THE CONCEPT OF MARRIAGE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY BRITISH UPPER CLASS CHARACTERS AS SEEN IN JULIA QUINN’S THE VISCOUNT WHO LOVED ME

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Dr. Fx. Siswadi, M.A
The future is here. It’s just not widely distributed yet.

(Albert Einstein)

All our dreams can come true,
if we have the courage to pursue them.

(Walt Disney)

Imagination is the beginning of creation.
You imagine what you desire, you will what you imagine and at last you create what you will.

(George Bernard Shaw)

I’m only one; but still I’m one.
I cannot do everything, but still I can do something.
I will not refuse to do the something I can do.

(Helen Keller)

There are no dreams too big.
Everything starts from dream.
This is for you, mom and dad, for your prayer and love.
Lembar Pernyataan Persetujuan

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[Signature]

Yovita Aurelia Kurniasari
I thank to my beloved Jesus Christ and Mother Mary for the blessing and greatest love for me. Thank you for giving me strength to pass my weakness, giving me the light to walk through my life. So many processes I experienced and it makes me more mature.

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Yovita Aurelia Kurniasari
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ABSTRACT

YOVITA AURELIA KURNIASARI. The Concept of Marriage of The Nineteenth Century British Upper Class Characters Seen in Julia Quinn’s The Viscount who Loved Me. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2012.

Julia Quinn’s The Viscount who Loved Me is a historical-romance which talks about marriage and love of British upper class people in the nineteenth century. Marriage is one of the phenomena in human life. It has different meanings in different places and times. Studying marriage in British in the nineteenth century is somehow interesting. Britain is a kingdom with the Queen as the ruler. The system in British society is patriarchal. The man is the head of the family. The wife and children should obey him. Once married, women’s property automatically becomes husband’s possession. During the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, marriage among the upper class people is seen as the way to increase the wealth and social status. The idea of marriage for love is gaining ground.

There are two problems formulated in this thesis. The first problem is how the upper class characters in the novel are described. The second problem is about the concept of marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century revealed through the description of the characters in the novel.

The approach applied in this thesis is socio-cultural historical approach. The method used in this thesis is library research method. Therefore, the primary data were taken from the novel itself, Julia Quinn’s The Viscount who Loved Me. The other data were taken from several encyclopedias, books, journal, reviews, and references dealing with this thesis.

The result of the study shows that the concept of marriage for pride is the common thing in Britain in the nineteenth century. Some people saw marriage as the way to increase social status, wealth, power, and keep family line. For a lady, marriage is important. By getting married, society would not see them as a failure in community. For the men and families, by having children and heir is their pride. During the eighteenth, love and marriage are opposite toward each other. From this novel, it shown that marriage for love in the nineteenth century is gaining ground. The married couples who are in love exist in this era. Then, in modern era, marriage and love becomes the common thing among the people who are decided to get married.
ABSTRAK


CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Marriage is one of the important phenomena of human’s life. It involves commitment between man and woman to live together and to share life. It is not just about living together. Marriage is known generally as a relationship between man and woman legalized by the law. By getting married, a couple creates a new family. They have their own role as a husband and a wife. There are some responsibilities they should take. The husband’s job is to make a living for the new family they have built. Meanwhile, the wife will take care of the household, and the children. In modern era, women are allowed to have a career. Therefore, they can help the husband in making living for the family they build. By having a family, husband and wife also have certain norms to be obeyed in society.

Marriage has many different meanings based on the time and place of the culture and people involved. Canon Law defines marriage as “an act of the will by which each party gives and accepts the perpetual and exclusive right to the body for the performance of actions that of their nature pertain to the procreation of children” (Leclercq, 1942:26). This definition was impacted by the Roman law and Catholic Church. It means that after marriage, both the husband and wife have the fully right toward each other in order to the procreation of children so that they will form a new family. Based on Canon Law, the purpose of marriage is to
become a union and complete each other. Man and woman are united, they complete each other and build a new family.

Furthermore Jacques Leclercq in his book *Marriage and Family: A Study in Social Philosophy* stated that “marriage is the lawful union of a man and woman, that is, a union conformable to law” (1942: 25). Once a man and woman get married and build a family, they have to obey the rule in society. The basic family which is known as nuclear family that consists of a father, a mother, and children is the basic building blocks of society. Family is the base of the society. In other word, marriage is the beginning of society.

