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**Literary Analysis of the Novel Persuasion by Jane Austen from  
a Socio-Cultural Approach**

**Thesis Submitted to Obtain the Bachelor in English**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this research was to analyze the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen from a socio-cultural approach in which the Regency era and the 21<sup>st</sup> century were compared in order to see how much society changed through the years. Three specific objectives were established to determinate different aspects to analyze such as the culture influence, gender inequality, and social requirements. Those aspects were investigated by taking quotes from the book, and analyzing them with theories present on the story.

The instruments used were charts, created according to a specific objective in which some aspects were selected to analyze controversial topics such as matrimony, education, proprietorship, and so on. In those charts, the aspects were compared between the Regency era and the 21<sup>st</sup> century to identify relevant aspects that changed throughout the years, and which aspects society is still trying to accomplish. As a conclusion, society had changed a lot, but is still having a big influence in people's lives.

### Resumen

El propósito de esta investigación es el de analizar el libro *Persuasión* de Jane Austen desde una perspectiva socio cultural, en el cual la era de la regencia y el siglo XXI son comparados para poder ver si la sociedad sigue teniendo influencia en las personas y sus diferentes sociedades. Se establecieron tres objetivos específicos para determinar diferentes aspectos como la influencia de su cultura, desigualdad entre géneros y los requerimientos sociales. Estos aspectos fueron investigados a través de frases del libro y analizadas con teorías presentes en la historia.

Los instrumentos utilizados fueron tablas creadas de acuerdo a los objetivos específicos, en ellos algunos aspectos fueron seleccionados para analizar temas controversiales así como el matrimonio, la educación, el derecho de propiedad y más. En estas tablas, los aspectos fueron comparados entre la época de la regencia y el siglo XXI, para identificar que tanto han cambiado a través de los años y que aspectos la sociedad sigue intentando lograr. Para concluir, la sociedad sigue teniendo una gran influencia en la vida de las personas.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY FRAMEWORK

This investigation is going to be focus on the Regency Era, which name was given as it was under the regency of King George I until George IV. It was developed in the United Kingdom from 1714 to 1830. At that time, the social class division was something common and it determined the groups and individual interaction among people and where all belong to (Laureau & Conley, 2018).

During the Regency time, life was different from what people are used to on these days. Their culture was very restrictive; they had rules that people must follow. If someone decided not to obey, that person would be discredited without a good social status and their family completely in shame. In addition, marriage is an important topic that has changed a lot over the years. The younger the better; if women were married at the age of 12, it was completely fine and acceptable by society. On the contrary, if a woman was single at the age of 20, society considered her miserable and with no chance of having a successful life.

The intention of this research is to be knowledgeable about how much this situation affected people, not just economically, but also as; their aspirations in life, friends, and relationships. Topics such as feminism, social differentiation, culture, and rights inequality are developed in the book *Persuasion*, and are going to be analyzed further in this work. Therefore, it will be compared the situations that happened in the book with the ones this century is facing, nowadays.

### 1.1 Problem Statement

In the Regency era, divorce was not approved by society. If a man left his wife for another woman, he was not judged. For their culture, the only reason a divorce could happen was that a woman could not satisfy her husband. Leaving her in disgrace, without a good reputation or an opportunity to marry again. Matrimony was not a matter of love, as it is supposed to be. At that moment, it was used to get some benefits through it, such as territory, money, and social status. Romance, in this period, was not something that everyone could have.

The reason behind it is that all rights were given to men. For example, if a married couple just had daughters, when the father died, the wife and daughters would need to find another place to live because their land, house, and money will be transferred to the next male in the bloodline. These situations do not happen any longer in the 21st century or, at least, not frequently. Women have been fighting to be treated as equal to men with no success. Years had passed, and years are going to pass until this problem finally gets fixed.

Jane Austen was one of the most famous English writers that represented a vivid experience of the Regency era. She knew exactly what was suppressed by society for being a woman. At the beginning of her career, she could not publish her books under her name, since, at that time, a woman could not work; the only possible work was to be a governess and to take care of children of a rich family. Even though, being a writer was a decent way to earn a living, it was not very well-paid and for society, it was not a respectable work.

On the 19th century, a woman was supposed to be at home taking care of her children. Their ways to be educated were limited, if the family did not have enough money to afford a governess, their mother would need to dedicate her life to educate them.

A good prospect to get married to was a woman who developed skills, as mentioned in the book, "A woman must have a thorough knowledge of music, singing, drawing, dancing, and modern languages to deserve the word (talented) and, besides all this, there must be

something in the air and on his walk, in the tone of his voice, in his way of relating to people and their speech, not, not fully deserve the word.” (Austen, J., 1813, p. 27).

Evidently, with the restrictions that woman had in order to be independent and have a job, Jane Austen needed to publish her works anonymous in order to keep it as a secret from the aristocracy for a very long time, and to do what she believed in, what she did well, and to support her family’s finances without being humiliated by society. These situations are reflected in her books. In the case of *Persuasion*, Anne Elliot was convinced by the people around her that Frederick Wentworth was not a good candidate and she was conscious about his prejudices. Then why when he returned to town in the position of Captain, she changed her mind about marrying him. It is important to take into consideration that people surrounding her were still not agreed with their marriage, even the second time because they continued seeing Frederick as a low-class man, but this time, Anne did not care about those comments and accepted to be his wife.

Even though, Captain Frederick was the man she always loved, what made her to finally accept his proposal? Was it because now he was a very respectful Captain in the city or because her family was facing some difficult economic circumstances? There were some aspects which could influence Anne Elliot’s decision, one was that her family would never allow her to be married to someone from a lower social class because of the prestige their last name had, and also because in that time, society had a big influence on decisions. Anne knew that if she got married to Mr. Frederick when he was a poor man, her entire family would be disrespected, and her sister would lose the opportunity to be married to a good man.

The purpose of this work is to investigate the Regency Era (1714 to c.1830-37) in which the author, Jane Austen, lived; especially, 1818 when the book *Persuasion* was released. The intention is to know the problems people confronted in those days. How has society changed

through the years by comparing the Regency Era and the 21st century through the Socio-Cultural Approach in the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen?

In addition, women were treated with less importance when talking about human rights. Their jobs were divided by sex, they were not allowed to work as lawyers or for the government because those professions were just for men. Most of the females did not have a job; so, in that time, they worked just due to necessity and proper jobs were a series of tasks such as ironers, seamstresses, cooks sued by middle and heights classes, as well as in the set of activities related to the housing and raising of children. They could not have the opportunity to vote because just males made these kinds of decisions. Moreover, they were not allowed to have any acquisition under their name as lands, houses, carousels, and so on.

Analyzing these aspects, are women still being treated the same when talking about their position in society? Have their roles changed compared to the ones in the twenty-first century? Do women have equal rights as to a man in this century? Were women influenced by society to make decisions that repressed their life? These questions and more will be developed in this research. The idea is not to judge the differences between societies, but to analyze how much it has changed through the years, and to see if society needs to improve aspects in order to equalize rights among genders.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Investigation**

The investigation is going to be based on accomplishing the objectives below.

### **1.2.1 General Objective**

To analyze the novel *Persuasion* by Jane Austen using a Socio-Cultural Approach

### **1.2.2 Specific Objectives**

- To identify the impact of the social class differentiation on the Regency Era by studying culture influence

- To demonstrate women rights inequality by comparing their role in the Regency era and their role in the 21st century
- To explain the impact on decision making due to gender social requirements

### **1.3 Justification of the Study**

This investigation started with the purpose of finding out what was the social circumstances that interfered in marriage. However, while reading the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen, some thoughts about social repression against women appeared. “Does society still have influence?” “Are women still bound to be married to a man for money or as a family duty?” “Do women have the last word when talking about their lives and choices?” and “How many obstacles have women successfully faced through the years and how many they still face?”

This book was written a long time ago; in other words, more than two hundred years ago, and even in the 21st-century people can feel related to topics such as woman repression and social discrimination because even though sometimes it is difficult to admit it, these problems are still happening now. It is an everyday topic. Women still fight to have the same rights that are giving to men. According to most of the people’s opinions, these topics are in the past. Nowadays, a woman has the same rights than men. Females are able to have the same job a male can have; they can vote and now they are not bound to be married in order to have lands.

However, one may wonder, is the fight for equality over? No, the problem is not over. There-have been years of inequality; women have demonstrated multiple times that they are in the same level than men and that they deserve to be treated as equals, having the same respect and rights.

The question is how it can be solved. It can be related to the culture; in some countries, women are considered the weak gender because they were educated like that. In other

cultures, a woman is just a machine that makes babies, and her thoughts or feelings are not taken into consideration. The solution to this problem is to start inducing people's mentality to give women an equal treatment and to put aside male chauvinism.

#### **1.4 Antecedents**

Jane Austen was one of the most influential writers in English history. According to this, we can find many types of research around the world about her life and her novels. "Her novels, reasonably successful in her day, were innovative, even revolutionary in ways her contemporaries did not fully recognize. Some of the techniques she introduced — or used more effectively than anyone before — have been incorporated into how we think about fiction that they seem to have always been there" (Flynn, July 15, 2017, p. 13). Her novels were published more than two centuries ago and her books continue to be one of the most famous when talking about real-life situations such as forbidden love, social class, economy, relationships, and affectionate family circle.

It is with Jane Austen that the novel takes on its distinctively modern character in the realistic treatment of unremarkable people in unremarkable situations of everyday life. In her six major novels—Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice, Mansfield Park, Emma, Northanger Abbey, and Persuasion—Austen created the comedy of manners of middle-class life in the England of her time, revealing the possibilities of "domestic" literature. Her repeated fable of a young woman's voyage to self-discovery on the passage through love to marriage focuses upon easily recognizable aspects of life. (Southam, Jul 14, 2018).

As mentioned before, Jane Austen was a very famous British novelist who is known all around the world as someone that never let herself to be trampled, and that fought against society.

As Caine, (2001-1992, p. 18-53) said, in the 19th Century, women were leading campaigns to achieve rights. Women were oppressed in education, social status, and economic situations. Jane Austen had to struggle with this situation.(...). In the 19th Century, women organized movements against oppression, but it was not called Feminism, yet. These women had different believes as they thought that men and women have legal and political rights (Castro, 2010, p. 11).

As it is called in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Feminism is a topic which is mentioned every day now, but it has been happening for more than two hundred years.

Feminism is a social movement to gain rights. One of the most important things is not to remember girls need to protect girls and the men who are in need of help as well. Feminism is still relevant and important because when a girl is raped, she is asked if she tried to close her legs, and when a man is, he is told that he was not. Feminism comes with looking out for the man-hating lesbians and the men and the women who do not believe in the movement. The goal is to get rights for everyone regardless. (Fore, 2016).

Women have been fighting to be threatening as equal. They have accomplished many objectives such as to have the opportunity to work and to be paid the same of a man, have a land, a bank account, and to be taking as in consideration to take political decisions.

### **1.5 Scope**

The analysis of this work is going to be focused on the Regency Era, which took place between 1714 and 1830. This period was the one who saw Jane Austen, the author of the book *Persuasion*, born and died. By searching about it, the main purpose is to know how women lived at that time, their traditions and culture, the influence of society in an economic environment and social class differentiation. Aspects such as Europe's political situation,

xenophobia, and racism are some examples that happened in the same period, but they are not going to be mentioned.

Jane Austen wrote all her novels based on the socio-culture environment of the period she lived by talking freely about the repression and the idolization given to women. She used to write as a way of criticizing how a woman was treated in a world governed by men and made emphasis on the social class differentiation by taking into consideration the economic status, and how important it was to be educated for the purpose of getting married to someone that had money and a good social position. Even though, if her desire was not to be married, women would do it because it represented a duty with her family and a social obligation.

Jane Austen novels are known because of her prestige, but when talking about investigations or researches are not available for everyone. As the case of some books or web pages that are not available in this country, they have a fee on it or is necessary to have a subscription to access to it. In Costa Rica, it is possible to find the novels that Jane Austen wrote and essays about them, but the difficult part is to find information about the Regency Era, which is not famous as the Victorian period, for example.

The objective is not to judge or try to convince people that Europe was a place in which women were treated as less than a human being, submitted to stay at home without a life raising children, or that girls who just thought of being married to the richest man. And also, to create awareness on society that thinks that women are now treated as an equal, but even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century it is not the case; they are still fighting to have a voice to make their own decisions in some places around the world.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the literary elements found when analyzing the background of the book and the hidden meanings are going to be exposed. The theories presented are the most relevant topics developed such Cultural Studies focused on morals and values of the period.

The romantic literary criticism, as the name states it, is based on romance and forbidden love. This theory analyzes the types of love that can be found in different literary works, not precisely on romantic genres. On the book, the main characters, Anne Elliot and Frederick Wentworth, were in love and because of some prejudices, they could not be together for many years. Once again, love gave a second opportunity to find each other.

