#### **CHAPTER III**

#### **ANALYSIS**

In this chapter the writer wants to analyze the depiction the conflict of Emma in being a match maker as seen through Emma character. By firstly examining on her character, the writer hopes to gain profound knowledge about the character of Emma clearly. After having fundamental background of Emma character, then through studying her characterization more intensely is intended to reveal her conflict in being a match maker. Inside this analysis process, the writer uses Phenomenology theory to support the analysis in order to expose the conflict of being match maker and her reason of being a matchmaker.

# 3.1. Main Characters' Characterization in Jane Austen Emma.

This part will explain about the main character; Emma Woodhouse, considering her domination in the story starts from the beginning, middle, and in the end of the story. Additionally, Emma Woodhouse influences the whole plot of the story. Main character is an important character in a story that is appeared continually so that the main character dominates the story (Burhan Nurgiyantoro176).

Furthermore Altenbernd and Lewis declared that in this type of point of view in fiction, main character automatically becomes the protagonist. The usage of first-person to narrate makes readers to feel really involved in. Readers give empathy

totally to main actor (63). Therefore, Emma also belongs to protagonist character that readers can really feel her good attitude character and admire her because she a heroin character.

### 3.1.1. Emma Woodhouse character and characterization

Emma Woodhouse is the main character in *Emma* by Jane Austen. She is a character of twenty one years old girl and a younger daughter of two daughters of Mr. Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse. Emma is the most privileged and best situated protagonist in Austen's works. Unlike other Austen heroines, she does not suffer from financial insecurity or foolish family and is definitely not overlooked in her household or family.

Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever, and rich, with a comfortable home and happy disposition, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; and has lived nearly twenty-one-years in the world with very little distress or vexes her. She is the younger of the two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father, and has, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress of his house from a very early period (Austen 1).

Emma is handsome, that word give a meaning that when a woman is call handsome it signal her being a striking, stately as opposed to conventionally beautiful or pretty. Handsome also communicate a kind of deep and powerful elegance.

"I have not a fault to find with her person," he replied. "I think her all you describe. I love to look at her; and I will add this praise, that I do not think her personally vain. Considering how very handsome she is, she appears to be little occupied with it; her vanity lies another way (Austen 26)

Jane Austen is a feminist writer and her work is all about woman. Austen believe that the reason is a better guide than feeling, it is imperative that she "show that woman were no less capable or rational judgment than men.

The essential clam enlightenment feminism was the women, not having been denied powers of reason, must have the moral status appropriate to 'rational beings.' Formed in the image of rational god. (Kirkham 4)

Clever is a quick learning and understanding, Emma is clever because when Mr. Elton give a charade to Emma, she learns and understands the meaning of a charade. It can see by this quotation:

She cast her eye over it, pondered, caught the meaning, read it through again to be quite certain, and quite mistress of the lines, and then passing it to Harriet, sat happily smiling, and saying to herself, while Harriet was puzzling over the paper in all the confusion of hope and dullness, "Very well, Mr. Elton, very well indeed. I have read worse charades (Austen 48)

Emma is describing as powerful which belongs to control. In the story, Emma lost her mother and her sister marriage, so she must take care and control her household:

The real evils, indeed, of Emma's situation were the power of having rather too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself; these were the disadvantages which threatened alloy to her many enjoyments. The danger, however, was at present so unperceived; that they did not by any means rank as misfortunes with her (Austen 1)

Emma's family lives in Highbury, the large and populous village almost amounting to a town, to which Hartfield, in spite of its separate lawn, shrubberies and name did really belong, afforded her no equals. The Woodhouse families were first in

consequence there. All people looked up to them. Emma has many acquaintances in the place, because her father is universally civil. (Austen 2).

Emma Woodhouse is so great personage in Highbury. From the introduction has given her as much pleasure, humble, grateful little girl went off with highly gratified feelings, delighted with the affability with which Emma Woodhouse (Austen 17) As it is obvious from the excerpt above, Emma has a very comfortable character and she is always giving other people pleasure.