However, marriage cannot be separated from the woman status in society and in marriage itself. When a woman was still single, she had enjoyed the same property rights as a man. After she got married, she transferred all of her properties to her husband. On the other hand, man though he lives as an individual or as a husband, he has the absolute power toward his own property and his wife. There are several things that make studying marriage is interesting, especially, marriage in British society. Marriage, which is defined as a legal relationship between man and woman generally, has different meanings and importance in different times and places. Britain is a kingdom and ruled by a Queen. The social system in her society is patriarchal. Since ancient time, arranged marriage has existed. Women and men met in the several events so they can interact and know each other. In these events, which is known as marriage market and held seasonal, marriage can be arranged. In modern life, marriage is the result of social values, which individual had adopted, or the manifestation of personal feeling of affair
and love for a partner (Sutton, Cebulla, Middleton, 2003: 10). In modern society, people decide to get married because of their need of family. Their life will be easier with the partner of life. Women no longer have a situation as slave or supporting party in familial life like in the medieval times. In modern era, women can get an equal treatment with men in society. They are allowed to have a career if they want. This condition creates a beneficial situation when a woman and a man live together with a commitment in marital life. They can support each other. Woman may choose whether to marry or not. Nobody will look down on unmarried people.

It is different from the condition of the past centuries. In the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, marriage is used as a way to raise social status. Women in the nineteenth century are forced to get married. Jane Austen has written about the little world of women in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. Women are not allowed to have a job like what the men did. All they can do is just waiting for the man to propose them. The late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century is the period in which fortune-hunting become the importance aspect of marriage (Mitchell and Leys, 1967: 623).

Once they get married, women would lose their freedom as an individual because they had to live with their husband to take care of the household. They could not take a control of their own life. It should be depended on the husband. On the other hand, men had a power and take control of themselves and their new family. The women's only purpose is to get married and reproduce. A woman in
her marriage would be automatically transferred the whole of her property to her husband and would be controlled (Mitchell & Leys, 1967: 625). Meanwhile, the idea of marriage for love in nineteenth century was gaining ground. A man proposed to the woman he loves, but still the approval from the parents is needed.

The most interesting part in British society at the nineteenth century era is her social class system. That was a complex hierarchy that involved social economy condition. Steve Wilds in his essay, The Nineteenth Century Class System, stated that the upper class people are they who lived in wealth and prosperity, and they who have the respectable family name in the society. Middle class and lower class society were parted into three parts.

Working class women would mostly have to work for a living. There are only limited times for them to think about other things. On the other hand, middle class and upper class women were expected to stay at home until they were married.

Marriage in an upper class society commonly involved people whose family were related or linked. That kind of marriage usually becomes the way to strengthen the family ties, power, wealth, and position. Marriage among the upper class society is an interesting topic to discuss. It is involving different thoughts of different generations. Parents and children have different thoughts about marriage. Some parents think marriage arrangement to keep familial line, increasing power, wealth, and even a position. That is why parents usually arrange marriage for their children with someone they know well. Some young generations think marriage the same way with the parents, some other think that marriage is their own life.
They have the right to choose the partner of life based on their affair of love. There is something that called marriage market or known as season in order to arrange marriage. Women used this event to compete in marriage to seek mate and fortune. As quoted by Vic in his essay, *Jane Austen’s Writing*, from Pearson and Pope:

Society encouraged young women "to exercise gamesmanship instead of honesty, to control rather than to share, and to live through others rather than to find their own fulfillment" (Pearson and Pope, 119).

This means that women have to qualify themselves in order to get husband. It is not that they qualify themselves to live on their own but to live for her husband.

Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Love Me* is the right literary work to help in discussing the concept of marriage among the upper class people in nineteenth century. In this literary work, the main character, Anthony Bridgerton as the aristocrat family, uses his power to choose the bride as he likes. He never considers marriage for love. The important thing is that he can get married because he has title to be passed. He needs a wife who is able to take care of the household well and raising the child to be a responsible heir for the family. While Kate Sheffield and her sister, Edwina, need to get married because they have to overcome their lack of dowry. Other than that, women that cannot get married will be looked down by the society. Though those kinds of things exist, Kate Sheffield has her own pride to choose a man. Other than able to help them overcome their lack of dowry, a man that she will marry has to be a man than can protect her and share love and affection together.
By using socio-cultural historical background of British in nineteenth century as a guide, this research tries to explore the concept of marriage of British upper class in nineteenth century.

B. Problem Formulation

1. How are the upper class characters described?

2. What is the concept of marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century as seen in Julia Quinn’s the Viscount who Loved Me?