The Marxist literary criticism is the one that examines the social class differentiation, the distinction of the classes according to money acquisition. Based on the main events that happened on the book, it is notable that the differentiation between classes was an important topic that affected people's lives.

The most relevant and mentioned theory in the book is the Feminist literary movement, which explored the women's rights, restrictions, requirements, physical violence, and psychological, and their way of living compared to men. Throughout the book, it is notable the discrimination that women suffered due to the lack of equality. This theory concentrates on the rights women had accomplished and the ones that were snatched by social beliefs. These theories helped the reader to understand better the background that the story contains, and to see the book not just as a novel, but also as a representation of an era and its culture. The feminist literary movement goes hand-in-hand with the Gynocriticism theory, that focused on the struggle that females suffered for years when fighting for equality and how writers exposed this topic through their literature.

Moreover, the Biographical theory examines the environment of the author of the book and her society, which influenced the way of writing in their novels as a real background of a fictional story.

The approach developed will be the Sociocultural, which is focused on people's beliefs and traditions of the period; in other words, it deals with the way in which humans react, the way they do it, and how their culture influences this behavior. On the book, this approach is the main point regarding how the plot of the book was developed, since every situation that happened is related to culture and the way the characters were raised. The analysis of the sociocultural approach will be based not just on the Regency era, but also in the 21st century to understand better the differences between the two eras and their influence in culture.

The symbols and motifs were found based on important details that occurred along the book that can make the reader understanding better the characters and the background of the period with their hidden connotations.

## **12.1 Literary Theories and Approaches**

### **2.1.1 Theories**

In the book *Persuasion*, Jane Austen, the author, used in her stories elements that can help the reader to identify different theories in order to comprehend better the text. Therefore, an analysis of the theories found-on it, are going to be developed below.

According to the definition provided by Vince Brewton, literary theory refers to any principle derived from the internal analysis of literary texts or from the external knowledge to the text that can be applied in multiple interpretive situations.

#### **22.1.1.1 Cultural Studies Criticism**

The cultural study is an academic discipline which combines political economy, communication, sociology, social theory, literary theory, media theory, film studies, cultural anthropology, philosophy, art history/criticism etc., to study cultural phenomena in various

societies. It was developed in the 18th and 19th centuries by writers such as Jonathan Swift, John Ruskin and Matthew Arnold. The term was used by Richard Hoggart in 1964, when he founded the Birmingham Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies or CCCS. The objective of Cultural Studies includes understanding culture in all its complex forms and analyzing the social and political context in which culture manifests itself. Culture is related to ethnic and regional groups, as well as organizations, professions, family, society, sub-cultural groups, national political systems, and legislation.

People can be so accustomed to their way of living that they do not even imagine that some things can change according to the country's culture. This situation happened on the Regency Era, as people were so attached to their cultures and traditions that when one person wanted to do something that was not previously established and accepted, they would have done the impossible to make this person followed what it was established, and to avoid others to follow the same initiative.

In the Regency era, culture had a lot of power over a high amount of people. They respected it, even when that suppressed their rights to make their own decisions. Some people were used to live in constant unconformity because they knew some aspects needed a change, but their mind was closed, so they did not have the opportunity to try new traditions or adapt to the ones they had. All because of the fear of being discriminated by society for having a different thought.

### **2.1.1.2 Romantic Literary Criticism**

Romanticism is a literary, artistic, and philosophical movement originating in the 18th century. It is characterized chiefly by a reaction against neoclassicism and an emphasis on imagination and emotions. It was marked especially in English literature by the sensibility and the use of autobiographical material, an exaltation of the primitive and the common man, an appreciation of external nature, an interest in the remote, a predilection for melancholy,

and the use of older verse forms in poetry. Several examples of Romanticism can be found in the book *Persuasion*, as its main content is love. One of the most remembered is found on chapter 23, in a letter written by Captain Frederick Wentworth addressed to Anne Elliot,

I can listen no longer in silence. I must speak to you by such means as are within my reach. You pierce my soul. I am half agony, half hope. Tell me not that I am too late, that such precious feelings are gone forever. I offer myself to you again with a heart, even more, your own than when you almost broke it, eight years and a half ago. Dare not say that man forgets sooner than woman, that his love has an earlier death. I have loved none but you. Unjust I may have been, weak and resentful I have been, but never inconstant. (...) I had not waited even these ten days, could I have read your feelings, as I think you must have penetrated mine.(23, 209)

The relationship between the two main characters of the book *Persuasion*, Anne and Frederick, their feelings, and emotions are the reason why the plot was developed.

Romanticism is the main point of the story; therefore, the reader can find a lot of elements related to romance, such as happiness, love, sadness, and melancholy related to a person.

### **2.2.1.3 Marxist Literary Criticism**

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels introduced the Marxist literary criticism in the mid-nineteenth century, but it was officially recognized as a literary criticism until 1920. It focuses on the economic and political elements with an emphasis on the ideological content of literature. They based this criticism on socialist and dialectic theories, revolutionizing the social class differentiation, politics, and economics in literature by looking at the social class environment. According to Marxism, literature reflects those social institutions out of which it emerges and is itself a social institution with a particular ideological function. Literature reflects class struggle and materialism; in other words, it thinks how often the quest for

wealth traditionally defines characters. Therefore, Marxists generally view literature "not as works created in accordance with timeless artistic criteria, but as 'products' of the economic and ideological determinants specific to that era (Abrams, M.H., 1999).

In the book, the main point of the story is the social class differentiation. The story is about two main characters, a girl who comes from a wealthy family; consequently, she has a high social class status and her family is known as one of the most prestigious families of the country. On the other hand, there is a boy from a humble family; therefore, he belonged to a low social class position and his family is not very relevant in the city. They were in a relationship, almost one-step ahead of getting married. Suddenly they broke up, due to the social pressure that did not accept their matrimony, as they did not share the same social class position. Finally, they separated for a long time; although, they were two unhappy people who loved each other.

#### **2.2.1.4 Feminist Literary Movement**

The feminist literary movement started by examining the language used on books that were mainly writing by males, in the nineteenth century. Feminist criticism attempts to correct this imbalance by analyzing and fighting such aspects, even if they were unconscious. At the beginning, the name "Feminist" did not exist, but later a French philosopher, Charles Fourier, called the movement "féminisme" that came for the word "féminine" in French. Finally, on the 1890s, the term Feminist was officially the name of the movement migrating from French to English.

The Feminist Literary Criticism was focused on methods such as deconstructing the way that women are described, especially if the author is male. This applies to both fictional characters in novels, stories, and plays, and women characters in nonfiction including biography and history. Describing relationships between literary text and ideas about power, sexuality, and gender. Critique of

patriarchal or woman-marginalizing language, such as a "universal" use of the masculine pronouns "he" and "him." Reclaiming the 'female voice' as a valuable contribution to literature, even if formerly marginalized or ignored. (Napikoski, 2018).

Feminist approaches emerged along with the women's rights movement in the late 1960s and were initially a reaction against male-dominated literary studies, which ignored literature produced by women and had perpetuated clichés and stereotypes about women. The main merit of feminist approaches was that they discovered a number of female authors who had been considered 'minor' and allocated them a more central place in literary history. At the same time, feminist approaches highlight the differences between 'male' and 'female' writing in terms of style, topics, and structures. It started with the intention of encouraging women to fight for their rights because in that time male dominated almost everything in society, not just literature. More recently, feminist approaches have opened up to more gender studies.

In the book *Persuasion*, the main character is a woman, and most of the characters that surrounds her are women, so the reader can see how the women role was in that period and which rights woman had, and the requirements they needed to accomplish them to be respected in society.

#### **2.2.1.5 Gynocriticism**

Elaine Showalter created Gynocriticism on the seventies. It was designed as a second phase in feminist criticism by focusing on the study of women's perspective in literature and as writers. According to Napikoski (2018), Gynocriticism is a critical practice exploring and recording female creativity. It attempts to understand women's writing as a fundamental part of female reality. Some critics now use "gynocriticism" to refer to the practice and "gynocritics" to refer to the practitioners.

Through the years, the sexual difference has always existed, even in the twenty-first century. In the Regency Era, people had established a set of rules displayed by their society and that everyone needed to accomplish; it did not matter the gender of the person. Most of these rules underestimated woman; nonetheless, for women in those times, it was completely normal to have fewer rights or fewer opportunities in life. They did not feel undervalued and they followed these rules, accordingly, granting males the power upon their lives.

#### **2.2.1.6 Biographical**

This theory “begins with the simple, but central insight that literature is written by actual people and that understanding an author’s life can help readers more thoroughly comprehend the work. Hence, it often affords a practical method by which readers can better understand a text.” (Collins, 1995) Texts that contain information about an author’s biography can sometimes help the readers understand the book better because otherwise, we would not be able to decipher certain allusions or references. The Socio-Biographical approach does not only focus on the literature of a book, but it also examines the life of the author and his/her their background. That means that it considers the author’s life, education, and socio-cultural environment of their literature. In the book *Persuasion*, the readers can notice a big influence of the life of Jane Austen. She grew up on a middle-class family and in all her novels the main character is from middle-class position to a higher position because she did not know how is being for a low-class position.

Another example is getting married to the correct man, romance, and forbidden love. It is known that Jane Austen had some marriage proposals, but she declined them. People said that it was because she was in love with other man, but their relationship was not accepted by their families. Some letters that her sister Cassandra made public after the death of Jane Austen made this romance public. The experiences that Jane Austen went through are similar to the ones in her novels.

### **2.2.1.7 Absurdism**

Absurdism is a philosophical perspective, which holds that the efforts of humanity to finding meaning or a rational explanation in the universe ultimately fail (and, hence, are absurd) because no such meaning exists, at least to human beings. The word absurd in this context does not mean "logically impossible," but rather "humanly impossible." It implies a tragic tone and feelings of frustration that arise out of the contradiction between the human quest for the meaning of life and its inaccessibility.

Albert Camus was a French philosopher, author, journalist, and one of the exponents of the absurdism. He considered absurdity as a “confrontation, an opposition, a conflict, or a divorce between two ideals” (Camus, 1942). He defined the human condition as absurd, as the confrontation between man's desire for significance/meaning/clarity and the silent, cold universe. He continued to say that there are specific human experiences that evoke notions of absurdity. Such a realization or encounter with the absurd leaves the individual with a choice: suicide, a leap of faith, or acceptance; as these being the only defensible option.

### **2.1.2 Approaches**

An approach in literature is the expression of different points of view in which writing can be interpreted according to the author’s intentions. Critical approaches to literature reveal how or why a particular work is constructed and what its social and cultural implications are in order to have critical thinking and appreciate the perspectives for a literary work to analyze and understand better their meaning of the text.

#### **2.1.2.1 Sociocultural Approach**

The sociocultural approach examines literature in the cultural, economic, and political context in which it “explores the relationships between the artist and society. Sometimes it examines the artist’s society to better understand the author’s literary works; other times, it may examine the representation of such societal elements within the literature itself”

(EssaySwap Contributor, 2008). The sociocultural approach explains what makes and defines a person as an individual and emphasizes the influence of the society that people lived in the learning process.

According to it, cultural factors such as language, art, social norms, and social structures can play a significant role in the development of our cognitive abilities. Race and ethnicity, religion, gender, social class, family traditions, and age, are some of the subgroups that may influence someone's behavior. The way people act depends on how they grow up, and their culture and traditions defined their personality. A pioneer of the sociocultural approach was the Soviet psychologist Lev Semyonovich Vygotsky (1896-1934). He proposed that “Interactions made by children can influence both the way in which they perceive the world and their cognitive processes. The way in which children learn and develop varies from culture to culture and is sometimes specific to each individual society.” Vygotsky cites three methods used to teach children skills, which are imitative learning, instructed learning, and collaborative learning. He stated that children learn from their environment and this affects their behavior and cognitive skills.

The socio-cultural influence in the book *Persuasion* is the point what started the story. Their society was so accustomed to their culture and traditions that they did not accept any change, even if necessary. Their fear of unknown factors was bigger than the necessity to try new thing to grow up as a society. In this case, what influenced their opposition with the matrimony of Anne Elliot and Frederick Wentworth was their social class because of their money acquisition and family traditions, which were different.

As mentioned in chapter 16 of the book "My idea of good company, Mr Elliot, is the company of clever, well-informed people, who have a great deal of conversation; that is what I call good company. "You are mistaken," said he gently, "that is not good company; that is the best. Good company requires only birth, education, and manners, and with regard to

education is not very nice. Birth and good manners are essential." They referred with "birth" to be born in a good family, with properties, money, respect, and a high social class position. To be in society, the person must be educated and with good traditions.