Moreover, Emma as the youngest child, she is always spoiled but she is the cleverest of her family, bes ides Emma also inherits her mother's talents and she looks after her mother. Emma is quick and assured but her sister Isabella, slow and diffident and she becomes a mistress of the house in twelve.

Emma is spoiled by being the cleverest of her family. At ten years old, she had the misfortune of being able to answer questions which puzzled her sisters at seventeen. She was always quick and assured, Isabella slow and diffident. And ever since she was twelve Emma has been mistress of the house and of you all. In her mother she lost the only person able to cope with her. She inherits her mother's talents and must have been under subjection to her. (Austen 25)

Emma is such a really beautiful woman she has a true hazel eye and so brilliant, she is a regular features. Her countenance is complexion, a bloom of full health and such a pretty height. She is being the complete picture of grown up health. Emma shows the firm of how beautiful and interesting she is as a woman. she is not

vain, she is really an excellent creature, she can be a better daughter, a kinder sister and a true friend because she is really has a qualities that she can be trusted, she will never lead any one really wrong and she will make no lasting blunder (Austen 26). Emma is an amazing woman not only by her beauty but also from her kindness and her politeness:

Emma's politeness was at hand directly, to say, with smiling interest. Emma said something very civil about the excellence of Miss Fairfax's handwriting. (Austen 103)

"You are extremely kind," replied Miss Bates, highly gratified; "you who are such a judge, and write so beautifully yourself. I am sure there is nobody's praise that could give us so much pleasure as Miss Woodhouse's. (Austen 103)

From the quotation above, it is stated that Emma Woodhouse is a protagonist characters, she has a good character and she is such really amazing woman, not only from her beauty but also from her characters. That is makes Emma become a great woman.

Emma is clever and she feels over confidence to be very sure in her own power to matchmaking between Miss Taylor and Mr. Weston. Because of it she becomes an over confidence and want to be match maker:

"And you have forgotten one matter of joy to me," said Emma, "and a very considerable one—that I made the match myself. I made the match, you know, four years ago; and to have it take place, and be proved in the right, when so many people said Mr. Weston would never marry again, may comfort me for anything." "I promise you to make none for myself, papa; but I must, indeed, for other people. (Austen 9)

Emma likes being match maker but she will never do it for herself, she knows what the advantage of marriage for people who she matches make. Beside she also thinks the she will success of her match and she feels really happy when it is successful.

She knows how much the marriage is to Miss Taylor's advantage; she knows how very acceptable it must be, at Miss Taylor's time of life, to be settled in a home of her own, and how important to her to be secure of a comfortable provision. (Austen 8).

"I promise you to make none for myself, papa; but I must, indeed, for other people. It is the greatest amusement in the world! And after such success, you know! (Austen 9)

Emma character is similar to cupid. Emma enjoys matchmaking, although she does not realize she takes amount of responsibility. Besides Emma believes that everyone deserve to have a spouse in life, which is how she started her hobby. Emma can also forget so involve in other people that she forgets to think of herself.

"Emma never thinks of herself, if she can do good to others," rejoined Mr. Woodhouse, understanding but in part. "But, my dear, pray do not make any more matches; they are silly things, and break up one's family circle grievously." (Austen 10)

Supportive is giving encouragement. Emma feels that she has to give an encouragement to Harriet to become an independent and confident woman. It can be seen by this quotation:

"She now resolved to keep Harriet no longer in the dark...Her second duty now, inferior only to her father's claims, was to promote Harriet's

comfort, and endeavor to prove her own affection in some better method than by match-making." (Austen 115)

From this quotation seems that Emma learns about realizing personal potential. Finally, She realizes that Harriet as a young woman has her own potential and should be confident to decide her own life. And Emma also realizes that she realizes that she has personal potential to encourage people t hrough right way.