C. Objectives of the Study

_The Viscount Who Loved Me_ by Julia Quinn is used to help learning about the concept of marriage among the upper class people of British in nineteenth century. This novel was first published in 2001. The research mainly aims at answering the two problems stated in the problem formulation. First is to know how the upper class characters described. The characteristics of those upper class characters will describe different thoughts about the concept of marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century. The second, through the characters that of those main characters, the writer will discuss the concept of marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century as seen in Julia Quinn’s _The Viscount Who Loved Me_.

D. Definition of Terms

1. Marriage

In *The New Britannica Encyclopedia*, stated that marriage is a legal relationship between a husband and wife. Family and marriage cannot be separated. It was the basic social units having two or more adults living together in the same household and cooperating in various economic, social, and protective activities and in the care of their own or adopted children. In *Dictionary of Modern Sociology*, Hoult explains that in marriage the participant of marriage having special rights and duties relate to one another and to children who may be procreate or adopted (1969: 192-193).

Marriage was perceived as an act of symbolic importance and a public statement of commitment (Sutton, Cebulla, Middleton, 2003: 4).

However, marriage is the act whereby man and woman enter into union called family. As a husband and wife, man and woman living together, support each other. They live in society with its written and unwritten rules.

2. Love

The philosophers define love as: “the union with another being; or as the tendency toward such a union; or as the happiness resulting from this union once achieved (Leclercq, 1942: 7). This emotional feeling can avoid the couple to get divorce.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies

Julia Quinn was born in 1977 in New England named Julie Cotler. While finishing her study in medical school, she began to write romance novel. Her first two novels, Splendid and Dancing at Midnight had been sold out. She was specialized in the historical romance novel. Her novels are noted for being full of humour, with sharp, clever dialogue.

The Viscount Who Loved Me is the second book of the Bridgerton Family series. Bridgerton family is respected family and get favoured among British society. Each book is set with the British upper class society. The main issue of each book is familial relation and marriage.

On her Journal, Diana Burrell discusses about familial relationship in Julia Quinn’s The Viscount Who Loved Me.

One thing I love about Quinn's books is that her fictional families are usually happy: there are no evil stepsisters or back-stabbing friends. In The Viscount Who Loved Me, Kate has a lovely relationship with her stepmother, Mary, and she adores her half-sister. Anthony, too, enjoys a strong, loving relationship with his family, and the Bridgertons eagerly accept Kate into their fold. In a time where so many modern-day familial relationships are strained, it's nice to escape to a place where sisters love each other and sons adore their parents (Burrell, http://www.theromancereader.com/quinn-viscount.html. August 2010).

She focuses on describing each characters’ actions and attitudes toward each other. She states that Sheffield family is very close, though Kate Sheffield is the step daughter of Marry Sheffield and become the step sister of Edwina. She also mentions the relation between Bridgerton family. Anthony as the first son of...
the family devoted his life for the family.

Lori Anderson in her study about marriage and women, states that marriage in the nineteenth century was seen as the needed of people in family. People in that era were already in a better condition. They can fulfil their personal needs in the economic side. Men need to work and women cared in household. So, the life between men and women become more balance. Women are no longer become slave like in the industrial revolution era.

Women in the early nineteenth century cared for men. Yet, in order to give this care, women depended on the economic support of men. Women had to be dependent because everyone depended on them (the women) for nurturing and care. Men and women then, though totally separate with separate roles, were incomplete without each other (Anderson, http://www.cyberparent.com/women/marriage5.htm).

In her study, Anderson sees that men and women have their own role. They are depended each other. In her study is stated that marriage seen as the need to build a family and depend on each other member of the family. The writer sees that Anderson used her study to describe the role of woman and man in marriage life. She stated that, “women began to romanticize love and caring as female qualities that compensated for men’s political powers and economic resources.” She wants to convey that the roles for a woman in a society and family are nurturing, taking care of household, and obeying men. While the role for a man in a society and family are working to give economic assurance for himself and his family, and protect his wife and family.

The writer’s thesis is focusing on the concept of marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century. In this writing, the writer chooses to analyze the characters in order to know the concept of marriage of British upper class
people in nineteenth century. The point of analyzing the characters is to see their attitudes, the way of thinking, and the interactions toward each other, to see the concept of marriage.

By seeing those studies, the writer found another view about marriage and woman in British nineteenth century. It gives idea how the condition of British marriage at the time. So, the related study about marriage and woman condition in nineteenth century would be a good help.