The Elliot's family did not have relationships with people from a low-class position and never had thoughts to be married with one of them. Marriage with someone from a lower class would stain their family's name. At that time, marriage was something to gain prestige, money, and lands. But if a person married someone belonging to a low-class position, it would only bring more expenses, poverty, and not benefit at all the family.

## **2.2 Themes, Symbols, And Motifs**

### **2.2.1 Themes**

A theme is defined as the main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work, which may be stated directly or indirectly. Major and minor themes are two types of themes that appear in literary works. A major theme is an idea that a writer repeats in his literary work, making it the most significant idea in the work. A minor theme, on the other hand, refers to an idea that appears in a work briefly, giving way to another minor theme. (Theme, 2014)

One key characteristic of literary themes is their universality, which is to say that themes are ideas that do not only apply to the specific characters and events of a book or play, but also express broader truths about the human experience that readers can apply to their own lives. All books have themes, and also multiple themes can be found in just one chapter. The number of themes depends on the author's purpose. In the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen, the following themes can be found.

#### **2.2.1.1 Social Class Differentiation**

Social class differentiation is defined by how much money income people have, which determine their value as a person. Different social class positions have always existed; even in the 21st century, it is still happening and is something that people is creating awareness of

and try to fight against. The movement is not trying to give everyone the same social class status, but the same treatment indifferent from their social class position.

Social classes are ranked in three different positions. The first one is the higher-class position, which is the one that has more money acquisition, prestige, property, and power. In addition, this class is known to be the ones with a better education. For the rest of the population, higher class families are the best as friends or future prospects, for wife or husband, because of their social status and way of living, as having a very good life was guaranteed.

The second one is the middle-class position; it is not considered either as rich or poor. They have enough money to survive and to spend on unnecessary things, but not enough to not worry about it. Even though, the middle-class position does not have the same opportunities in society, it was normal to see people from these two classes interacting on social events. Finally, the last one is the low-class position; it is the one with a less money income than the others and because of this, fewer opportunities for education. In the Georgian times, these two topics, education and money were very important in society, so the low-class position was rejected by people.

The differences between the Regency era and the 21st century is that now is not that important the social class position the person has. People are still divided by their social class position, but as on time passes, now people are able to socialize and create relationships between social classes without restrictions or to be judged by society.

#### **2.2.1.2 Marriage**

The definition of marriage or, more accurately, the understanding of what the institution of marriage properly consists of continues to be highly controversial. This is not an issue to be resolved through dictionaries. Ultimately, the controversy involves cultural traditions, religious beliefs, legal rulings, and ideas about fairness and basic human rights; in other

words, it is the legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship (historically and in some jurisdictions specifically the union between a man and a woman).

Marriage was one of the most important topics discussed during the Regency Era. At that time, being married at an early age was something to be proud of and an honor for the families. For girls, marriage was necessary, since by having a man by their side gave them protection and security because they were the ones with the right of having lands, jobs, and money income. Moreover, marriage was not something that the people did just for love, as before getting married, women analyzed their prospects and his or her family because to marry someone from a good family was a requisite to be accepted by society and that would determine your future and reputation.

In the book, Anne Elliot was persuaded to not marry Frederick Wentworth, but that persuasion was not a suggestion, her friends and family practically ordered her to decline his proposal even though she loved him. This the main example that in the period matrimony was not done for love.

### **2.2.1.3 Gender**

Gender is the biological factor which determines when a person is a man or woman. Either of the two sexes (male and female) is especially considered as a reference to social and cultural differences rather than to biological ones. This theme “examines how sexual identity influences the creation and reception of literary works.” The term is more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to establish ideas of male and female. Although the words, gender and sex, are often used interchangeably, they have slightly different connotations; sex tends to refer to biological differences, while gender more often refers to cultural and social differences and sometimes encompasses a broader range of identities than the binary of male and female.

In this period, according to gender, a person will have some obligations that needed to be accomplished in order to follow their social rules, as for example in the case of man, they were the ones with a good job because they needed to be the livelihood of his family. Also, they needed to have good relationships with others because men were the ones with the responsibility of introducing his female family members to other people.

### **2.2.2 Symbols**

A symbol is a literary device that contains several layers of meaning, often concealed at first sight. It is representative of several other aspects, concepts, or traits than those that are visible in the literal translation alone. Symbolizing is using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning. In the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen, most of the symbols are related to pride, social status, affection to material things, and places.

#### **2.2.2.1 Kellynch Hall**

Kellynch hall was the name of a property owned by generations by the Elliot's family. It was located in Somersetshire. The current heir of the land was William Elliot, a distant cousin of Sir Walter and the great-grandson of the second Sir Walter. This mansion was not just a combination of walls, grounds, and furniture for the family and their neighbors, since it was a symbol of aristocracy; a power that just the high-class society could afford.

The family friend Lady Russell, helped them to have control over their finances, analyzed the aspects in which the family spent more money and gave them some recommendations to decrease their expenses, which meant an adjustment of spends such as fewer travels, employers, and luxuries. If the family did not want to cooperate with those restrictions, their only option was to move to a less expensive house. For Sir Walter, it was "disgraceful" to cut back his spending. So, instead of making these adjustments their preferred to leave their house in Kellynch Hall. For Anne Elliot and her family, it was heartbreaking to leave

Kellynch Hall because it meant leaving behind their memories and the way of living they accustomed to.

#### **2.2.2.2 The Navy**

A navy or maritime force is the branch of a nation's armed forces, principally designated for naval and amphibious warfare; namely, lake-borne, riverine, littoral, or ocean-borne combat operations and related functions. The Navy was an option to have a successful life for those that were not born on a rich family, since it gave them the life they always desired. More than work, it was a style of life because their soldiers dedicated their whole life and sacrificed their life to defend their country.

This sacrifice was recognized by giving them a good pay, which made them moved from low-class society to higher one and thus having the respect of the people. For people such as Sir Elliot, the social class change position was not acceptable and should not happen. As he said in the book,

Yes; [the Navy] is in two points offensive to me; I have two strong grounds of objection to it. First, as a means of bringing persons of obscure birth into undue distinction and raising men to honors which their fathers and grandfathers never dreamt of; and secondly, as it cuts up a man's youth and vigor most horribly.”

(3,16)

Sir Walter Elliot never respected the Navy as a real work to give it respect to their soldiers, so this was another objection against Frederick Wentworth.

#### **2.2.2.3 The Baronetage**

King James I on 22 May 1611, for the settlement of Ireland, offered the dignity to 200 gentlemen of good birth with a clear estate of £1,000 a year, on condition that each should pay into the king's exchequer. The name of this 200 males were baronets. A baronet is a member of a British hereditary order of honor, ranking below the barons and made up of

commoners, designated by Sir before the name and Baronet, usually abbreviated Bart. In the book, Mr. Elliot is characterized for having a lot of vanities, which means excessive pride in or admiration of one's own appearance or achievements. One that made him feel proud was “the Baronetage” a book that had the history of the most important families in England, the baronets. This was the favorite book of Sir Walter Elliot, a man for whom “vanity was the beginning and end of his character,” according to the book because the Elliot’s family description was part of it.

#### **2.2.2.4 Walks**

As entertainment, in the Regency Era, it could be found painting, playing the piano, reading a book, or the most frequented, going on long walks with a company to get to know better the other person to have long conversations, share secrets, and blow off steam. It was an opportunity for females to dress their best clothes and show their beauty to their neighbors. Going for a walk was a good way to intimate with another person; normally, people who went for long walks ended separate in small groups or couples and that gave them the opportunity of sharing their feelings about one another. Also, they usually went for walks by themselves with the purpose of clearing their minds and appreciate nature.

In the book, the action of going for a walk is mentioned several times. As we can see in the next paragraph,

Her pleasure in the walk must arise from the exercise and the day, from the view of the last smiles of the year upon the tawny leaves and withered hedges, and from repeating to herself some few of the thousand poetical descriptions extant of autumn, that season of peculiar and inexhaustible influence on the mind of taste and tenderness, that season that has drawn from every poet, worthy of being read, some attempt at description, or some lines of feeling.” (p. 56)

In the book, Anne went for a walk with her sisters and some friends, Mr. Frederick included, and as they were walking one by side, the tension felt in the air. She was disappointed because on the way, she felt how Frederick and Louisa stepped aside to walk together.

#### **2.2.2.5 Balls**

A ball is a common event always mentioned in Jane Austen's novels. It was an event usually made for high and middle class people. The dances were performed in a large room with a lot of couples dancing together with the same choreography. Their steps and movements were very complex and not easy to remember. Although the activity was to have fun with friends and family and to know more people, it also had restrictions people must follow. For example, the quantity of songs which could be danced with the same partner without rotating was a maximum of two because more than that could provoke talk. If someone danced multiple times with the same person, people around would say they were going to be married soon. Also, if a woman did not accept one request for a dance, she must decline all others because it would be disrespectful to choose. In addition, a man could only ask a woman for a dance if he had been formally introduced to her.

In the Regency Era, dancing was the only activity in which it was acceptable to have physical proximity because holding hands or cheek kisses were not approved, even among friends. In the book, Anne started thinking that Frederick was in love with Louisa Musgrove, one of the sisters of Charles Musgrove, her brother in law, because of how happy he looked when he danced with her. They looked close, so people started talking that they would be the next couple to marry. Those rumors hurt Anne's feelings and with them her hopes of being with Frederick.

### **2.2.2.6 Bath**

Bath is the place where Jane Austen wrote the book *Persuasion*. Bath is the largest city in the ceremonial county of Somerset, England, known for its very elegant Roman-buildings; it has been known as a spa resort. In the book, the Elliot's family moved to this place, which was located fifty miles away from Kellynch Hall on carriage or horse, it was a long trip. For Anne, it was not just a place, as this reminded her of her mother's death. For her family, it was their last chance of having a decent house because of all the economic circumstances, so when talking about luxuries this place had less comparing with their mansion Kellynch Hall that they were used to. Their new house was located in the central city, so their contact with their friends and being in society with their friends, was still possible.

### **2.2.2.7 Carriages**

A carriage is a wheeled vehicle for people, horse-drawn; litters (palanquins) and sedan chairs were excluded, since they are wheel less vehicles. There were different types of carriages, depending on how many horses it could be drawn and the number of passengers. According to the type of carriage a person had, people could determine the money income they had. That is the reason why in the book, Mary Musgrove said that she was uncomfortable going to events without a carriage because she did not want people to think that she was going through difficult economic situations. The families that had their own carriage were considered rich, even if they did not use it very frequently, because the maintenance of the carriage and feeding of the horses was expensive. Their usage was related to their social position.

Those higher in status have the ability to move as they wish, and those lower in status either do not have the option of mobility(...). The carriage symbolizes the dichotomy between freedom and confinement inherent in English society. Austen expanded beyond carriages to include walking and sailing as alternatives.

The mode of transportation that characters use is indicative of their attitude toward the contemporary status designation. Austen drew on carriages as objects of conspicuous consumption. (Strauch. H., 2012).

In Jane Austen's novels, the ways of transportation were frequently mentioned, either walking or using a carriage. It was a method she used to make the reader determine how humble their characters were and how accustomed they were with their social class position.

#### **2.2.2.8 Lyme Regis**

Lyme Regis is a beautiful sea town in the county of Dorset. As part of the "Jurassic Coast," the town still attracts visitors because of its abundant fossils. It is close to seeing, so a lot of cliffs can be observed. As it is described in the book *Persuasion*, "(...) with its green chasms between romantic rocks, where the scattered forest trees and orchards of luxuriant growth, declare that many a generation must have passed away since the first partial falling of the cliff prepared the ground for such a state, where a scene so wonderful and so lovely is exhibited (...) these places must be visited, and visited again, to make the worth of Lyme understood" (Chapter 11, p. 83). In the book, Anne Elliot loved this place and she usually went for walks to the beach, as it gave her a feeling of freedom. Jane Austen visited Lyme Regis on two known occasions, in 1803 and 1804; therefore, that inspired her to use this place in her novels.

#### **2.2.3 Motifs**

A motif can be found as an image, sound, action, or other figures that have a symbolic significance and contribute toward the development of a theme. Motifs and themes are linked in a literary work. A motif is a recurrent image, idea, or symbol that develops or explains a theme. In the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen and in the Regency era, some motifs can be found that describe or exemplify people's behaviors such as cultural values and traditions, pride, persuasion, social rigidity, and self-ownership that are going to be explained below.

### **2.2.3.1 Cultural Values and Traditions**

The Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition (n.d.) defines culture as shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs, and understanding that are learned by socialization. In addition, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group. Moreover, De Rossi, an anthropologist, believes that “Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things”(2017).

