



LOVE AND MARRIAGE IN AUSTEN'S NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

That Jane Austen's most beloved novels were deals with" LOVE AND MARRIAGE" that are *Pride and Prejudice, Emma, sense and sensibility*. In this article express that Austen's views on Love and Marriage how she handled through in her characters. Example *Pride and Prejudice* had four pairs that Jane and Bingley were love with sensitive love, Elizabeth and Darcy were starts with fight and ends with marry, Charlotte Lucas and Collins marry for insecure property finally Mr and Mrs. Bennet were lived with unfairness pair in her novel, it show that how 19th century women imagined on their marriage and marriage of their daughters, and what kind of man they considered as a good match. In this view austen successfully portrays the society of then England and contemporary anxieties connected with marriage.

Key words: Jane Austen, marriage, century, society, pride and prejudice, women.

"It is a universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife".

The union of man and women recognized by authority or ceremony, is as old as civilization itself and marriage of some kind is found in virtually every society. But throughout the centuries marriage has taken many different forms.

Early marriage was born of ancient societies need to secure a safe environment in which breed, the handle the granting of property rights, the protect bloodlines. Ancient Hebrew Law required to a man become the husband of deceased brother's widow.

The word "marriage" coined from the middle English marriage, from "Anglo- French, from "marier" to marry".

But even in the these early times, marriage was much about love and marriage was much about love and desire as it was social economic stability. In this roundness, the engagement ring a custom dating back to the Ancient Rome, is believed to

present eternity and everlasting union. It was once believed a vein or nerve ran directly from the "ring" the finger of the left hand to the heart.

In European nations, marriage was traditionally considered a civil institution. Around 5AD great Christian theologians such as Augustine wrote about marriage and the Christian. church started taking an interest in the ceremony. It was at the point that Christian began to have their marriages conducted by ministers in Christian gatherings, but it was in the 12th century that the Roman catholic church formally defined marriage as sacrament sanctioned by God.

In Catholicism, it is still believed that the sacrament is between God, the man and the women, while the reformation of the 16th century re-valued marriage as a merely life long and monogamous covenant between men and women.

In many part of 16th and 17th century Europe and America the concept of bundling was widely used. In some part of 18th century Europe a biscuit or small loaf of bread was broken over the

head of the bride as she came-out from the church. It is believed that the tradition of having a wedding cake stems from this strange custom. Marriage can be recognized by a state, an organization, a religious authority, a tribal group, a local community or peers.

We can find the various types of marriage in the society these are :

- Monogamy(only one spouse during their lifetime),
- Serial monogamy(divorce and re-marriage),
- polygamy(more than two partners),
- polygyny (wives equal status given by husband),
- polyandry(more than one father),
- plural marriage(group of marriage),
- child marriage (both spouse under the age of 18)
- same sex and the third gender marriage(same gendered).

In Jerome Nathanson's essay, "**The Ethics of Marriage**", which outlines the conditions of a good marriage in a secular context, he names three needs that marriage fulfills

- security,
- understanding, and
- genuine concern for your partner.

Security is a mutual dependence in which each partner can rely on the other for support in return. The secondly need for the understanding is the both the sense of being understood by the other person genuinely means. It also involves good communication between the couple because without communication there can be no understanding such understanding as this is not something we are born with, but, in the best sense, it is an extremely difficult thing to achieve through the sharing of experience with another person. A good marriage must be characterized by a feeling that each person is genuinely concerned with what happens to the other.

Marriage then is viewed as a maturing experience since as a maturing experience since it takes maturity to truly love someone. All marriages are ordained of God. God joins a man and women in an unbreakable bond until death parts them. Marriage is one of the greatest things in human life, it

allows a man and women to come together, sharing everything, and support each other throughout life. Finding a husband was the greatest task of women of the upper and middle class in the 19th century according to Victorian fiction. At that time they could, to a certain extent, choose whom they would marry, which was a major progress compared to the 15th century for example.