B. Review of Related Theories

To support the study, the writer would like to use some theories as follows.

1. Theory on Character and Characterization

In *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, Abrams defines character as the person that presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what way they say, the dialogue, and by what they do (1985: 23).

To have deeper understanding about the characters, it is obvious that the readers should know what the characters say, what characters do, or what the other characters say about the character, and what the other characters do. Because, those can help the readers to understand what will happen further in the story.

Furthermore, Abrams also explains about characterizing. Characterizing is the way the author shows the reader about the characters’ dispositional, motive,
emotional quality, or their idea in the narrative work. He explained that there are two ways of in characterizing (1985: 24):

The first way is by showing. In showing, the author presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer what motives and dispositions lay behind what they say and do.

The second is by telling. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters.

Characterization is the way the author characterizing the character. According to Baldick, characterization refers to the representation of person in narrative of dramatic work this may include direct methods like the attribution of qualities in description or commentary, and indirect methods inviting readers to infer qualities from character’s actions, speech, or appearance (1991: 34).

Holman and Harmon in a Handbook of Literature states that characterization is the creation of revealing imaginary persons so that they are exist for the readers as life-like. Holman and Harmon also give three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction: first, the explicit presentation of the characters through the direct exposition, illustrated by actions. Secondly is the presentation of characters in the action, with little or without explanation by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to presume the attributes of the actors from the actions. Third is the representation from within the character, without the comments on the character by the author, with the expectation that the
reader will come to clear understanding of the attributes of the character (1972: 81).

2. Theory of Marriage

Marriage is the lawful union between man and woman. This definition comes from the way Roman law made a statement about marriage. They define marriage as stated below:

“Marriage is the union of man and woman, forming an association during their entire lives, and involving the common enjoyment of human divine and human privileges” (Digest) or “The union of man and wife entailing the obligation to live together” (Institutes). (Leclercq, 1942: 23)

According to this law, the word marriage is used to define the act of man and woman enters this union. The writer finds that this statement refers to the meaning that the word marriage is the representation of the act where the man and woman blending in one life together, sharing and giving their role.

Gary S. Becker in his Theory of Marriage states about two basic assumptions of marriage. They are that “each person tries to do as well as possible and that marriage market is equilibrium” (1973: 813). Becker compares his theory of marriage with the economic theory.

…the gain to a man and woman from marrying compared to remaining single is shown to depend positively on their incomes, human capital, and relative difference in wage rates. The theory also implies that men differing in physical capital, education or intelligence (aside from their effects on wage rates), height, race, or many other traits will tend to marry women with like values of these traits, whereas the correlation between mates for wage rates or for traits of men and women that are close substitutes in household production will tend to be negative (Becker, 1973: 813).
It shows that for the purpose of marriage there are several qualifications in deciding the partner of life. In getting married, people have many considerations. Marriage is a union of man and woman. They live together with some obligations toward society. People, especially men, should be able to make living for the family. So, it is not rare if someone thinks about economic condition to consider about getting married.

Becker also explained about two principles of marriage. The first is that the theory of preference can be applied, since marriage is practically a voluntary act between the persons marrying. The second is that marriage market exists caused by the men and women who need to seek a mate for life. Further, Becker emphasizes those principles as quoted below:

These two principles easily explain why most adults are married and why sorting of mates by wealth, education, and other characteristics is similar under apparently quite different conditions (Becker, 1973: 814).

Since they seek for partner for whole life, it is obvious that adults select the partner of life in some certain qualification so they can live together comfortably and can support each other. Yet marital pattern is different among societies and changes over times in variety ways. In some societies, divorce is allowed, but in other societies it can be banned.

This theory explains that marital life sometimes can bring balance in ones life. By having the partner of life, a man and a woman can live together and support each other. However, there are certain responsibilities toward society. It was man’s job as husband and father to make living for the family and the wife take the role in taking care of the household. Raising child is the job for both
parents. They should teach the child to be well mannered and obey the norms exist in society. In modern times, women are allowed to have a career. It will be help for the husband in making living for the family. More explanation by Sutton, Cebulla, and Middleton that in marriage, loves become something common between man and woman who decided to get married and live together. The philosophers define love as: “the union with another being; or as the tendency toward such a union; or as the happiness resulting from this union once achieved (Leclercq, 1942: 7). This emotional feeling can avoid the couple to get divorce. They stated that:

Commitment was seen as critical to a successful marriage, although participants found it hard to describe the substance of commitment; In addition, love, emotional stability and support, financial security and a mutual recognition of the need to ‘give and take’ were described as the key ingredients to a ‘good’ marriage (2003: 1).