For all countries, culture and traditions are very important for their people. Through the years, society has been changing the culture and traditions according to social needs. As in all other periods, in the Regency era people respected their culture to the point that even though they did not feel that some traditions were fair, they preferred to keep quiet instead of being against their own culture. For example, the Elliot’s family had some traditions that they maintained through the years. These traditions were based on their family range and status. Therefore, everything they did needed to be focused on moral, keep the good reputation, and their range.

### **2.2.3.2 Pride**

Pride is a feeling of deep pleasure or satisfaction derived from one or those closely associated achievements, or from qualities or possessions that are widely admired. In the book, it was not about how much money people had. It was a big influence, but even low-class position people had the right of feeling proud of themselves. It was not explicitly written, but the reader can infer from the text that even though Captain Frederick Wentworth did not have the same type of life than Anna Elliot, he had enough confidence to propose matrimony to her. No matter what people said about him, Mr. Frederick never saw himself in

an inferior position because of coming from a humble family or not having any option to continue offering Anne the lifestyle she was accustomed to.

### **2.2.3.3 Persuasion**

The definition of persuasion is the process aimed at changing a person's or a group's attitude or behavior toward some event, idea, object, or other people by using written or spoken words to convey information, feelings, or reasoning, or a combination of them. As the name of the book says it, persuasion is the reason why the main characters broke up their relationship. The persuasion used by people surrounding them made the main characters change their minds about getting married and made Mr. Elliot to leave the house in Kellynch Hall.

### **2.2.3.4 Social Rigidity**

Rigidity in a person, means they are severe, no bending of the rules. It means the same thing as inflexibility, another word that describes rock-solid, unyielding people and substances. In the Regency Era, people's thoughts and opinions determined the type of reputation a person had. Society was very conservative, so people felt difficulty being on good standing in society. They created a set of rules that people should follow, even if they did not agree to be accepted in society.

Jane Austen, even though she respected her society and culture, did not agree with them most of the time. She expressed her thoughts and feelings in her novels; as in her books, the main character was always a female that was against the typical representation of women who defended them through men's opinions. As mentioned in the following quote in chapter 23 of the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen:

Perhaps I shall. Yes, yes, if you please, no reference to examples in books. Men have had every advantage of us in telling their own story. Education has been theirs

in so much higher a degree; the pen has been in their hands. I will not allow books to prove anything.

As it is notable that the main character of the book, Anne Elliot, is against the privileges men have when talking about her genre. Her society restricted women to express their opinions by writing a book, that is why she said, in other words, that she lost her faith in books because they were written from men's perspective.

#### **2.2.3.5 Self-Ownership**

Self-ownership (also known as sovereignty of the individual or individual's sovereignty) is the concept of property in one's own person, expressed as the moral or natural right of a person to have bodily integrity and be the exclusive controller of one's own body and life. Self-ownership is the central idea in several political philosophies, which emphasize individualism, such as liberalism and anarchism. Moreover, in the words of LeFevre (August, 2010), "Self-ownership is the self-identification of the individual as a unique center of consciousness not only assisted in orienting him to his surroundings but awakened in him the recognition that he owned himself. Each person grows to maturity, taking particular note of his own configuration, skin texture, features, appendages, and blemishes."

At the end of the book, Frederick made another marriage proposal to Anne Elliot. This time she did not consult an opinion to any friend or family member, even though she knew their relationship was not going to be well-seen by her relatives; she was encouraged and took self-ownership to decide what she really wanted in her life. Because of this decision, they were able to get married without objections or repercussions.

### **2.3 Author Biography**

Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775, in Steventon, in the south of England. She grew up in a learning environment. Her parents were very religious people and part of the church, so they had a big collection of literature in their home's library, in which Jane Austen

and her sister ,Cassandra, spent a lot of their time in. She spent two years in a boarding school, which trained women in needlework, dancing, French, drawing, and spelling, all training to produce marriageable young women.

It was her social atmosphere and feminine identity that Jane so skillfully characterized in her many works of fiction. Also, she had the opportunity to go to a boarding school in Oxford to have a formal education. By having a creative family, Jane had the fortune of having her family's support in her desire to be a writer. She started writing poems and stories about real-life situations based on her family's circumstances.

Her parents tried to help her to have her first masterpiece published; unfortunately, the publisher refused to publish her book, the reasons behind are not known. People speculated that they decline to publish her books because she was a woman. When she finally published her books, there were anonymous. Some of her books as *Sense and Sensibility* were published under her brother's name; and others such as *Pride and Prejudice* was published on commission, which meant that if the novel did not recover its costs of publication through sales, the author would cover the charges.

Her family was conformed mostly for men, the only woman was her mother, her sister and herself, which can be a significant influence in her writing. Another big influence in her writing was the influence of love and forbidden love. For example, Jane Austen fell in love with Tom Lefroy, the nephew of nearby neighbors. Jane sent some letters to her sister Cassandra in which she mentioned she was engaged with him; these are the only evidence about the relationship they had. Unfortunately, they never got married. His family had a big influence on his finances; as he depended on his family's fortune to survive. They did not agree with their marriage because of her social status, so they separated them by taking Tom away. She never got married to anyone else or seeing Tom Lefroy again.

This situation about love and misfortune people can have, as not having money, a low social class position, and discrimination are her biggest topics mentioned and developed in all her books. She was known to write about empowered women, as she always described independent females that did not find a reason to follow what society demanded and that fought against it and their own family to pursue their dreams and beliefs.

#### **2.4 Plot of the Book**

The story is based on Anne Elliot, the middle daughter of Sir Walter Elliot and Lady Elliot. She came from an important and respected high classed family of the city. Anne was engaged to be married to Frederick Wentworth, who was the love of her life; however, he came from a poor family with no prestige. Consequently and according to the circumstances, she declined the marriage proposal, influenced by her friend Lady Russell, who made Anne realized that Frederick was not the appropriate man for someone like her.

Lady Russell was one of Anne's closest friends. She was very proud of her social status and was like a second mother for Anne, as she raised her and her sisters when Anne's mother passed away. She loved Anne as a daughter and wanted her to have the life she deserved as a wife with a husband that shared his name and a good social status with her, so she could be the envy of others. Therefore, Frederick Wentworth's economic situation and his poor social status at that moment, made him not a good prospect for Anne; even though, they loved each other.

Eight years have passed since this event. The Elliot's family was having financial problems and they started to have monetary restrictions to the point that they needed to relocate their house to another city to have more economic stability. Then, Frederick Wentworth returned to the city, with the title of Captain of the Marines and with a very good fortune what made him part of the higher social class position. Now that Captain Frederick was respectful and acceptable by society as part of the same social class position. Anne and

Frederick shared friends and social events because they were on the same social circle, what made them constantly meet each other. Even though, they were so in love in the past to the point that they wanted to start a life together, now they acted like they did not know each other. Anne was afraid that Frederick would never forgive her.

In addition, Frederick was not trying to catch her attention; even, he seemed to have a romantic interest in Henrietta and Louisa Musgrove. Anne Elliot felt as she lost his affection; she desired another proposal because although she refused it the first time, she was still in love with him.

After Frederick heard the rumors that Anne Elliot was going to get married to her cousin Mr. Elliot, he wrote a deep letter to her in which he expressed his feelings and asked her to reconsider the proposal he made years ago. This time, Anne did not ask for advice to anyone, she answered him from the depths of her heart and accepted his marriage. At the end, they finally got married with the approval of Lady Russell and Sir Walter.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, the purpose is to identify the more appropriate research approach for the investigation. Therefore, it is going to be selected meticulously according to its functionality, the topic, and the research. First, the instruments used are going to be selected depending on what the investigator wants to know or discover in the investigation. The research approaches are divided into quantitative, qualitative, and mixed, which is a combination of both. Second, the life of Jane Austen is going to be explored to find specific details about her life as a writer, her beginning on the skill, what motivated and inspired her to write her stories, poems, novels, and the development of her career in literature. Finally, the summary of the most important details of the book *Persuasion* are going to be developed by focusing on the main

characters, Anne Elliot and Frederick Wentworth and situations they went through as a couple and as friends.

### 3.1 Research Approach

The research approach depends on what the researcher wants to investigate. By taking into consideration the desired result of the investigation, the adequate research approach needs to be selected. Some of the more noticeable approaches are the quantitative and the qualitative.

The qualitative is primarily a exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential qualitative research. It is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Qualitative data collection methods vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques. Some common methods include focus groups (group discussions), individual interviews, and participation/observations. (Research methods, n.d)

In this research, the qualitative approach is the one that is going to be developed to investigate deeper the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen, since it is one that adapts better to the approach that is being selected. This method is focused on people's opinions and how the researcher can analyze these thoughts by recollecting enough information that helps as evidence that affirmed speculation as facts that made it perfectly to find the specifics answer for this research.

The instruments that are going to be developed are some comparative charts to determine the differences between the periods, what changed through the years and what is still happening in the twenty-first century, or to be more specific in 2019 with topics such as woman rights, society requirements, culture, and money income.

### 3.2 Research Design

For this research, the qualitative approach is selected. Thus, the research design has a relation with human beings and their behaviors in certain situations. The methods that are going to be used will be the descriptive research design with a phenomenological focus through a case study. According to the definition given by Shuttleworth (2008), the descriptive research design is a scientific method which involves observing and describing the behavior of a subject without influencing it in any way to obtain a general overview of natural behaviors.

This method is often used by anthropologists, psychologists, and social scientists. It is also used by companies to know what their customers preferred to buy.

The subject is being observed in a completely natural and unchanged natural environment. Because there are no variables manipulated, there is no way to statistically analyze the results. Many scientists regard this type of study as very unreliable and ‘unscientific’. In addition, the results of observational studies are not repeatable, and so there can be no replication of the experiment and reviewing the results. (Shuttleworth, 2008)

The descriptive research design is going to help the researcher to investigate the behavior of the different characters in the book, their personalities, and what made them act the way they did.

Thus, on the other hand, the phenomenological design; according to the Center of Innovation in Research and Teaching Phenomenology, was developed by the philosopher Edmund Husserl in the 20th century. It is based on philosophy and psychology and studies human behavior, their emotions, perceptions, life experiences, and knowledge to a certain situation. In order to find out how human beings respond to a particular situation, the phenomenological research uses depth conversations and interviews with 10 or fewer

participants. However, some studies may collect data from diaries, drawings, or observation. While telling their story, the participants are going to defend their point of view, giving the opportunity to the researcher to identify themes or make generalizations regarding a specific topic and how they perceived it. At this moment, it is when the investigation goes to a case study, it can be for a single person, group, event, or community. This investigation can be developed by using different methods such as observations to daily routines, interviews, questionnaires, diaries, personal notes, letters, or official documents.

“The procedure used in a case study means that the researcher provides a description of the behavior. The client also reports detail of events from his or her point of view. The researcher then writes up the information from both sources above as the case study, and interprets the information” (McLeod S, 2014). In this research, the case study will be focused on two communities, one in the Regency era and the other in the 21st century. To develop the instruments, the time to work on them is going to be four months, from May to August 2019. The instrument is going to be online, no budget is needed in order to prepare it.

The objective of the charts is going to be just to differentiate those topics such as social discrimination, how the economy affects life and feminism between the Regency Era and the 21st century.

### **3.3 Information Sources**

Information sources depend on when the document was created if it was a first-hand creation or if it was based on the source of origin. Depending on this information, it can be divided into 3 categories, primary, secondary, or tertiary. The sources that are going to be explored in this research are going to be explained below.

#### **3.3.1 Primary Sources**

According to the definition provided by The University of Illinois (2006), "Primary sources are those that provide first-hand accounts of the events, practices, or conditions a

person is researching. In general, these are documents that were created by the witnesses or first recorders of these events at about the time they occurred, and include diaries, letters, reports, photographs, creative works, financial records, memos, and newspaper articles."

Usually, primary sources are the ones closest to the period of time the situation happened, but it also includes documentation that was made later such as autobiographies, memoirs, and oral histories.

In this research, the primary source will be the novels written by Jane Austen such as *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, and the book *Persuasion*, which is the main point of this research; in addition to the letters Jane Austen wrote to her sister Cassandra in order to have more information about her life and her environment.

### **3.3.2 Secondary Sources**

According to The University of Illinois (2006), a "Secondary source of information is one that was created later by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you re researching. For the purposes of a historical research project, secondary sources are generally scholarly books and articles. Also included would be reference sources such as encyclopedias." They will be books about the Regency era and biographies about Jane Austen's life. Interpret books and articles from people that did not precisely live in the same era or knew Jane Austen in person, but that investigate further the topic and created some interesting researches or books about those topics. As is the case of the book "Becoming Jane" by Jon Hunter Spence, who was born many years after the death of Jane Austen, but he collected much information about her life and created a book that describes her as if he had met Jane Austen in person.