Marriage has had a multitude of faces during the time that mankind has been on earth. One thing is certain, however. If marriage was important enough for God to invent at the very beginning then it must be here to stay. Some people want to marry a person with higher or lower status than them. Others want similar status. In many societies women marry men who are of higher social status.

Everyone at some point in their lives has experienced love, whether they were loved or have loved. Love seems to be the main underlying goal that we all strive for in our lifetimes. It is the one thing that we all, as human, have in common.

There are many different types of love

- **family love**
- **friendship love**
- **conceptual love and**
- **intimate love**

Many people have a hard time finding words to express this intense feeling because everyone's experience and meaning of it is different. The thing is that with love, it is not positive or negative, it seems to have its ups and downs. However, we still go throughout life searching for it, without ever giving up.

Family love is unconditional, meaning it is timeless, and everlasting. It is a feeling shared between a young girl listening to her grandfather's stories of the olden days. It may even be the strict rules that a parent enforces, that a child feels are unfair. The great part of this love that you can be yourself, make mistakes, and you will always be forgiven

The love shared between friends is similar, but there are boundaries not to be crossed. These boundaries are different with each friendship but are usually somewhere along the lines of, not messing with each other's boy friends or bad

mouth behind each other's back. Friendship love knows that you have someone there to talk to, especially about things that you have someone there to talk to, especially about things that you could never tell your parents. This type of love is sharing your experience of your best friend committed, such as stealing a pack of gum from the convenience store.

Conceptual love is a love of material things and ideas or characteristics. This love we feel towards objects, such as jewellery, flower and other material things. It also is the feeling of loving characteristic traits, such as kindness, humour, and others.

Many of us have felt powerfully attracted to and in "love" with somebody more than once in our lives. To make sense of raw emotion experienced during such times, we invariably turn to culturally mediated constructs- love at first, true, Christian love, etc. Sociologists in turn try to make sense of each amid love and attractions unique features, and shed light on our underlying motives for and subjective experience of desire.

Indeed, at first glance contemporary culture seems head-over-heels in love with love. And for good reason, for there are few experiences that match its intensity, that bring us more delight and despair, that confound and conflict us more.

Generally, we have made relationships within framework that comfortable and profitable for us. People have physical, psychological, emotional, financial or social needs. One of the best ways to full-fill these needs is to tell people, "I Love You". This so called "love" has become like a mantra open sesame. When we talk about love, it has to be unconditional. There is really no such thing as conditional love and unconditional love. Its is just that they are conditions and there is love. The moment there is condition it just amounts to a transaction. May be a convenient transaction, may be good arrangement may be many people made excellent arrangements in life-but that will not full-fill you; that will not transport you to another dimension. Its just convenient.

Human beings are capable of love when they are willing. Unfortunately, we want to export everything that is beautiful in our life to heaven and

live wantonly this planet, love, joy, blissfulness-these human possibilities.

Love and Marriage are theme deals by Jane Austen that the mutual concern on her novels. Her language is light, vivid and ironic with sense of humour. On the one hand, dialogues in works are natural to readers which can easily involve readers identification. On the other hand, acrimony observations, and spicy language mark Jane Austen's novel as implicit observations and implied criticisms of England society at her time.

Setting her backgrounds on village lives of the middle-class, many of her novels are love stories. She always describes how women and men fall in love and eventually get married through her colourful dialogues. Although Jane never been gets married, she still knows what women and men think and expresses their thinking very well. With her perfect depiction of characters know each other through conflicts and mistakes, making the story eventually becoming a happy ending.

Love and Marriage were play vital role in human life. The full bowl of love to lead marriage as good fortune life but the upper class people estimate that marriage is an only held with same position, this issues may considered with the love pair who truly love without money minded people. Most of the work Austen used the three major things in her novel love, marriage and money.

The background of her novels is the late 18th and early 19th century England. At the age, women were considered the inferior class in the society, and the sole purpose for unmarried women was to secure a good marriage and a good husband and to full-fill the scared obligation as a good wife and a good mother conditioned by this, women were dressed up and performed gracefully in a ball where access to upper class men is granted of good marriage and good life were secured.

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