3. Review on British Marriage in Nineteenth Century

Living standard of people in early nineteenth century becomes higher. Upper class people in nineteenth century commonly did not work. Their income was obtained from their inheritance and land investment. As stated below:

Most Englishmen in 1815 still worked on the land or in trades connected with agriculture, though within the next generation most Englishmen become townsmen engaged in industry (Thomson, 1951:11). The merchant who wanted to metamorphose himself into country gentlemen was not necessarily forget his humble origin, for he often returned to his own birthplace, or to the village where his father or grandfather had set out to seek the fortune he brought home. Or he might want a modest estate where he
could send his family for the summer months and go himself for weekends if he could not leave his business for longer (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 502-503).

In this statement can be seen that British people start to build pride by having more properties. They work in the city then they spend their time of relaxing in country. By having family and estate, they can increase their standard of living.

Furthermore, Jeremy Black stated in *A New History of England* that economy is no longer become the main issue among the society. The society starts to have a settle economic condition. Its population was more literate and educated and was linked by modern communications and a national press. Changes in the press were symptomatic of the modernization of the country. One of the many ways in which Victorian London was at the centre of English life and that of empire was that of the provision of the news (2000: 196). The press also played the role of a central economic, social and cultural, setting and spreading fashions, whether of company statements or through theatrical criticism.

Families of British people in nineteenth century were much larger than today. It is caused by the high number of mortality. Women at that time are not allowed to work. Their job are taking care of the household and raising the children. Women are not allowed to have a job like what the men did. All they can do is just waiting for the man to propose them. The late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century was the period in which fortune-hunting become the importance aspect of marriage (Mitchell and Leys, 1967: 623). Steve Wilds in *The Nineteenth Century British Class System* stated that, the wealthier someone, the
higher prestige he has. This is why wealth and social status become an important aspect to considering someone to become the husband or wife.

Tim Lambert in his writing, *Life in the Nineteenth Century*, stated that the head of the family at that time was father. Wife and children respected and obeyed him. All women’s property belonged to her husband and they cannot ask for divorce.

From early days business-like marriage arrangements had been made and prospect to discuss with the utmost frankness. The majority of matches were the result of careful thought and financial adjustment.

A substantial dowry was taken to be the prime requisite in a wife, beauty and good nature were secondary consideration, so that we read of a country gentleman engaged to ‘a young lady of £50,000, aged about 17 and plain and ill tempered (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 623-624).

The most prestigious of the woman of British class people is the upper class woman. They can be distinguished with strict clothes. As stated by Kelley Smith in her essay about *Historical-Brief Lives of British Woman in the early 1800s*, they wear laces, corsets, veils, and gloves so that their body were properly covered. They have some servants to do domestic works including washing their clothes. Even though woman cannot go to college, upper class woman sometimes receive a general education such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. This is what makes upper class woman different from others. They were well-educated, and they were taught to be in lady-like mannered. They have to qualify themselves so that they can attract the gentlemen in the marriage market. An honorable lady should be able to well behave in public. In the nineteenth century, a woman who was not married yet are not allowed to do body contact with man except the
handshake, or little touch on the hip while dancing. As stated by Jane Austen as quoted by Vic in the journal *Jane Austen Writing*, if a woman acts more than the handshake with the opposite sex, it will dishonor them. The ethic of being a ladylike is that a girl should be able to control their talks and behavior in public (2008).

In the nineteenth century, if a girl cannot find a suitable husband and get married, she would dishonor the family and themselves. As stated by Mitchel and Leys,

…from the Reformation until nearly the end of nineteenth century, the unmarried girl of the middle or upper classes was regarded as a failure. This accounts for the urgency with which parents sought husbands for their daughters and for extreme preoccupation of the girl themselves with men and matrimonial chances (Mitchel & Leys, 1950: 630).

British upper class people have an event called London Season for marriage market purpose. As explained by Dawn Aiello in the article *London Season*, it is a seasonal event that held in grand houses and squares in London. This event purpose is to held parties, events, and brings pleasures for the sort of upper class people while setting marriage market (2008). In this event, women compete in marriage to seek mate and fortune, as quoted by Vic in his journal, *Jane Austen’s Writing*, from Pearson and Pope:

Society encouraged young women "to exercise gamesmanship instead of honesty, to control rather than to share, and to live through others rather than to find their own fulfillment" (Pearson and Pope, 119).