### **3.3.3 Tertiary Sources**

According to the meaning provided The University of Minnesota (n.d.), "Tertiary sources are index, abstract, organize, compile, or digest other sources. Some reference materials and

textbooks are considered tertiary sources when their chief purpose is to list, summarize, or simply repackage ideas or other information. Tertiary sources are usually not credited to a particular author.” As tertiary sources, the ones that are going to be used will be online articles, dictionaries, encyclopedias, blogs and documents about Jane Austen and their literary works, such as [www.janeausten.org](http://www.janeausten.org) , [jasna.org/austen/](http://jasna.org/austen/) and others.

### **3.4 Analysis Categories**

#### **3.4.1 Literary**

The word literary is used when someone wants to indicate writing with high artistic qualities. Something does not have to be "literature" to be literary, but they are related. Literary comes from the Latin *litterarius*, meaning "letters," as in letters of the alphabet. Literary writing explores the richness of language and contributes to it, especially in a high cultural way (Literary, n.d.). In this research, such word has an important meaning due to the main purpose of the investigation is a literary work, which words have transcended through the years and overpassed the language barrier,

#### **3.4.2 Persuasion**

Persuasion is the act of persuading someone to do something or to believe that something is true. Persuasion is the most common literary technique. It can be found in literature, political speeches, conferences, courtrooms, and advertisements. In literature, writers express their feelings and opinions by appealing to the audience emotionally and rationally. It is an effective technique to win over the readers or audience (Persuasion, n.d.)

The title of the chosen book is *Persuasion* by Jane Austen, in which persuasion is the main point of the story. The characters were persuaded by circumstances or people’s opinions that made them took unfortunate decisions in order to please others. Anne Elliot, on whom the story is based, decided to not marry with the love of her life because a friend persuaded her to decline his proposal for his monetary prejudices.

### 3.4.3 Impact.

The noun impact can refer to a physical force, an influence (positive or negative), or a strong effect. Impact is used most often as a noun. For example, a good teacher might have an impact on a struggling student (Impact, n.d.).

In the book *Persuasion*, the impact economy had in the characters' life was bigger enough to separate people according to the money income they had. For example, in the case of Frederick Wentworth, he was disparaged by society because of coming from a humble family. But, when he came to town in the position of Captain, he was very respectable because of his good economy.

### 3.4.4 Culture

The Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition (n.d.) defines culture as shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization. Moreover, according to De Rossi, "Culture encompasses religion, food, what we wear, how we wear it, our language, marriage, music, what we believe is right or wrong, how we sit at the table, how we greet visitors, how we behave with loved ones, and a million other things" (July 12, 2017),

The word "culture" derives from a French term, which in turn derives from the Latin "colere," which means to tend to the earth and grow, or cultivation and nurture. "It shares its etymology with a number of other words related to actively fostering growth" (De Rossi, 2017)

The Regency era was very influenced by their culture and their people were pride on in that. Society was about being respectful and give honor to their families. They had restrictive rules that sometimes provoke inequality between genres or social classes, but for their society, it was completely normal.

### **3.4.5 Influence**

Influence is the power to have an important effect on someone or something. If someone influences someone else, they are changing a person or thing in an indirect but important way. Some people have a good influence on others because of personality, money income, and so on and they use this quality to influence others and get some benefit for themselves.

An example of a personal benefit or advantage would be the use of political influence.

Influence is also a verb, from Latin influence to flow in (Influence, n.d.).

In the Regency Era, people suffered the influence of their society, making them feel oppressed, without a chance to raise their voice or to take their own decisions in life. These restrictions were for both genders equally. Males and female had duties they must accomplish in order to be accepted and respected by society.

### **3.4.6 Rights**

Rights are legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement. Rights are the fundamental normative rules about what is allowed of people or owed to people, according to some legal system, social convention, or ethical theory. Rights are of essential importance in such disciplines as law and ethics, especially theories of justice and deontology. They are fundamental to have an organized civilization. According to the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (2019), "rights structure the form of governments, the content of laws, and the shape of morality as it is currently perceived."

In the Regency Era, rights equally did not exist. At the time, rights were given just to males. They were the ones who could own properties, raise their voice in legal agreements, and so on. On the other hand, females were not treated the same way, for many years their opinion was oppressed, and others decided about their lives, what they could do and what they were not allowed.

### **3.4.7 Inequality**

Inequality is a different distribution between two or more parts of a certain metric, which can be income, health, or any other material or non-material asset. Inequality typically refers to within-country inequality on individual or group level, such as between gender, urban and rural population, and race. Inequality among countries is referred to as international inequality (Inequality, 2009).

As it is notable in the book, inequality was present in many aspects such as rights, respect, economy, and so on. People will always find aspects to start to bring unconsciously inequality with others. These aspects are still happening in the 21st century. It will always exist, but society can avoid inequality by given equal treatment to everyone independently of their genre, social class position, and money income.

### **3.4.8 Gender**

Gender is the state of being male or female in relation to the social and cultural roles that are considered appropriate for men and women. People refer to the fact that a person is male or female as his or her gender (Gender, n.d.).

According to gender, people had requirements to accomplish. For example, in their jobs, as women needed to take care of their houses and children; on the other hand, men must have a good job to bring fortune to their families. These roles requirements are found in many aspects, society had control over what people can do in regards to their gender. Fortunately, this has been changing through the years in order to avoid inequality between genders.

## **3.5 Data Collection Instruments**

In order to test out the different arguments this research wants to prove, the literary theories are going to be selected and used to construct the instruments and develop them based on the specific objectives of this investigation. The first instrument will be a chart. It

can be a diagram, picture, or graph (such as bars, lines, or slices in a pie chart) that represents the data information in an easier to understand.

As mentioned in the first objective which is “To identify the impact of the social class differentiation on the Regency Era by studying culture influence;” according to the social class differentiation, during the Regency Era it was something normal for the people because of their culture. They were accustomed to having differences between the social classes. Now in the twenty-first century, even though social class differentiation is still existing, its influence is not as marked as it used to be. Although it cannot be changed because it is ridged by money income and that cannot be avoided, people are working harder to not let social class positions interfere in their relationships or life decisions.

A literary analysis chart is one of the most accurate instruments which helps to compare two different segments of information related to the same topic. In this chart, the social class differentiation in the Regency Era and the 21st century is going to be compared to see what aspects changed through the years.

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Marriage			
Education			

According to the second objective, which is “To demonstrate women rights inequality by comparing their role in the Regency era and their role in the 21st century;” when reading the literature of the Regency Era, it is notable that there is a role through the years indicating what women can or cannot do in their lives. In the past, society was more severe according to rights and duties women needed to accomplish in order to be respected by others. Now, women have won the same treatment than men in many aspects like choose the life they want

to live. That involves having the job they preferred not the one dictated by society, be independent, and not need a man in order to have a house, raise their voice in political aspects, and so on. Therefore, to emphasize what has been changing among the eras, a chart is going to be developed focused on the literary feminist approach and taking into consideration some goals woman accomplished when talking about equality with man.

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Speech Freedom			
Social Encounters and Relationships			
Proprietorship			

As mentioned on the third objective, which is “To explain the impact on decision making due to gender social requirements;” in order to take decisions economy is always going to be an important factor. It determines what a person can acquire, their house, their jobs, and their social circle. In the Regency Era, the money income was extremely important, to the point that people from lower classes could not be in the same room with higher-class people. Based on the literary theories of Marxist approach and Cultural Studies, a comparative chart will be developed in order to give exposure to how the economy has influenced lives and if it is still the same on the 21st century.

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Job and Occupations			
Family duties			

In order to prove the objectives of this research, they are going to be explained by using a table with different literary theories and quotes that exemplify it. The researcher is going to add the relationship between the theory with the quote, and a personal interpretation of the quote.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
Name of the theory	Quote for the book “Persuasion” in which the theory is represented.	Explanation of why the quote is referring to that specific theory.

### 3.6 Collection Data Process and Data Analysis

The instruments that are going to be used is a chart to identify by observation the different situations that have been changing through the years. By selecting quotes from the book and compare them according to the literary theories specified in Chapter 2 and explain the relationship between the theory and the quote to defend and prove the objectives of this research.

The information is going to be compiled by analyzing deeper the Regency Era, the 21st century, and the book *Persuasion* by comparing the events on the book with the ones happening these days.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the instruments are going to be developed and analyzed. By taking into consideration the objectives of the research, three charts are going to explain and compare aspects between the Regency era and the 21st century to see how many of them have changed through the years. After that, the different theories are going to be exemplified with a quote from the book *Persuasion* and how the researcher interpreted the relationship among them. Finally, the themes, motifs, and symbols are going to be represented with quotes from the parts of the book in which they were mentioned.

#### 4.1 Approaches to the investigation

In order to prove the specific objectives of this research, three charts are going to be developed. These charts are going to be focused on quotes from Jane Austen's novels to analyze the different aspects and compare them to see how much they changed over the years.

#### Table 1 Comparison between Regency Era and the 21st Century

In the Regency era, culture had a big influence in society. They were divided in social classes, and this division affected people's lives in many aspects. Education and matrimony were two of the most important aspects that social class differentiation affected. This table is elaborated to answer the following specific objective, "To identify the impact of the social class differentiation on the Regency Era by studying culture influence."

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> Century

Marriage	<p>“Anne saw the misery of such feelings. The husband [of Mrs. Smith] had not been what he ought, and the wife had been led among that part of mankind which made her think worse of the world than she hoped it deserved.”</p> <p>(Chapter 17, p. 135)</p>	<p>Marriage was very important in the culture, at the point that they had an adequate age to be married. For women, it was 12 years old and for men 14 years old.</p> <p>Marriage influenced the type of life a person could have and the money income they were going to get. If a woman was not married when she finished her adolescence, she was going to be considered unsuccessful in life. In the quote, Anne noticed how unhappy a matrimony without love could be.</p>	<p>During the 21st century, marriage is not an obligation, and there is not a proper age to get married.</p> <p>Most of the marriages are done due to love without thinking of getting benefits through it. Even though, there are not prejudices when talking about the correct age to get married, society considers that to be married the person needs to complete his/her studies first.</p>
Education	<p>"Good company requires only birth, education, and</p>	<p>They did not have an educational system. Most of the education provided</p>	<p>Education is now a right; so, everyone has access to free</p>

	manners, and with regard to education is not very nice." (Chapter 16, p.130)	was through tutors or governess directly in the students' homes. That made education unreachable for students of lower classes as they could not afford to have a personal teacher.	education provided by their government, with the option of scholarships for those who do not have the financial stability to pay for tuition or school supplies.
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**Table 2 Comparison between Regency Era and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

In the Regency era, society was ridge by roles according to gender. Most women were suppressed in aspects that in the 21st century people finally avoid and some others they are still working on. In the next chart, three aspects are going to be analyzed to see how much women's roles have changed over the years. This table is elaborated to answer the following specific objective, "To demonstrate women rights inequality by comparing their role in the Regency era and their role in the 21st century."

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> Century
Speech Freedom	"I do not think any young woman has a right to make a choice that may be disagreeable and inconvenient to the	Women were allowed to express their opinions as long as they did not differ from the opinion of someone older or a man's because it was	Women can express their opinions without fear of being repressed. In addition, they now have the right to vote after years of being

	<p>principal part of her family, and be giving bad connections to those who have not been used to them.” (Chapter 9, p. 65)</p>	<p>considered disrespectful. In social meetings, women could not interfere in men conversations, even if her husband was included because that was going to make him feel ashamed, and thus, to the eyes of the rest of the people she was going to be known as a person without education. In politics it was the same, as decisions were made just by males, whose opinions were the only ones that counted.</p>	<p>denied. In some countries, it is still not allowed, but now people around the world realized this is not equality and they are working to eliminate discrimination among genders.</p>
<p>Social Encounters and Relationships</p>	<p>“My object has been to secure an amiable companion for myself, with due consideration for the advantage of all your</p>	<p>In order for women to meet new people, they needed to be introduced by a man, normally her father; if the father was not present, it had to be</p>	<p>In this century, women can go and introduce themselves without being judged, as now it is considered something normal. If</p>

	<p>family, and if my manner has been at all reprehensible, I here beg leave to apologise.” (Pride and Prejudice, Chapter 20, p.105 )</p>	<p>done by another male from the family. In her relationships, they needed approval from their father in order to get married. They also used to have arranged matrimonies, and to prolong their families’ heritage they used to get married with family members. Sometimes since they were kids, their families agreed that matrimony would favor them and without permission, they arranged the union of the families.</p>	<p>women can marry, her family's opinions normally are taken into consideration; however, it is up to the family the decision they want to make. Arranged matrimonies are still happening, most of the time to obtain money through them. Now matrimonies among family members are not good seen, and it is scientifically proven that can cause diseases.</p>
Proprietorship	<p>"How rich and how great you will be! what pin-money, what jewels, what carriages you will have!"</p>	<p>This era was male dominated, as they were the only ones that could own properties, lands, and houses. Women</p>	<p>Women have been fighting over the years to be treated the same as males. That included to stop depending on</p>

	(Pride and Prejudice, chapter 59, p. 342)	depended on their fathers' fortune to have jewels, carriages, proprietorship, and when they got married, they depended on their husbands.	men to have a dignified life. In most of the countries, finally, women are independent, which means that they can have everything under their names.
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**Table 3 Comparison between Regency Era and the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

Economy is an important factor, no matter the era. The difference is that in the Regency era the money income decided the type of life a person could have, their relationship, and jobs. This induced a lot of pressure from the families to have a good prospect as husband. Below there is a chart comparing these aspects between the eras. This table is elaborated to answer the following specific objective, “To explain the impact on decision making due to gender social requirements.”

