrote *Mansfield Park* against Enlightenment era. In this novel the kind of opposition to Enlightenment is in the materialism form. Materialism happened in Enlightenment and it is opposed by Jane Austen through *Mansfield Park*. Jane Austen is not against Enlightenment directly but she gets the influence from the Romantic era. The spirit of Romantic era influences the ideology of Jane Austen. It is a need to know about the ideology. Williams states in her book *Marxism and Literature* states that:

“Ideology’ was coined as a term in the late eighteenth century, by the French philosopher Destutt de Tracy. It was intended to be a philosophical term for the ‘science of ideas’. Its use depended on a particular understanding of the nature of ‘ideas’, which was broadly that of Locke and the empiricist tradition...The science of ideas must be a natural science, since all ideas originate in man’s experience of the world” (1977:56).

The statement above explains that ideology is made by the French philosopher named Destutt de Tracy in the late eighteenth century. Ideology is a term for the science idea. The use of it depends on a particular understanding of the nature of ideas broadly. The science of ideas should be a natural science because all of ideas

are coming from someone's experience of the world. It is concluded that Ideology is a science to know what someone's experience to the social life is.

Talking about ideology needs to know about hegemony because hegemony is something crucial which influences someone to get ideology. Ideology of someone depends on what kind of hegemony which conquers someone's idea. The hegemony of someone will be his ideology and it comes from the culture in the society where someone lives. Williams states that:

“For hegemony' is a concept which at once includes and goes beyond two powerful earlier concepts: that of 'culture' as a 'whole social process', in which men define and shape their whole lives; and that of 'ideology', in any of its Marxist senses, in which a system of meanings and values is the expression or projection of a particular class interest”(1977:108).

The statement above shows that Williams claims hegemony goes beyond both conceptions of culture and ideology. Hegemony related to culture because of hegemony's insistence appears in the whole social process. It influences how men define and shape their whole lives. On the other hand, hegemony is related to ideology because it brings the systems of meanings and values to express or project a particular class interest.

Jane Austen's ideology comes from the society where she lives. There is dominant culture as hegemony culture which appears in the society and influences Jane Austen's idea. The dominant culture in Romantic era is against Enlightenment and it becomes an ideology for Jane Austen. Materialism appears in Enlightenment era so Jane Austen experiences her ideology as found in *Mansfield Park*. She creates characters who have materialistic idea and they are influenced by the hegemony culture in the society such in the novel *Mansfield Park*. Austen makes a materialistic society as their culture that becomes dominant idea in some characters as their ideology.

The materialistic characters who are created by Austen get unhappy life in the end of the story in *Mansfield Park*. It is because Austen has an ideology

against materialism. She wants to show that people live with materialistic ideology will not be happy in the end of their life. On the other hand, people who do not have materialistic idea and straight to the religious rules will get happy life in their life. There are three characters in *Mansfield Park* I analyze, they are Maria, Mrs. Norris, and Miss Mary Crawford. All of the three characters get unhappy life in the end of the story.

“Fanny read to herself that “it was with infinite concern the newspaper had to announce to the world a matrimonial fracas in the family of Mr. R. of Wimpole Street; the beautiful Mrs. R., whose name had not long been enrolled in the lists of Hymen, and who had promised to become so brilliant a leader in the fashionable world, having quitted her husband’s roof in company with the well-known and captivating Mr. C., the intimate friend and associate of Mr. R., and it was not known even to the editor of the newspaper whither they were gone.””
(Austen, 2001:372)

The statement above shows that Mrs. Rushworth or Maria has gone to leave Mr. Rushworth for a man that she loves before. This news spreads in the newspaper because Mr. Rushworth is a wealthy man and famous. It happens because Maria actually does not love Mr. Rushworth and only loves his money. She sacrifices her husband only for Henry Crawford. This news hurts Sir Thomas family and makes Sir Thomas family ashamed. It is the proof that Maria does not get her happiness although she has much money.

Maria’s life becomes complicated and does not go with what she expected firstly. Maria as a materialistic character thinks that if she gets married with a rich man she will get her happiness. She thinks that having much money she can do anything what she wants. On the other hand, the fact is totally wrong. She does not get her satisfaction and happiness.

“It ended in Mrs. Norris’s resolving to quit Mansfield and devote herself to her unfortunate Maria, and in an establishment being formed for them in another country, re-mote and private, where, shut up together with little society, on one side no affection, on the other no judgment, it may be reasonably

supposed that their tempers became their mutual punishment”
(Austen, 2001:393:394).

The quotation above shows that Maria gets punishment for her mistake. She does not get her happiness from money as her wish before and a man she loves. She does not get beneficial thing from her materialistic ideology. She only gets punishment by living in a remote area and gets mocks from the society. Mrs. Norris her aunt as the materialistic character has the same fate with her. Mrs. Norris feels guilty for giving the bad education to Maria. She decides to leave Mansfield Park and follows Maria lives in a remote area. She wants to devote to Maria. Both of them live in the remote area to avoid the negative stigma from others.