When the girls reach their seventeenths, they enter the marriage market so that society knows their existence and consider them in marriage market.
The upper class woman has some sort of inheritance from her father. So, sometimes they were courted by the man of high standing and wished to increase their own wealth. In this case, the parents usually will find a wealthy husband for the daughter so that the prosperity for the daughter would be guaranteed. In nineteenth century, even the upper class woman cannot obtain a divorce. Once divorce, the children will be the man’s property. And the mother was not allowed to see her children.

British upper class women in the 19th century did not expect to work. Steve Wilds on his writing, *The 19th Century British Class System* stated that women just have to stay at home and wait until they married. For the last couple of centuries, the expectations for wives were changed. Upper class women are no longer expected to do the domestic works in the house. Most of married woman’s life was dealing with raising children and taking care for the husband.

As explained by Jane Austen as quoted in the journal *Jane Austen Writing*, the idea of marriage for love in nineteenth century was gaining ground. Though certain conventions, such as marrying for money, power, and position did not change. The man proposed to the woman he likes, but the parents’ approval of the engagement, especially for woman still needed to be obtained. For a father, he could withhold a fortune from his daughter. Woman can reject the man’s proposal if she does not interest in getting married with the man. So, it was a lucky for the girl who was able to qualify herself so that she has many admirers. They can accept the proposal from the man she loves.
There are two main points about British upper class people marriage in nineteenth century. The first is pride. Some people saw marriage as the way to increase social status, wealth, and power. Like what is stated by Steve Wilds in *The 19th Century British Class System*, the parents or the children themselves compete in marriage market for fortune-hunting. For an honorable lady, marriage has become something important. By getting married, society would not see them as a failure in community, as stated by Mitchell and Leys. Beside money, woman who can get married means that she is popular. It can be categorized that she was success in qualifying themselves in behave and intelligent. The second is love. British upper class people start to consider the affair and feeling of the heart. Since, they are already having everything. They start to realize a need to build a family, a partner for life and living as a happy family. In *Jane Austen Writing*, by the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the idea of marrying for love was gaining ground. A man proposed to the woman of his choice, but parental approval of the engagement, especially for the woman, still needed to be obtained, for a father could withhold a fortune from a daughter, whereas it was out of his power to prevent a son from inheriting his estate.

C. Theoretical Framework

Literature reflects many aspects of real life. From the literary works, the readers are not only entertained by some certain stories or fictions, but also the readers obtain the values of life that can be useful on daily life.

The focus of this study is on the concept of marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century as seen in Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Loved*
Me. Those theories and reviews can be used as the framework to help us to understand about the concept of marriage among the British upper class people in the nineteenth century.

To answer the first question, the writer used the theory of character and characterization. This theory is used to help the writer explain the characters and its actions, and thought that will be related to their idea about marriage. Further, to answer the second question, the writer will use the history of British marriage in nineteenth century. It is used to see the concept of marriage British upper class people in nineteenth century as seen in the novel.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the study

The literary work that is going to be analyzed in this study is Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Loved Me*. This is the second epilogue of the Bridgerton Family series. It was first published by Avon Book paperback printing in 2000.

*The Viscount Who Loved Me* set in London, England at 1814. The novel is started with the prologue of Bridgerton family’s early life. It is told that the viscount Edmund Bridgerton and his wife are very much in love. Unlike the most other aristocratic couples, they see their son’s birth not as the arrival of an heir, but rather that of a child. Anthony grows up with his brothers and sisters. They receive so much love from the parents. Anthony adores his father very much. The death of his father make him takes the responsibility to take care of the family.

In this novel, Anthony Bridgerton sees marriage as the way to build a family and get an heir. There is no need in love as long as the woman cared for the household and gave birth to the children.

The Sheffield family consists of three women. They see marriage as the commitment between man and woman with some responsibilities and consequences. Woman with her own role in nurturing and cared the household has the right to receive the economic support, protection, affection and love.

Both Anthony Bridgerton and Kate Sheffield unexpectedly met on the London Season that usually becomes the place for marriage market. An event
where the women will show their qualities to get an attraction from the men, then they can be proposed to marriage life.

Anthony and Kate met and talk about their own life. At first, both of them often have some argues because of their strong thought characteristic, and their sarcasm talk. Anthony did not expect to have a wife who will against him in their marriage life. However, he saw that Kate Sheffield’s quality as the wife is very good. Kate also did not expect a husband who will never give her love in the marriage life. The discussion on the family and marriage are shown in the novel clearly through the talks and the actions of Bridgerton and Sheffield family as the society in British nineteenth century in the novel.