Aspect	Quotes	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> Century
Job and Occupations	“A house was never taken good care of, Mr. Shepherd observed, without a lady: he did not know, whether furniture	Jobs were divided into three groups, depending on the social class or position of the person. The jobs of the low-class position were those in	The type of job people have is not determined by their social class position. In the Regency Era, society is divided into low,

	<p>might not be in danger of suffering as much where there was no lady, as where there were many children.” (Chapter 3, p.18)</p>	<p>which the person did not need to have previous studies. Sometimes they were considered inhuman or harmful; for example, miners, builders, and servants. The middle-class position had more specialized jobs in which the person needed to have a career in order to develop them; for example, doctors, teachers, and architects. The high-class position did not have the necessity to work, but those who wanted to work were lawyers, people for the government and so on.</p>	<p>middle, and high position; nonetheless, it is not an important factor when speaking about the type of job a person can have. In this century, the money income is an obstacle, but it is not a limitation. Now, if a person works for the government does not mean that they come from a rich family. Jobs are determined by the effort and studies that a person has.</p>
Family duties	“All equality of alliance must rest with	In this era, it was very important to have a good	Families are not that tied as before, usually,

	<p>Elizabeth, for Mary had merely connected herself with an old country family of respectability and large fortune and had therefore given all the honour and received none: Elizabeth would, one day or other, marry suitably.” (Chapter 1, p. 3)</p>	<p>reputation and that involved the whole family, not as an individual. Normally, because of this though people used to sacrifice themselves in order to accomplish their family wishes; and that involved to get married with someone wealthy and with a good job that besides money also provided respect.</p>	<p>people just think about what is better for their future without thinking if that is going to bring consequences to their family. The reputation, as well, is not that important, what a person does, does not involve the family. Even though, there are still cases in which people make decisions just taking into consideration their family needs.</p>
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#### 4.2 Theories vs Literary Work

In the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen, there are many theories that the reader can see reflected on quotes from the text. Those theories are going to be analyzed and thus, the researcher’s interpretation is going to be developed.

#### Table 4 Cultural Studies

The first theory that is going to be explained is the Cultural Studies criticism. In the Regency era, culture and traditions had a big influence in society; therefore, in the chart below, there are some quotes that exemplify the situations that represent this theory throughout the book.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CULTURAL STUDIES CRITICISM</b></p>	<p>“So here he is to go away and enjoy himself, and because I am the poor mother, I am not to be allowed to stir; and yet, I am sure, I am more unfit than anybody else to be about the child. My being the mother is the very reason why my feelings should not be tried. I am not at all equal to it.”  (Chapter 7, p. 48)</p>	<p>In the Regency era, people were used to bestow upon women most of the home responsibilities, which included staying home and raising and taking care of the children, while men just “enjoyed themselves” out of it. Without taking into consideration mothers’ feelings, a woman was supposed to accomplish these requirements because that was what their culture demanded.</p>
	<p>“Instead of pushing his fortune in the line marked out for the heir of the house of Elliot, he</p>	<p>Based on their culture, a person can be independent just when they have a</p>

	<p>[Mr. Elliot] had purchased independence by uniting himself to a rich woman of inferior birth.”</p> <p>(Chapter 1, p. 5)</p>	<p>fortune; meaning that this person can have a wealthy life without needing anyone.</p>
	<p>“My idea of good company, Mr. Elliot, is the company of clever, well-informed people, who have a great deal of conversation; that is what I call good company (...) Good company requires only birth, education, and manners, and with regard to education is not very nice. Birth and good manners are essential, but a little learning is by no means a dangerous thing in good company; on the contrary, it will do very well. My cousin Anne shakes her head. She is not satisfied. She is fastidious.</p> <p>My dear cousin.”</p> <p>(Chapter 16, p.130)</p>	<p>For society, it was very important to be someone educated, but for some of them ”good company required only birth.” It did not matter how educated a person was, they needed to be born in a wealthy family. Fortunately, for the main character, Anne Elliot, she did not agree with this way of thinking.</p>

	<p>"We certainly do not forget you as soon as you forget us. It is, perhaps, our fate rather than our merit. We cannot help ourselves. We live at home, quiet, confined, and our feelings prey upon us. You are forced on exertion. You have always a profession, pursuits, business of some sort or other, to take you back into the world immediately, and continual occupation and change soon weaken impressions." (Chapter 23. Page 205)</p>	<p>In this quote, it is notable the prejudices they had upon women. And there is a comparison between how women should be "We live at home, quiet, confined, and our feelings prey upon us" and how it differs from men "you have always a profession, pursuits, business of some sort or other." The way of thinking in this era was so close that even women thought they cannot help themselves to be treated differently.</p>
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### Table 5 Romanticism Literary Criticism

The Romanticism literary theory analyzes aspects such as feelings, free expression, imagination, and more. Most of those aspects are reflected on the book *Persuasion*. Those quotes and paragraphs are going to be analyzed in the chart below.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
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<p>ROMANTICISM</p> <p>LITERARY</p> <p>CRITICISM</p>	<p>“Dare not say that man forgets sooner than woman, that his love has an earlier death.”</p> <p>(Chapter 23, p. 209)</p>	<p>With this quote, Frederick wants to state that men’s feelings are equal to the one of women. He wanted to make Anne to understand that when talking about love there were no differences between genders.</p>
	<p>“There could have never been two hearts so open, no tastes so similar, no feelings so in unison, no countenances so beloved. Now they were as strangers; nay, worse than strangers, for they could never become acquainted. It was a perpetual estrangement.”</p> <p>(Chapter 8, p. 54)</p>	<p>As mentioned in this quote, Anne and Frederick were so in love as soulmates, but because of life circumstances, they acted as two strangers trying to hide the love, they felt for each other. They were separated because of their social class differences. This situation is a good example that Romanticism is not always about romance, it is also about forbidden love in which two people cannot be together because of certain.</p>

	<p>“Thus much indeed he was obliged to acknowledge – that he had been constant unconsciously, nay unintentionally; that he had meant to forget her, and believed it to be done. He had imagined himself indifferent, when he had only been angry; and he had been unjust to her merits, because he had been a sufferer from them.”</p> <p>(Chapter 23, p. 213)</p>	<p>Eight years have passed since the last time Frederick saw Anne. Over the years, he had a big resentment upon her, trying to prepare his mind to pretend to be indifferent, but his heart was stronger than his thoughts. He could not hide how much he was in love with her attributes.</p>
	<p>“I can listen no longer in silence. I must speak to you by such means as are within my reach. You pierce my soul. I am half agony, half hope. Tell me not that I am too late, that such precious feelings are gone forever. I offer myself to you again with a heart, even more, your own than when you almost broke it, eight years and</p>	<p>This quote is part of the romantic letter Frederick wrote to Anne confessing all the feelings he had for her and that he was trying to forget. He found out he could not fight any longer against his feelings; and now thinking that Anne may forget him, he gathered the courage to propose to her</p>

	<p>a half ago. Dare not say that man forgets sooner than woman, that his love has an earlier death. I have loved none but you. Unjust I may have been, weak and resentful I have been, but never inconstant.” (Chapter 23, p. 209)</p>	<p>one more time. Thanks to this letter, Anne decided to accept Frederick’s proposal. With this quote, the reader can see the Romanticism reflected in the liberty of expression made by Frederick.</p>
	<p>“When any two young people take it into their heads to marry, they are pretty sure by perseverance to carry their point, be they ever so poor, or ever so imprudent, or ever so little likely to be necessary to each other’s ultimate comfort.” (Chapter 24, p. 219)</p>	<p>The quote gives an explanation about how young people love in different ways. Which for the rest of people may be considered imprudent; as they did not think about the consequences their decisions may have. They criticized how people married just by thinking in love and not in comfort, which meant a good social class, fortune, and so on.</p>
	<p>“Half the sum of attraction, on</p>	<p>Even though, their love was</p>

	<p>either side, might have been enough, for he had nothing to do, and she had hardly anybody to love; but the encounter of such lavish recommendations could not fail. They were gradually acquainted, and when acquainted, rapidly and deeply in love. It would be difficult to say which had seen highest perfection in the other, or which had been the happiest: she, in receiving his declarations and proposals, or he in having them accepted.”</p> <p>(Chapter 4, p. 21)</p>	<p>corresponded and they were happy together, as it is mentioned on the quote “the encounter of such lavish recommendations could not fail,” sometimes circumstances made people think they were not born to be together and make them leave those precious feelings aside. In this quote, the romanticism theory is reflected on the characters’ feelings and the love they felt for each other.</p>
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### Table 6 Marxism

Normally, Jane Austen’s novels are considered romantic stories, but her novels are more than romance. In them the reader can see society’s influence that can be analyzed through the Marxist theory. In the following chart, some quotes that exemplify the social class differentiation are going to be provided.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
MARXIST	<p>"Yes; it is in two points offensive to me; I have two strong grounds of objection to it. First, as being the means of bringing persons of obscure birth into undue distinction, and raising men to honours which their fathers and grandfathers never dreamt of; and secondly, as it cuts up a man's youth and vigour most horribly; a sailor grows old sooner than any other man. I have observed it all my life. A man is in greater danger in the navy of being insulted by the rise of one whose father, his father might have disdained to speak to, and of becoming prematurely an object of disgust himself, than in any other line."</p> <p>(Chapter 3, p. 16)</p>	<p>The Marxist theory analyzes class differentiation and how people react to those differences. In the quote, it is notable that for some people it was offensive that someone from "obscure" birth, without fortune, turned into a successful and respectable person with a better social class position. The Navy was a way for those that did not come from a rich family to have a well-paid job. Even though, they sacrificed their lives for the country, for some people the idea of being related to a person whose bloodline were considered poor, disgusted them.</p>

	<p>"In fact, as I have long been convinced, though every profession is necessary and honourable in its turn, it is only the lot of those who are not obliged to follow any, who can live in a regular way, in the country, choosing their own hours, following their own pursuits, and living on their own property, without the torment of trying for more; it is only their lot, I say, to hold the blessings of health and a good appearance to the utmost: I know no other set of men but what lose something of their personableness when they cease to be quite young." (Chapter 3, p. 17)</p>	<p>Social class positions defined the people's future. That affected the type of profession a person could have if they owned lands, the type of job they had, and so on. Everything depended on their acquisition power. Unfortunately, some people did not have the opportunity to choose the type of life they wanted to have. The ones that did not have a good money income had to conform themselves with the "blessing of health and good appearance."</p>
	<p>"Captain Wentworth, with five-and-twenty thousand pounds, and as high in his profession as merit and activity could place him, was longer nobody. He was</p>	<p>Now that the Captain had sufficient money to have a decent life, he was no longer anybody. That meant that in the pass he was considered less than a human</p>

	<p>now esteemed quite worthy to address the daughter of a foolish, spendthrift baronet, who had not had principle or sense enough to maintain himself in the situation in which Providence had placed him, and who could give his daughter at present but a small part of the share of ten thousand pounds which must be hers hereafter.”</p> <p>(Chapter 24, p. 219)</p>	<p>being and not a good prospect for a woman. As mentioned at the end of the quote, the husband was the one who needed to provide money to support his wife and her family. For them, it was very important to know how many pounds a man won throughout the year, in order to see the type of live he could give to his future wife and family.</p>
	<p>“Mr. Hayter had some property of his own, but it was insignificant compared with Mr. Musgrove's; and while the Musgroves were in the first class of society in the country, the young Hayters would, from their parents' inferior, retired, and unpolished way of living, and their own defective education, have been hardly in any class at all” (Chapter 9. Page 64)</p>	<p>Society was divided according to the money income people had, and with it the type of education they could afford. If someone came from parents that were not wealthy, their sons would be considered to have a defective education and not part of a good social class position.</p>