Conscious is aware of something, at the end of novel Emma aware of how to behave and be accepted toward the society, she should changes her character to be respectful and do not interfere anymore. Emma aware that she has to respect her beloved friend Harriet decision and advises her that she has to have self- confidence to make her decision. It can be seen by this quotation: After Emma has clash with Mr. Knightley about her impropriate behavior towards Miss Bates, she considers and regrets why she acts like that toward the older woman (Miss Bates ) and Mr. Knightley a man who care about her, and finally she aware that it is impropriate behavior. The morning after her wretchedness of a scheme to Box Hill. Emma feels miserable, and she decides to go to Bates apartment to fix their situation. This situation explains that Emma want to fix her relationship base on equal, kindly connection. After has experience about failure matchmaking, finally Emma aware that she has no capability to be a match maker Harriet life. It can be seen by this quotation: It can be seen by this quotation:

<sup>&</sup>quot;It is very natural. it is natural, and it is honorable.-- Yes, honorable I think, to choose so well and so gratefully.—But that it will be a fortunate

preference is more that I can promise. I do not advise you to give way to it, Harriet. I do not by any means engage for its being returned. Consider what you are about. Perhaps its will be wisest in you to check your feelings while you can.at any rate do not let them carry you far, unless you are persuaded of his liking you be observant of him. Let his behavior be the guide of your sensations. I give you this caution now, because I shall never speak to you again on the subject. I am determined against all interference. Henceforward I know nothing of the matter Let no name ever pass our lips. We were very wrong before; we will be cautions now. He is your superior, no doubt and there do seem objections and obstacles of very serious nature; but yet, Harriet, more wonderful things have taken place, there have been matches of greater disparity. But take care of yourself. I would not have you too sanguine; though, however it may end, be assured your raising your thoughts to him, is a mark of good taste which shall always know how to value." (Austen 278)

The quotation above about Emma's experience is showing one of the phenomena in phenomenology theory that exist in the novel. Besides that, there is another phenomena that showed by Emma in quotation above. The phenomenon is the consciousness. Besides Emma character and characterization above tells us how really amazing and fortune Emma as a woman, we can see it from her appear, attitude, family and society. Then Emma hobby is really interesting, because she loved being a matchmaker. Emma always does matchmaking to people around her such as her governess, friends and others.

### 3.2 Emma's Internal and External conflict.

Conflict, which is actually quite important events (so, it will be functional events, major, or kernel), is an essential element in the development of the plot.

Conflict is something that dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces are balanced and imply action and retaliation (Wellek & Warren, 1989:285)

In this study conflict happens because Emma always makes a match and foretells a thing. Emma always arranges people around her based on her experience and the ways she looks other people, such us from their economic background. As the main character, Emma experiences internal and external conflicts. In the internal, Emma conflict is against herself and her love, and the external Emma against Mr. Knightley, Harriet, Jane Fairfax and Mr. Elton.

### 3.2.1. Internal Conflict

# 1. Emma against herself

Internal conflict is the internal struggle which grows out of the interplay of the opposing forces in a plot. Emma has internal conflict against herself. In the story, after Emma has conflict against Mr. Knightley. She feels very miserable and hesitates. She concerns about her behavior and thinks about it. The conflict comes from the matchmaking that Emma do for Harriet. Emma is confused because the matchmaking does not run well. She tries to match Harriet with a man that she chooses, Mr. Elton. But In fact, Mr. Elton has affection to Emma and he is ungentle man. Emma feels that this is her failure. Emma concerns towards Harriet. She hesitates about Harriet because her effort to match make Harriet always ruined.

Emma is so confuse when she know that Mr. Elton is falling in love with her.

Emma always thinks that she and Mr. Elton are very good friends and nothing more.