B. Approach of the Study

The writer uses the socio-cultural-historical approach to analyze Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Loved Me*. According to Rohrberger and Woods in their book *Reading and Writing about Literature*, the point of this approach is to identify the relation between the literary work with the social history of a certain time and place. Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods stated that:

No one, of course, can deny the assertion: first, that literature is not created in vacuum, and second, that literature embodies ideas significant to the culture that produced it (1971:9).

This approach is very reliable to be used in analyzing the work of literature. To understand the story, the readers need to understand the historical background of the literary work itself. To understand the concept of marriage of British society in Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Loved Me*, a good understanding in the history of British Marriage in nineteenth century is needed.
C. Method of The Study

The writer used the library research to collect the data related to the study. The main data was the novel *The Viscount Who Loved Me*. The other data was some books that can be used to support the study such as, Abrams’ *a Glossary of Literary Terms*, Wellek and Waren’s *Theory of Literature*, Mitchell and Leys’ *a History of the English People*, Jaques Leclercq’s *Marriage and the Family: A Study in Social Philosophy*, Bertrand in *Basic Sociology: An Introduction to Theory and Method*, Langland in *Society in the Novel*, Dorbiner’s *Social Structures and Systems; A Sociological Overview*. Those books were used to find the theories in this study. Other than books, the writer also used some online source as the references.

The first step was reading the novel to get the idea of the whole story. After that, the writer found other sources to support the study that related to the marriage of British society in nineteenth century and the way they live. Then, writer tried to describe the characteristics of the major characters in the novel to get their thoughts and concept about marriage. Besides the theory books about British society in nineteenth century, the theory on character and characteristic, characterization, and the theory of marriage were useful for the writer to help in analyzing the literary work. The writer also included the review on British marriage of upper class people in nineteenth century to know the condition of British upper class at that time.

The second step was analyzing the major characters and the setting in the novel. After that, the writer conducted the analysis by correlating the description
of the major characters and setting of the British society in the novel with the condition of British society in nineteenth century based on the data that had been collected before. The focus of the analysis was in the characteristics of major characters and setting in the novel that shows the way of British upper class society in nineteenth century thought about marriage. In analyzing this literary works, the conversations between the major characters in Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Loved Me* were needed as the proof.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

A. Analysis on Characters in the Novel

Character is one of the important aspects in a literary work. It leads the reader to get the plot of the literary work. Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* defines characters as the person that presented in a dramatic or narrative work and distinguished by their dialogue and action.

Characters are the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say—the dialogue—and by what they do—the action (Abrams, 1985: 23).

Character as the lead for the reader to get the plot becomes the main aspect that should be in the novel. Abrams also explained about characterization. There are two ways of the author in characterizing the characters. That are showing and telling. Julia Quinn in *The Viscount who Loved Me* used both of the ways. The first way is showing. In this way, she presents how the characters talk and act and leaves the reader to infer what motives and dispositions lay behind what they say and do. The example can be seen from the quotation below:

“If you decide there isn’t any a single gentleman in London who is good enough for you, then so be it. We shall simply go back to Somerset and enjoy our own company. There’s no one I like better, anyway.” (Quinn, 2005: 18)

This quotation is Kate’s words to Edwina. The author shows the reader the way Kate talks about finding mates in London with her sister, Edwina. By using this method, the author leads the reader to conclude the motives or disposition of Kate’s characteristic implied on her talk.
The second way is telling. In this way, she intervenes authoritatively in order to describe and often to evaluate the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters. The example can be seen from the quotation below:

Kate had the distinct impression that he would have said the same had she just declared the sky orange. Not that he wasn’t listening to her, just that it was clear he adored her to distraction. This, Kate thought, was what she wanted for Edwina (Quinn, 2005: 144).

In this way, Quinn tries to give the impression about Kate’s thought. The author explained the reader about Kate’s characteristic by telling Kate’s thought. In this novel, the author uses the two ways of characterizing to show the way of thinking of the characters.