### Table 7 Feminist Literary Movement

Feminism is one of the most reflected themes in the book, as the reader can see different female characters that do not totally agree with their roles in society. The Feminist Literary Movement analyses those aspects in which women did not have equal rights. In the following chart, some quotes in which the reader can notice a distinction upon women are going to be provided.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
<p>FEMINIST LITERARY MOVEMENT</p>	<p>"I do not think I ever opened a book in my life which had not something to say upon woman's inconstancy. Songs and proverbs, all talk of woman's fickleness. But perhaps you will say, these were all written by men."  (Chapter 23, p. 206)</p>	<p>In the quote she mentioned "woman's inconstancy" is talking about requirements that woman need to accomplish. With the word "inconstancy" it means that she was incompetent to do what society demanded her. Those requirements are the ones that the feminist movement is trying to eradicate.</p>
	<p>"This is always my luck. If there is anything disagreeable going on men are always sure to get out of it, and Charles is</p>	<p>In the Regency era, mothers were those who needed to take care of their children; as fathers did not have any</p>

	<p>as bad as any of them. Very unfeeling! I must say it is very unfeeling of him to be running away from his poor little boy. Talks of his being going on so well! How does he know that he is going on well, or that there may not be a sudden change half an hour hence? I did not think Charles would have been so unfeeling.”</p> <p>(Chapter 7, p. 48)</p>	<p>responsibility, not even taking care of the children when sick. In the quote, they could not understand how Charles (the father’s boy) could continue with his duties without thinking in his son’s health.</p>
	<p>“But I hate to hear you talking so like a fine gentleman, and as if women were all fine ladies, instead of rational creatures. We none of us expect to be in smooth water all our days.”</p> <p>(Chapter 7, p. 48)</p>	<p>For society, women should act as dolls: always pretty, demure, but that is not the way a woman is. Women have their opinions and thoughts, and the right to express themselves even when they do not agree with the rest. That is why Anne mentioned that they were not always “smooth water.”</p>

	<p>“All the privilege I claim for my own sex (it is not a very enviable one; you need not covet it), is that of loving longest, when existence or when hope is gone.”</p> <p>(Chapter 23, p. 208)</p>	<p>As matrimony was something essential and most of the girls were married by convenience without loving; they felt alone with their partners and sometimes without hope of being happy or to be really loved. Anne wanted them to feel love, even when the circumstances were difficult.</p>
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### Table 8 Gynocriticism

In the Regency era, as mentioned previously, there were a lot of differences among genders, their roles in society depended on the gender. In the next chart, there are some quotes in which they reader can notice how the author of the book tried to abolish the social repression of the era.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
GYNOCRITICISM	<p>“A man does not recover from such a devotion of the heart to such a woman! He ought not; he does not.”</p> <p>(Chapter 20, p. 160)</p>	<p>In this quote, the author wanted to make the reader understand that men had feelings, too. Most of the time, because of chauvinism,</p>

		<p>men were characterized as unemotional. They were supposed to be tougher compare to women.</p>
	<p>“Perhaps I shall. Yes, yes, if you please, no reference to examples in books. Men have had every advantage of us in telling their own story. Education has been theirs in so much higher a degree; the pen has been in their hands. I will not allow books to prove anything.” (Chapter 23, p. 207)</p>	<p>Education was a controversial topic regarding gender. Women never had a proper education, as they were taught how to play the piano, how to sew, and others. For men, it was geography and laws. Education was mostly directed to the high-class position.</p>
	<p>(...) nursing does not belong to a man; it is not his province. A sick child is always the mother's property: her own feelings generally make it so.” (Chapter 7, p. 48)</p>	<p>In the Regency era, the concerns about children and their health were mostly handled by the mother. The father was the money and food provider of the family.</p>

**Table 9 Biographical approach**

When reading Jane Austen’s biography, the reader can find aspects of her life reflected on her novels. By reading her biography people can understand more aspects about the Regency era and events in the book. In the following chart, there are some quotes that can make the reader compare the book with Jane Austen’s life.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
BIOGRAPHICAL APPROACH (Author’s Life)	<p>“The last few hours were certainly very painful,” replied Anne: “but when pain is over, the remembrance of it often becomes a pleasure. One does not love a place the less for having suffered in it, unless it has been all suffering, nothing but suffering.” (Chapter 20, p. 161)</p>	<p>Jane Austen suffered a lot because of not having the opportunity to work in what she wanted. She wanted to write books, but her society did not allow it; so, she published her books anonymously and that resulted in pain for most of authors, specially for those who wanted to make a change in society.</p>
	<p>“One man's ways may be as good as another's, but we all like our own best.”            (Chapter 13, p.109)</p>	<p>According to some researchers that investigated the romantic life of Jane Austen, they indicated that Jane just fell in love once, and the family of the</p>

		<p>man she fell in love with did not agree with their matrimony. Even though, Jane received a proposal from a man belonging to a good family, she never married. People said that she was still in love with him. She always chose “her own best.”</p>
	<p>“I do not think I ever opened a book in my life which had not something to say upon woman's inconstancy. Songs and proverbs, all talk of woman's fickleness. But perhaps you will say, these were all written by men.”  (Chapter 23, p. 206)</p>	<p>In the Regency era, women were not allowed to have a career; nonetheless, as a writer. Jane Austen, in her books, always wrote about independent women that were against society standards. She raised her and all female voices through her novels.</p>

**Table 10 Absurdism**

In the book *Persuasion*, there are some aspects which 21st century people can find absurd because the way of thinking and culture have changed over the years. In the following chart, there are some quotes that can be considered without sense nowadays.

Theory	Paragraph or Quote	Interpretation
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ABSURDISM	<p>“How quick come the reasons for approving what we like.”</p> <p>(Chapter 2, p. 13)</p>	<p>It is absurd that people from the Regency era needed to find a reason to explain what they liked in order to make others approved it.</p> <p>Everyone should be free to choose what they liked without given explanations or asking for approvals.</p>
	<p>"Facts or opinions which are to pass through the hands of so many, to be misconceived by folly in one, and ignorance in another, can hardly have much truth left."</p> <p>(Chapter 21, p. 180)</p>	<p>If a document passes through the hands of many people, it is difficult to say that this document is a lie.</p> <p>Same happens with an opinion, most people have the same opinion, they must have a good reason to defend it.</p>

### 4.3 Themes, Motifs, and Symbols

In the following charts, there are going to be quotes from the book *Persuasion* that reflects the different themes, motifs, and symbols from the story. As well as, the relationship between the quote and the aspect to be analyzed, provided by the researcher.

**Table 11 Theme - Social Class Differentiation**

In the Regency era, social classes were very rigid. According to their social class position, people must follow some rules. It was important to have a good social class because it determined the way of living and the respect the person could have. In the following quotes, the reader can see how the character faced social classes differentiation.

<b>Themes</b>	<b>Quote</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Social class differentiation	<p>"In fact, as I have long been convinced, though every profession is necessary and honourable in its turn, it is only the lot of those who are not obliged to follow any, who can live in a regular way, in the country, choosing their own hours, following their own pursuits, and living on their own property, without the torment of trying for more; it is only their lot, I say, to hold the blessings of health and a good appearance to the utmost."</p> <p>(Chapter 3, p. 17)</p>	<p>"Live in a regular way." The meaning of regular for their society, as it is described later was to have the life they desired; that means choosing when to work, have their own house, and do not have any concerns when talking about their future or money income. That can make the reader understand that if a person does not have those options, it is because of not having a regular life.</p> <p>Be young, healthy and with good appearance can help the person to find stability.</p>
	<p>"Mrs Musgrove and Mrs Hayter were</p>	<p>Even among family members,</p>

	<p>sisters. They had each had money, but their marriages had made a material difference in their degree of consequence. Mr Hayter had some property of his own, but it was insignificant compared with Mr Musgrove's; and while the Musgroves were in the first class of society in the country, the young Hayters would, from their parents' inferior, retired, and unpolished way of living, and their own defective education, have been hardly in any class at all.”</p> <p>(Chapter 9, p. 64)</p>	<p>money income could change and with it the social class position. This influenced brotherly love in a bad way, and sometimes to have fights among family members.</p>
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### Table 12 Theme - Marriage

Marriage was an important topic in the Regency era, as it determined the type of life a person could have, their social class status, their money acquisition and their proprietorship. In Jane Austen novels, marriage is very present. In the next chart, there are some quotes in which the benefits or disadvantages of being married are presented.

Themes	Quote	Interpretation
<b>Marriage</b>	“Instead of pushing his fortune in the line marked out for the heir of the	Marriage was an opportunity for those who did not have wealthy

	<p>house of Elliot, he had purchased independence by uniting himself to a rich woman of inferior birth.”</p> <p>(Chapter 1, p. 5)</p>	<p>to have a better life. In this case, when they said independence, it meant to have a life without concerns and it was the result of being married with someone rich.</p>
	<p>“Always to be presented with the date of her own birth and see no marriage follow but that of a youngest sister, made the book an evil; and more than once, when her father had left it open on the table near her, had she closed it, with averted eyes, and pushed it away.” (Chapter 1, p. 4)</p>	<p>Every girl wanted to get married in the Regency Era, and most of them were concerned about when it would happen. For some families, marriage was their opportunity to stop living in poverty and that gave pressure to the ladies in the family.</p>
	<p>“That Lady Russell, of steady age and character, and extremely well provided for, should have no thought of a second marriage, needs no apology to the public, which is rather apt to be unreasonably discontented when a woman does marry again, than when she does not; but Sir Walter's</p>	<p>Most of the times, they only way that a woman left her husband was due to death, as it was the case of Lady Russell. For society, it was normal that a widow did not marry again because that meant that she was still loyal to her husband. But,</p>

	continuing in singleness requires explanation.” (Chapter 1. Page 3)	in the case of Sir Walter Elliot, who had daughter that needed a mother, was not common to continue to be a wealthy single men.
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**Table 13 Theme - Gender’s Role Stereotypes**

As mentioned in previous quotes, in the Regency era, there were a lot of differences regarding gender. In the book, people could notice that there were some roles according to gender that the characters accomplished, even when they did not agree with them. In the following charts, there are some quotes in which the stereotypes are reflected.

<b>Themes</b>	<b>Quote</b>	<b>interpretation</b>
<b>Gender’s Role Stereotypes</b>	“The child was to be kept in bed and amused as quietly as possible; but what was there for a father to do? This was quite a female case, and it would be highly absurd in him, who could be of no use at home, to shut himself up.”(Chapter 7, p. 47)	In the case of females, it was notable the distinctions regarding gender and the different tasks they were bound to accomplish. Their society was used to it, it was believed that a man could not take care of his own child.
	"And yet," said Anne to herself, as they now moved forward to meet the	In this quote, Anne mentioned that Frederick was younger than

	<p>party, "he has not, perhaps, a more sorrowing heart than I have. I cannot believe his prospects so blighted forever. He is younger than I am; younger in feeling, if not in fact; younger as a man. He will rally again and be happy with another." (Chapter 11, p. 84)</p>	<p>her. In the Regency era, the age was an important difference regarding genders. If a female was single by the age of 30, it meant that she lost her chance of getting married, but, on the other hand, a male was still considered young.</p>
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### Table 14 Symbols

Symbols in the book *Persuasion* are mostly objects or actions that meant something else than their actual meaning for the characters. In the chart below, there are some quotes in which the reader can see symbols reflected on the story.

Symbols	Quote	Interpretation
<p><b>Letters</b></p>	<p>"I must speak to you by such means as are within my reach." (Chapter 22, p. 209)</p>	<p>This quote was part of the letter Captain Frederick wrote to Anne Elliot to express his feelings. In the Regency era, letters were very important because that was the means people used to communicate with distant relatives and</p>

		friends in a private way.
<b>Music</b>	“There had been music, singing, talking, laughing, all that was most agreeable; charming manners in Captain Wentworth, no shyness or reserve; they seemed all to know each other perfectly, and he was coming the very next morning to shoot with Charles.” (Chapter 7, p.50)	In the book, there are a couple of quotes that mentioned music. It was a way of the author to represent that the atmosphere was charming and blissful. Music was played normally in social events, in which the characters just wanted to spend time “talking and laughing,” as mentioned in the quote.

### Table 15 Motifs

In the book there are some motifs that can be analyzed throughout the book. Some of them are presented in some characters. In the following chart, there are three different motifs that the reader can explicitly find in the story.