Emma walked on, amusing herself in the consideration of the of the blunders which often arise from a partial knowledge of circumstances of the mistakes which people

of high pretensions to judgment are for falling into and not very well pleased with her brother for imagine her blind and ignorant of Mr. Elton feeling (Austen 76)

Emma's project of forgetting Mr. Elton for a while make her rather sorry to find when they have all take their places, that he is close to her. The difficulty is great of driving his strange insensibility towards Harriet. From her mind, while he not only sits at her elbow, but is continually obtruding his happy countenance on her notice and solicitously addressing her upon every occasion. Instead of forgetting him, his behavior was such that she could not avoid the internal suggestion of "Can it really be as my brother imagine? Can it be possible for this man to be beginning to transfer his affections from Harriet to me? Absurd and insufferable! (Austen 80)

Emma sits down to think and be miserable. It is a wretch business indeed. Such an overthrow of everything she has wishing for. Such a development of everything most un welcome, such a blow for Harriet that is the worst of all. Every part of it brought pain and humiliation of some sort or other, but, compare with the evil to Harriet, all was light and she would gladly have submitted to feel yet more mistaken more in error more disgraced by miss-judgment, than she actually is could the effects of her blunders has confine to herself.

"If I had not persuaded Harriet into liking the man, I could have borne anything. He might have doubled his presumption to me—but poor Harriet!" (Austen 90)

The first error and the worst lay at her door. It was foolish, it was wrong, to take so active a part in bringing any two people together. It was adventuring too far, assuming too much, making light of what ought to be serious, a trick of what ought to be simple. She was quite concerned and ashamed, and resolved to do such things no more.

# 2. Emma against her love

Emma realizes she loves Mr. Knightley when Harriet confesses that she is actually in love with Mr. Knightley (and not, as Emma believed, with Frank Churchill), Emma has a revelation. Harriet cannot be in love with Mr. Knightley – because Emma herself is in love with Mr. Knightley.

Emma's eyes were instantly withdrawn; and she sat silently meditating, in a fixed attitude, for a few minutes. A few minutes were sufficient for making her acquainted with her own heart. A mind like hers, once opening to suspicion, made rapid progress. She touched—she admitted—she acknowledged the whole truth. Why was it so much worse that Harriet should be in love with Mr. Knightley, than with Frank Churchill? Why was the evil so dreadfully increased by Harriet's having some hope of a return? It darted through her, with the speed of an arrow, that Mr. Knightley must marry no one but herself! (Austen 271)

Emma has confess that she loves Mr. Knightley, but she is worried if Mr. Knightley not loving her but Mr. Knightley might love Harriet, Emma begins to rethink all of her plans. She has no hope, nothing to deserve the name of hope, that he could have that sort of affection for her which was now in question that Harriet might have deceived herself and be overrating his regard for her. Let him but continue the

same Mr. Knightley to her and her father, the same Mr. Knightley to all the world; let Donwell and Hartfield lose none of their precious intercourse of friendship and confidence, and her peace would be fully secured. Marriage, in fact, would not do for her. It would be incompatible with what she owed to her father, and with what she felt for him. Nothing should separate her from her father. She would not marry, even if she were asked by Mr. Knightley. (P. 275)

### 3.2.2. External Conflict

External conflict is the struggle from at the outside which grows out of the interplay of the opposing forces in a plot. There are external conflicts experienced by Emma:

# 1. Emma against Mr. Knightley

Emma says that Mr. Robert Martin proposal has been refused. She gives a reason that Harriet as her close friend is superior than Mr. Martin as just be a farmer. On the other side, Mr. Knightley believes that Mr. Martin is suitable for Harriet because he is hard working farm er, He warns Emma do not choose Mr. Elton to match for Harriet because he is arrogant. On the other hand, Emma disagrees with Mr. Knightley, she looks Mr. Elton is amiable and suitable with Harriet. He upsets and disagrees with her. Emma and Mr. Knightley conflict is when both of them have a different judgment of the man who is suite with Harriet. Mr. Knightley judgment that Mr. Martin is the suite one for Harriet:

"Robert Martin has no great loss—if he can but think so; and I hope it will not be long before he does. Your views for Harriet are best known to yourself; but as you make no secret of your love of match-making, it is fair to suppose that views, and plans, and projects you have;—and as a friend I shall just hint to you that if Elton is the man, I think it will be all labour in vain." (Austen 44)