Mrs. Norris gets unrest of her life. Before, accompanying Maria to live in a remote area she was miserable because she had matched Maria and Mr. Rushworth. She was very proud of the Maria’s wedding. Mrs. Norris was devastated because Maria leaved Mr. Rushworth with Henry Crawford.

“It had been a miserable party, each of the three believing themselves most miserable. Mrs. Norris, however, as most attached to Maria, was really the greatest sufferer. Maria was her first favourite, the dearest of all; the match had been her own contriving, as she had been wont with such pride of heart to feel and say, and this conclusion of it almost overpowered her. She was an altered creature, quieted, stupefied, indifferent to everything that passed. The being left with her sister and nephew, and all the house under her care, had been an advantage entirely thrown away; she had been unable to direct or dictate, or even fancy herself useful.” (Austen, 2001:379).

The statement above shows that Mrs. Norris was very sad. She loves Maria so much but Maria makes mistake by leaving her husband for Henry as her ex-boyfriend. She feels guilty for pairing Maria with her husband. She becomes quieted, stupefied, and does not care with everything around her. She feels useless and never dictates someone again.

Miss Mary Crawford as another materialistic character also gets unhappy life in the end of the story. Miss Crawford who always considers money as

everything and hates a clergyman because this job has little salary has to leave someone who really she loves. Edmund is a man who is really loved by Miss Crawford who wants to be a clergyman because he wishes it since he was a child. Actually Edmund wants to accept whoever she is but Miss Crawford does not want to get married with a man with little salary.

“For Mary, though perfectly resolved against ever attaching herself to a younger brother again, was long in finding among the dashing representatives, or idle heir-apparents, who were at the command of her beauty, and her 20,000, anyone who could satisfy the better taste she had acquired at Mansfield, whose character and manners could authorise a hope of the domestic happiness she had there learned to estimate, or put Edmund Bertram sufficiently out of her head”(Austen, 2001:397).

The text above shows that Miss Crawford still loves Edmund because he still stays in her memory. Miss Crawford still imagines how happy she is if she gets married with Edmund. On the other hand, she has to keep on going to look for another rich man although her heart is still for Edmund. She has to leave Mansfield Park and puts Edmund in her deepest heart. She has lost her love for the sake of her materialism.

Austen makes the materialistic characters get unhappy life in the end of the story but she makes non materialistic characters such as Fanny and Edmund to get happy life in the end of the story. Fanny and Edmund are not only non materialistic character but also religious characters. They finally get married happily.

“With so much true merit and true love, and no want of fortune and friends, the happiness of the married cousins must appear as secure as earthly happiness can be. Equally formed for domestic life, and attached to country pleasures, their home was the home of affection and comfort; and to complete the picture of good, the acquisition of Mansfield living, by the death of Dr. Grant, occurred just after they had been married long enough to begin to want an increase of income, and feel their distance from the paternal abode an inconvenience” (Austen, 2001:400).

The story above tells that getting married without wishing wealth will get happy life. Both Fanny and Edmund are non materialistic and love to stay at home in the village make them think that money is not the measurement to judge someone's happiness. This is the message that is wanted to show by Jane Austen. Money cannot buy happiness. It is proven by the two non materialistic characters that get happiness although they do not consider money is everything.

All of the quotations that I have explained prove that Jane Austen brings her ideology in the *Mansfield Park*. The ideology that is brought by Jane Austen is against materialism based on her opposition to the Enlightenment era. She writes in her novel *Mansfield Park* consisting of three major materialistic characters who have tragic story in the end of the novel. She also makes two major non materialistic characters who have beautiful life story in the end of the novel. Jane Austen wants to show that materialism is not a good ideology to be applied.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

Mansfield Park is the novel which portrays the materialistic people who want to reach their goals. As explained before, materialism is an ideology which considers money as the central life and more interested in material possession, physical comfort, etc than in spiritual values. As three major characters in Austen's *Mansfield Park*, Maria, Miss Norris, and Mrs. Crawford have materialistic ideas as their ideology. They use their ideology to be the measurement to value that wealth is everything. Their loves to the money make them do everything in getting money as much as possible. *Mansfield Park* is a novel which tells about the lifestyle of materialistic character and the impact of being materialistic character.

This novel is Jane Austen's critique to Materialism which appears in the Enlightenment era which is opposed by Romantic era. Jane Austen creates three major characters who have materialistic idea because of the society's influences. All of the three characters have materialism as their ideology because they consider that money is everything and as an important thing to reach their happiness. They have ambition to be rich women by staying close to the rich family. They have their own way to reach their ambition. Such Maria and Miss Crawford want to look for rich husbands and rich friends. It is similar with Mrs. Norris's way who always be kind to the rich family to take advantage of it. All of the three materialistic characters want to get their ambition easily without hard working or looking for good job. However, they can reach their ambition to be rich women but in the end of the novel they get unhappy life. This is in line to Williams's perspective that society influences the ideology of a man. Austen shows her ideology to criticize the materialism through the three major characters. She creates three materialistic characters as the result of her experiences in the social environment. So, the three characters in the novel *Mansfield Park* have

materialism as their ideology because of the society in which they live as shown in the novel.



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