<b>Motifs</b>	<b>Quote</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>Pride</b>	“I have been used to the gratification of believing myself to earn every blessing that I enjoyed. I have valued myself on honorable toils and just rewards. Like other great men under	Pride can be interpreted, in the book, as the act of feeling well with oneself- In this quote, the person is very proud of himself even though he did not have

	<p>reverses, I must endeavor to subdue my mind to my fortune. I must learn to brook being happier than I deserve.”(Chapter 23, p. 218)</p>	<p>fortune. He was happy with what he had, but always thinking forward for something better.</p>
	<p>“Anne had never seen her father and sister before in contact with nobility, and she must acknowledge herself disappointed. She had hoped better things from their high ideas of their own situation in life, and was reduced to form a wish which she had never foreseen; a wish that they had more pride; for "our cousins Lady Dalrymple and Miss Carteret;" "our cousins, the Dalrymples," sounded in her ears all day long. (Chapter 16. Page 129)</p>	<p>Anne always thought about her father and sister as very proud people. Now that she saw them in front of nobility, she changed her mind. Her sister and father acted as a different people. Lady Dalrymple and Miss Carteret knew, by the way they acted, that their relationships with people from the nobility were not very frequent because of their awkward behavior, which made Anne to feel very ashamed.</p>
<p><b>Persuasion</b></p>	<p>“If I was wrong in yielding to persuasion once, remember that it was to persuasion exerted on the side of safety, not of risk.” (Chapter 23, p.216)</p>	<p>Persuasion was the reason which separated Anne and Frederick. It worked to influence Anne because she thought that was the right thing to do. Later on, she realized that even though her</p>

		friend had good reasons to separate them, that was not what she wanted.
<b>Respect</b>	“He considered the blessing of beauty as inferior only to the blessing of a baronetcy; and the Sir Walter Elliot, who united these gifts, was the constant object of his warmest respect and devotion.” (Chapter 1, p.2)	In the Regency era, people could see how respectful they were with others by the way they spoke, they bowed when greeting and saying goodbye and when thankful for something. These manners were very present in all social classes.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, the conclusions of the research are going to be provided by taking into consideration the research question stated in the problem statement in Chapter I, as well as the explanation of how the three specific objectives were achieved and the results of the data analysis made in Chapter IV. In addition, some limitations and recommendations for future researches are going to be addressed, if they want to analyze a literary novel written in the regency era, as well as a self-critique analysis of aspects that could have been done differently.

#### 5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to be knowledgeable about the different aspects in which people from the regency era were bound to accomplish and how much those aspects changed over the years. The idea was not to judge or to try to change how people live nowadays, but to make conscience about how much society can affect people's lives. Moreover, after comparing the Regency era and the 21st century, the researcher determined that now people have more freedom, more opportunities to make their own decisions, as well as equality among genders in most of the countries. In addition, society in the 21st century has prejudices and requirements upon people, but those demands do not have a big influence, nowadays.

#### 5.2 Conclusions

In order to give this research a direct path about what the researcher wanted to analyze and investigate using the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen, three specific objectives were established in Chapter I; therefore, an explanation about how these objectives were achieved throughout the process is going to be provided below.

**5.2.1 To identify the impact of the social class differentiation on the Regency Era by studying culture influence**

During the Regency era, people were used to follow what society demanded because that was the way they were raised. They did not feel a necessity for a change, even when some people did not agree with those demands. An example of the necessity for a change was the situation women went through, they could not own lands, and instead of fighting to have equality and change this rule, they just accepted their destiny and got married to a man who had money acquisition to own lands. They did not feel the necessity for a change because their culture made them to be used to it.

Even though social class differentiation has always existed, the difference with the Regency era is that in that time it was really important and had a big influence on people's lives and decisions. It determined aspects of their lives such as the social circle, the type of house, education, and even the way of transportation. Everything was related to their social class position and their money income.

After analyzing the 21st century and the Regency era, it can be concluded that still now there is influence of society, but its influence is not as big as before. In the 21st century, people can raise their voice every time they do not agree with a situation, and their free expression does not depend on gender or color of their skin. Nowadays, women are not attached to a man in order to have a good life or a good standing in society.

### **5.2.2 To demonstrate women rights inequality by comparing their role in the Regency era and their role in the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

Women have been fighting for rights equality for many years; nonetheless, in some countries women are considered equal to men and they can have the same job opportunities, independency to own their own stuff, have the right to decide if they want to be married or not, and many other. Unfortunately, this is not the case of all countries, as in some others, women are still repressed.

People can read articles about women still fighting to be paid the same amount of money than men when doing the same job or to end some prejudices, as for example that women are not capable of driving as men, or to govern a country, and so on. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, women had demonstrated that they are capable enough to perform the same works or activities than men. Some examples of these achievements are the right of vote, since 1949 women are able to express their opinion and vote in governmental decisions. Furthermore, women are able to have the same job opportunities that men, as the case of Amelia Mary Earhart, who was the first women aviator. As well of being part of the government, as is the case of the ex-president of Costa Rica Mrs. Laura Chinchilla, who was the first lady in the country to be in charge of this demanding position.

### **5.2.3 To explain the impact on decision making due to gender social requirements**

Society has a big influence on the decision making because people try to accomplish society requirements. When talking about women in the Regency era, their duties were related to keep or get a good social class position for herself and her family members; this meant to marry someone with a high social class position, even when this person was a complete stranger. In the case of men, their requirements were to have a job in which their salary could sustain an entire family. Those are some examples of the duties according to gender that the society demanded, and which influenced the decision making of people of the era.

### **5.3 Restatement of the Research Question**

According to the research, the question stated in the problem statement in Chapter I, was “How has society changed through the years by comparing the Regency Era and the 21st century through the Socio-Cultural Approach in the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen?” With this analysis, the researcher can conclude that society has changed a lot through the years. It always influenced people's behaviors and their way of living, but even though, in the past, people had a lot of demands most of them are no longer ruling. People have the option to decide what is better for them and now the roles that they had, according to gender, have diminished. In most of the countries, women have their position in society that is equal to men and with the same range of opportunities.

In the past, society demanded women to stay home taking care of the children, and be there of her husband. Most of the times they did not have the option of making a decision or to have an opinion, not even when talking about their own lives. This form of repression was finally removed and, nowadays, gender roles are not determined by society, both females and males can have the same job position, a man can stay home and take care of their children and women can go out to work, and so on. Women can now be independent, their money income does not depend on their father or the men she chooses as a husband, they can create their own fortune, have the job they want, and make their own decisions without the need of approval.

### **5.4 Recommendations**

The following are some recommendations for future researches that want to analyze a literary novel from the Regency era. The first recommendation is to be familiarized with spoken English of that time because English language has changed a lot over the years and sometimes it is difficult to understand it.

As well of being familiarized with the Regency era, since society has changed, and there are aspects that are not happening anymore in the 21st century that can make the reader unable to understand very well the story. To know more about the era, it is helpful to watch movies, documentaries, read books, articles, and blogs from different authors.

In aspects that could have been different, another approach that can be used to analyze the book *Persuasion* by Jane Austen is feminism. Its author is a female who did not follow what society stated she must do. In the book, the author is reflected on the main character, Anne Elliot, who at the beginning of the story just tried her best to follow what her friends and family thought it was the best thing for her. At the end of the story, Anne took the decision of not taking into account what other people thought, but what she really wanted to do.

In the Regency era, most of the aspects that can be analyzed are the ones mentioned in the book. For example, the dynasty of King George and his progeny, the researcher can analyze the different kings of the era and their lives. As well as the protestant religion, how it started, who proposed it, and when it was created. In this era, the Napoleonic War of France was developed; even though, Jane Austen did not refer to it in her novels, there are many authors that explained how people lived this situation and how they confronted it. The Regency era has a lot of material that can help the researcher to understand more the way of living to make a deep analysis about society, relationships, roles regarding genders, and more.

Using the socio-cultural approach, the researcher could have used another instrument in order to involve people from the 21st century. These instruments can be interviews or questionnaires with simple questions about the 21st century and the Regency era, to analyze their point of view when talking about how society has changed over the years. Another aspect that can be done differently, is to analyze other characters mentioned in the book; this research was based on the main character and her love story, but there are more characters with different situations that can be analyzed deeper.

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**Annexes**

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Marriage			
Education			

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Speech Freedom			
Social Encounters and Relationships			
Proprietorship			

Aspect	Quote	Regency Era	21 <sup>st</sup> century
Job and Occupations			
Family duties			

### **Tribunal Examinador**

Esta Tesina fue aprobada por el Tribunal Examinador de las Carreras de Inglés de la Universidad Internacional de las Américas, como requisito para optar por el grado de Bachiller en Inglés.



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MSc. Yanith Delgado Chacón  
Tutora



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Margarita Pérez Roig.  
Lectora



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M.Sc. Dinier Amador Serrano  
Director de las Carreras de Inglés

## Carta del Director de Carrera


San José, 07/08 de 2019

Señores  
Universidad Internacional de las Américas  
Estimados señores:

El suscrito M.Sc. Dinier Amador Serrano, Director de las Carreras de Inglés, hace constar que ha revisado la Tesina del estudiante, Dayan Romero Barquero, portador(a) de la cédula de identidad no. 116510905, que ha titulado: *Literary Analysis of the Novel Persuasion by Jane Austen from a Socio-Cultural Approach*.

La mencionada Tesina, responde a los requisitos exigidos en la Guía que nuestra carrera tiene para estos casos. Por tanto, se autoriza al autor para que lo presente ante el tribunal examinador nombrado para esta ocasión.

Atentamente,



M.Sc. Dinier Amador Serrano  
Director de las Carreras de Inglés

**Carta del Lector**

San José, 07 de Agosto de 2019

Máster  
Dinier Amador Serrano  
Director de las Carreras de Inglés  
Universidad Internacional de las Américas

Estimado señor:

La estudiante Dayan Romero Barquerp, portadora de la cédula de identidad no. 116510905, ha presentado para su lectura y corrección de estilo la tesina denominada *Literary Analysis of the Novel Persuasion by Jane Austen from a Socio-Cultural Approach*. He revisado y corregido la coherencia de los objetivos con el marco teórico, instrumentos y resultados, la calidad del trabajo y la relevancia del trabajo. Por lo tanto, hago constar que este se encuentra listo para ser presentado a la Universidad como trabajo de graduación.

Atentamente,



Licda. Margarita Pérez Roig  
Lectora de Tesis

**Carta del Revisor**

Jueves, 25 de julio del 2019

Máster

Dinier Amador Serrano

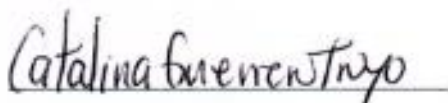
Director de las Carreras de Inglés

Universidad Internacional de las Américas

Estimado señor:

La estudiante Dayan Romero Barquero, portadora de la cédula de identidad no. 1 1651 0905, ha presentado para la respectiva revisión la tesina denominada *Literary Analysis of the Novel Persuasion by Jane Austen from a Socio-Cultural Approach*. Por lo tanto, se hace constar que el documento fue revisado en lo relativo a la estructura gramatical, ortografía, puntuación, cohesión y terminología. Asimismo, se comprobó que las correcciones sugeridas se incorporaran al documento. Por ende, una vez incorporadas las recomendaciones efectuadas en el documento, el mismo se considera listo para su presentación la Universidad como trabajo de graduación.

Atentamente,



M.Sc. Catalina Guerrero Troyo  
Cédula: 1-1012-0519



## Universidad Internacional de las Américas Código de Ética

La suscrita **Ana Dayan Romero Barquero**, número de carné: **116510905** graduada del grado de **Bachillerato** de la Universidad Internacional de las Américas, se compromete a cumplir, durante el ejercicio profesional, con el Código de Ética de la Institución, que se rige por los siguientes principios:

**PROBIDAD:** actuar siempre con rectitud y honradez.

**PRUDENCIA:** actuar con pleno conocimiento de la materia sometida a su consideración.

**JUSTICIA:** permanente disposición hacia las funciones de la profesión, bajo los lineamientos legales que debe respetar todo profesional.

**RESPONSABILIDAD:** cumplir con los deberes, tanto en calidad como en oportunidad.

**DISCRECIÓN:** guardar respeto sobre los hechos o informaciones de los que tenga conocimiento con motivo del ejercicio profesional, sin que esto perjudique las funciones y responsabilidades.

**INDEPENDENCIA DE CRITERIO:** no involucrarse o comprometerse con situaciones, intereses o actividades contrarias a la moral, a la sana crítica y que, por ley, sean incompatibles con las funciones profesionales correspondientes.

**DIGNIDAD Y DECORO:** actuar con sobriedad y moderación.


**TOLERANCIA:** evidenciar una actitud paciente y de comprensión ante las opiniones divergentes que puedan expresar otras personas.

**EQUILIBRIO:** desempeñar las funciones profesionales con sentido práctico, buen juicio y equidad.

**ACTUALIZACIÓN:** comprometer parte del tiempo en actualizar los conocimientos y adaptarlos en el desarrollo de la actividad profesional.

**VOCACIÓN:** mostrar siempre apego al trabajo y a la educación recibida, como fundamentos para el desempeño laboral.

**BUENA FE:** toda conducta o comportamiento, criterio emitido y labor desempeñada debe basarse en los más altos principios éticos y tendrá como fundamento la buena fe.

  
**Dayan Romero Barquero**  
1-1651-0905