Because of the judgment of Mr. Knightley Emma made no answer and try to look cheerfully, but she is really uncomfortable and wanting Mr. Knightley very much to be gone. She did not repent what she has done. Emma still thought that she is a better judge of such a point of female right and refinement than he could be, but Emma has a sort habitual respect for his judgment in general which make her dislike having it and so loudly against herself and have him sitting just opposite to her in angry state is very disagreeable (Austen 44)

Emma remains in a state of Mr. Knightley in vexation, but there is more indistinctness in the causes of her than in his. She did not always feel so absolutely with herself, so entirely conceive that her opinions are right and her adversary wrong as Mr. Knightley (Austen 45). Mr. Knightley might quarrel with her, but Emma could not quarrel with herself. He is so much displease, that it is longer than usual before he come to Hartfield again; and when they did meet, his grave looks show that she is not forgiven. She is sorry, but could not repent (Austen 46)

Because of circumstance of the late disagreement between Emma and Mr. Knightley, Emma always hopes that they might now become friends again. She thinks it is time make up. She certainly has not in the wrong and he will never own

that he has. Concession must be out of the question, but it is time to appear to forget that they have ever quarrel and she hopes it might rather assist the restoration of friendship and she hoped it might rather assist the restoration of friendship, that when he come into the room Emma has one of the children with her, the youngest, a nice little girl about eight months old. It did assist; for though he begins with grave looks and short questions, he is soon lead on to talk of them all in the usual way, and to take the child out of her arms with all the un-ceremoniousness of perfect amity. Emma felt they were friends again, and the conviction giving her at first great satisfaction. (Austen 66)

# 2. Emma against Harriet

How Harriet could ever have had the presumption to raise her thoughts to Mr. Knightley!—How she could dare to fancy herself the chosen of such a man till actually assured of it!—But Harriet was less humble, had fewer scruples than formerly.—Her inferiority, whether of mind or situation, seemed little felt.—She had seemed more sensible of Mr. Elton's being to stoop in marrying her, than she now seemed of Mr. Knightley's.—Alas! was not that her own doing too? Who had been at pains to give Harriet notions of self-consequence but herself?—Who but herself had taught her, that she was to elevate herself if possible, and that her claims were great to a high worldly establishment?—If Harriet, from being humble, were grown vain, it was her doing too. (Austen 274-275)

Then, the conflict also happens because Emma has been proposed by Mr. Knightley but it makes her agitate because she knows that her best friend Harriet has feeling to Mr. Knightley, she does not want to hurt Harriet. Emma cannot make a mistake to her friend again. When Mr. Knightley expresses his affection to Emma, she concerns toward Harriet's expectation. It is reflect her care about her friend.

Emma's mind is most busy and with all the wonderful velocity of thought and see Harriet hopes has been entirely groundless a mistake, a delusion as complete a delusion as any of her own. It was all the service she could now render her poor friend, for as to any of that heroism of sentiment which might have prompted her to entreat him to transfer his affection from herself to Harriet. (Austen 285)

She felt for Harriet, with pain and with contrition; but no flight of generosity run mad, opposing all that could be probable or reasonable, entered her brain. She had led her friend astray, and it would be a reproach to her for ever; but her judgment was as strong as her feelings, and as strong as it had ever been before, in reprobating any such alliance for him, as most unequal and degrading (Austen 285)

# 3. Emma against Jane Fairfax

Jane Fairfax is humble ladys and a niece of Miss Bates (The Bates). She is pretty and has a similar capability with Emma. Emma feels that she is more inferior class than The Bates, she refuses Jane becomes her friend. Emma insists that her friend only Harriet and nobody can exchange her, particularly a Jane Fairfax (Austen 100)

Emma is sorry to have to pay civilities to a person she did not like through three a long months to be always doing more than she wished, and less than she ought! Why she did not like Jane Fairfax might be a difficult question to answer; Mr. Knightley had once told her it was because she saw in her the really accomplished young woman, which she wanted to be thought herself and though the accusation had

been eagerly refuted at the time, there were moments of self-examination in which her conscience could not quite acquit her (Austen 108)

