

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The objectives of this study, entitled *An Analysis of Mrs. Bennet's Rational Egoism in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice* are: (1) to describe Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism, (2) to describe the impacts of Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism on the other characters. Library research including internet browsing is used to form the conceptual models which are used to find the data. The data corpus of this thesis includes all of the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even discourses, which have relation with rational egoism and its effects found in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. They can be in the form of dialogues or narrative. Moreover, psychological approach focuses on the characters and their actions, while sociological approach is used to study the impacts of Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism.

Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism can be seen from the five phenomena in the followings. Firstly, she forces her husband to attend the noble's party. She does not want to lose the chance and lets the person take it. Secondly, she supports the fifth daughter to marry the militia. Since she is hopeless, she encourages Lydia to meet the militia to get the positive result, namely her daughter's marriage. Thirdly, she arranges her first daughter to marry a noble. Her rational makes her see a big chance to get Mr. Bingley, who is rich, as her son in law. Fourthly, she arranges her second daughter to marry the clergy. Mrs. Bennet has still seen the

occasion that Mr. Collins has a chance to marry Elizabeth because Jane has already seen Mr. Bingley. Fifthly, she forces her second daughter to marry the clergy. Mrs. Bennet has a plan to get her daughter closer with Mr. Collins. This is because she does not want to lose the third chance to see her second daughter to get married with a person that she wants.

Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism gets four effects on the other characters. The first is freedom limitation. Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism makes her dictate what Mr. Bennet, Elizabeth, Jane, and Lydia must and must not do and behave. The second is passivity. Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism has bad effects on Elizabeth. Elizabeth has no idea to refuse anything her mother wants. The third is lack of response. Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism has such an unfavorable effect on Mr. Bennet, Kitty, and Elizabeth. They do not welcome enthusiastically Mrs. Bennet's business. The fourth is lack of respect. Mrs. Bennet's rational egoism makes Mr. Bennet, Elizabeth, Jane, Mr. Bingley, and Mr. Darcy lose their respect.

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