

Pride and prejudice

Business



The character analysis begins with Elizabeth in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* before it goes to the other characters. The most striking feature in the novel is that at some time, or other, people will lack in their moral capacity to make crucial decisions. Instead of making one that fits the need at the time, it must be politically correct to the society. The book is based on the intricacies of trying to marry in a well off circle in the society of an eighteenth century English society. Elizabeth for one seems to be an unusual addition to the cast; she is quite brave, as well as funny, and prescribes to independence that many women of that age did not have.

Elizabeth is a refreshing look into the lives of women, whereby she makes sober and calculated decisions despite her humor and light talk. She admittedly says that marriage does not always bring happiness, which was wise considering the period and specifications to married women of her time. In this way, Weinsheimer believes that she proved her mettle and dodged a bullet in the sense; in fact, she did not ever come to marry anyone.

Considering, it was a society with the sole purpose of marrying off girls to the best suitors, as if, they were property, and it was a sober decision. She also denied because of the daily proof that she experienced at her own home in the eyes of her parents. Her parents had shortcomings as husband and wife, in that there was no respect for a life partner and she vowed from this realization to wed only when she experiences the deepest love that she had ever known.

This went on despite the constant insinuations from her uncle and aunt on possible suitors to try to sway to the path of marriage (Austen 30). Charlotte On the other hand, when focusing on Charlotte who happens to be a best

friend to Elizabeth, there are some similarities to their perspectives. Some would say that she is one of the best designers when it comes to the marriage lottery and this took some persuasion, as well as, art on her part as the seducer. In this way, Weinsheimer considers her marriage when put in comparison with the major three in the book, as the most pathetic. She does admit that her friend's sentiments are true about marriage that it may not always bear the fruits of happiness, as the majority would advocate.

However, she implies that it can be contrived in a successful manner. In this way, she would rather be preoccupied with the person's stature to notice anything else. She implied to Elizabeth that Bingley was quite fond, of her sister, however, things would not move along unless she help them, which was frowned upon as women were not supposed to be that forward. In response, Elizabeth told her that would be a brilliant plan if she herself had nothing to look for, but status and to ignore the rest. Charlotte did not appeal to the idea of knowing a person fully before tying the knot with them. According to her, she would rather not know their defects even into the marriage, which was a method to get any husband according to Elizabeth.

She is different from Elizabeth and follows this lottery method to the end (Weinsheimer, 407). For one, she does not care her partner's defects, as she believes they do not have a bearing on her happiness in marriage. However, she is not in the same position as Elizabeth, but is just as intelligent thus can never come to the point whereby she is successfully deceived and she reverts to her ignorant play nature as soon as she learns that Collins is on the market, so to speak. Character Analysis of the Sisters The other sisters include Jane and Lydia Bennet. The former was quite beautiful and started a <https://assignbuster.com/pride-and-prejudice-essay-samples/>

courtship with a wealthy man called Bingley. Jane and Bingley first meet on grounds of mutual attraction and follow a path of courtship outlined in most parts of the novel.

They are quite similar; however, their characters do not have a certain edge that drives the novel. They are friendly, gentle, and warm; however, it seems that the author did not give a lot of meat to their characters. In other words, they seem to be outsiders in the novel unhampered by the corruption and thus, represent the idea of true love without pride or prejudice. According to (Gerhard 3), prejudice in the society is like ignorance in the way that it preys on a significant portion, and shuts the doors of its ideology once it has attained what it wants to know, which oddly did not apply to the Jane, but did to Lydia. This would apply to the next sister of the Bennet family that goes by the name Lydia.

Some would describe her as a boy crazy individual that is very absorbed in her own affairs. This cost her dearly as she played along wonderfully to society and ran away with Mr. Wickham and was forced to marry him in the process. Unfortunately, she did not have a lot of opportunity to deviate as the society punished such actions quite severely in her time. This was probably a contributing factor as to why she was forced into the union at fifteen years of age after some premarital sex.

The man was quite older and her naivety did not help matters. The Parents, Mr. and Mrs. BennetThe last family members under review are the Bennet parents. Mr. Bennet is the patriarch of the family and husband to Mrs.

Bennet and a father to Lydia, Jane, and Elizabeth. He is not getting what he needs from his marriage or family and feels a lot of frustration. His wife keeps troubling him and his daughters prove to be quite difficult. In this way, he retreats within himself away from his loved ones and only comes out to reveal the sarcastic humor he has built over the period. Mrs. Bennet on the other hand, is quite a noisy individual and quite foolhardy.

She has a single objective and that is to get her daughters married off to rich men. It is her single purpose and unfortunately, does not do her a lot of service when it comes to social graces with the very people that she hopes to please, as she could be quite brash. The author was quite adept at portraying that she had no redeeming qualities that some claimed he took pleasure in painting women in such a light. On the other hand, the author was a closet revolutionary that criticized chauvinistic societal structures (Nachumi 119). The information clearly implies that the parents had a failed marriage. Therefore, anything that they prescribed for their children could be perceived and translated as a bit skewed.

However, their narrative indeed could be in need of transformation such that the perception may change to being protective over their children (Lacour 507). Nevertheless, they would be highly optimistic as they ended up going in quite a different direction of personal interests especially in reference to the actions of the matriarch.