"she could never get acquainted with her: she did not know how it was, but there was such coldness and reserve—such apparent indifference whether she pleased or not—and then, her aunt was such an eternal talker!—and she was made such a fuss with by everybody!—and it had been always imagined that they were to be so intimate—because their ages were the same, everybody had supposed they must be so fond of each other." These were her reasons—she had no better (Austen 109)

Emma is always quite hurt when she heard anything about Jane Fairfax. She does not like her, when Emma's father says that Miss Jane Fairfax is a very pretty sort of young lady Emma hate it, the Emma Father also says that Jane Fairfax must has found the evening in party agreeable because she has Emma and Emma has her (Austen 112)

# 4. Emma against Mr. Elton

Mr. Elton says that he loves Emma not Harriet. To restrain him as much as might be Emma is in her own manners, she is immediately preparing to speak with exquisite and calmness to him. But Mr. Elton is flattering himself that his ardent attachment, unequalled love and unexampled passion could not fail of having some effect and in short very much resolve on being seriously accepted as soon as possible. it really excessive, without much apparent diffidence Mr. Elton the lover of Harriet is professing himself her love (Austen 87-88). Emma is really confuse to him, why he can falling in love with Emma:

"I am very much astonished, Mr. Elton. This to me! you forget yourself—you take me for my friend—any message to Miss Smith I shall be happy to deliver; but no more of this to me, if you please." (Austen 88)

Emma says to Mr. Elton, this is the most extraordinary conduct and she can account for it only in one way; you are not yourself, or you could not speak either to me, or of Harriet, in such a manner. Command yourself enough to say no more, and I will endeavor to forget it. It is impossible for me to doubt any longer. You have made yourself too clear. Mr. Elton, my astonishment is much beyond anything I can express. After such behavior, as I have witnessed during the last month, to Miss Smith such attentions as I have been in the daily habit of observing to be addressing me in this manner this is an unsteadiness of character, indeed, which I had not supposed possible! Believe me, sir, I am far, very far, from gratified in being the object of such professions (Austen 88)

"Good Heaven!" cried Mr. Elton, "what can be the meaning of this?— Miss Smith!—I never thought of Miss Smith in the whole course of my existence—never paid her any attentions, but as your friend: never cared whether she were dead or alive, but as your friend. If she has fancied otherwise, her own wishes have misled her, and I am very sorry—extremely sorry—But, Miss Smith, indeed!—Oh! Miss Woodhouse! who can think of Miss Smith, when Miss Woodhouse is near! No, upon my honour, there is no unsteadiness of character. I have thought only of you. I protest against having paid the smallest attention to anyone else. Everything that I have said or done, for many weeks past, has been with the sole view of marking my adoration of yourself. You cannot really, seriously, doubt it. No!—(in an accent meant to be insinuating)—I am sure you have seen and understood me." (Austen 88)

It will be impossible to say what Emma feels on hearing what does Mr. Elton says to her, which of all her unpleasant sensations is uppermost. She is to completely

overpower to be immediately able to replay and the moment of silence being ample encougrement for Mr. Elton sanguine state of mind, he tried to take her hand again as he joyously exclaimed:

"Charming Miss Woodhouse! Allow me to interpret this interesting silence. It confesses that you have long understood me." (Austen 89)

But Emma is so disappointed of him because she has been in most complete error with respect to his views till this moment. Emma is very sorry to him because he should have been giving way to any feelings. Nothing could be farther from my wishes, your attachment to my friend Harriet your pursuit of her, gave me great pleasure and i have been very earnestly wishing you success, but has i supposed that she were not your attraction to Hartfield, I should certainly has thinks you judge ill in making your visits so frequent. Am I to believe that you have never sought to recommend yourself particularly to Miss Smith, that you have never thought seriously of her. (Austen 89)