Character is the representation of person of the real world in a narrative work. By analyzing the major characters in the novel The Viscount Who Loved Me, in this thesis, the writer would like to show the concept of marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century seen in the novel. British upper class people are identical with aristocratic image. Steve Wilds in the Nineteenth Century British Class System stated that the difference between the social classes can be distinguished by inequalities in some aspects of life such authority, wealth, life style, education, religion, and culture (2001). In this novel, Anthony Bridgerton described as the wealthy viscount. He is well-educated, and he spent his times with games, races in town (Quinn, 2005: 21). Upper class people get things that other classes do not. Upper class men have their proper education in college. Kelley Smith on her writing, Historical Brief-Lives of Women in the early 1800s, stated that the upper class women, though they are not allowed to go to school, they get the general education such reading, arithmetic, and music, from
the high rank teacher (2002). Kate Sheffield and her sister, Edwina, depicted as the upper class girls. They are not going to college, but they have a proper education. It can be seen from Edwina, who likes reading and Kate who learns flute.

“Edwina has the novels to read. The latest by that Austen woman. She won’t even notice we’re gone.”
That much was also true. Edwina probably wouldn’t notice if her bed caught on fire while she was reading a book (Quinn, 2005: 85).

The upper class people usually do not have to work. Their income comes from their inheritance and land investment. As stated below:

Most Englishmen in 1815 still worked on the land or in trades connected with agriculture, though within the next generation most Englishmen become townsmen engaged in industry (Thomson, 1951:11).

Furthermore, the upper class people can be distinguished from the way they dressed. Mitchell and Leys in History of English People stated that only upper class people have the night-gown with damask or brocade, silk, garment (1950: 344).

Although, upper class people were generally wealthy, wealth itself does not define someone as an upper class. There are many aspects that should be considered. In fact, there are upper class people that are not rich. They live in the house or property owned by their ancestral, and it belongs to their next generation. In the nineteenth century, inherited the familial name can be beneficial too. Upper class people can be counted by the familial name.

The major characters that will be discussed are Anthony Bridgerton, Colin Bridgerton, Katharine Sheffield, and Edwina Sheffield. All of them are the portrait of British upper class people. It can be seen from the actions and lifestyle
that followed them. Bridgerton family, as told in the novel, was the wealthy family. They are respected in the society. The Sheffield siblings are also upper class. They attend some parties and join London Season. London Season, explained by Dawn Aiello in his article, *London Season* was the time when the society family stay in grand houses and squares spread in London and enjoying parties and events, while producing the setting for marriage market (2008).

1. **Anthony Bridgerton**

Anthony Bridgerton is one of British upper class people. In this novel he is described as the viscount and the type of gentleman that every man was meant to be. He is gorgeous and intelligent. He is the viscount admired by the entire of London. He is good looking: tall, handsome, gorgeous, intelligent, and stood straight and proud (Quinn, 2005: 28). He does not mind to socialize with people from any classes. Everybody admires him. He knows himself that he is not the type who will settle with one woman and get married. He has many mistresses to spend times with. However, he still has manner as an honored gentleman. He is full of responsibility. Despite his activities, he never forgets to take care of his siblings’ education and secure their future.

He’d spent the decade of his twenties in a mindful pursuit of pleasure, tempered only by his overwhelming sense of responsibility to his family. And so in between Anthony’s rounds of parties horse races, he’d sent his brothers to Eton and Oxford, gone to a number of piano recitals given by his sisters, and kept a close and watchful eye on the family finances (Quinn, 2005: 21).

He is also strong minded. If he has something in his mind, he surely will get it. He will do anything to get what he wants. It is shown when he decided to
get married and persisted to marry Edwina Sheffield, he did not care about Edwina’s sister, Kate Sheffield’s disagreement. However, he is also kind hearted. He had ever helped one of Kate’s friends in the ball when she was insulted by other girl (Quinn, 2005: 179). He loves his family very much. It can be seen from the example that he almost had a fight with someone for the sake of her sister’s honor (Quinn, 2005: 20).

He owned land and inherited two houses from his father. He knows how to live his life. He takes pleasures in life, but he never forgets to take the responsibility in taking care of his brothers and sisters especially on their education. In his early thirties, he thought to be settled and decided to get married.

He’d spent the decade of his twenties in a mindful pursuit of pleasure, tempered only by his overwhelming sense of responsibility to his family (Quinn, 2005: 21).

But now it was time for marriage. He ought to settle down, have a son. He had a title to pass on, after all (Quinn, 2005: 22).

For Anthony, marriage is a big responsibility that one should take. In his mind, marriage is his responsibility as the first son of the family to give an heir and keep the family line. Anthony Bridegerton always thinks that marriage is human nature to have a family life. He thinks that all things deal with marriage is family, a wife and children. He always thinks that love between husband and wife does not really important. All he need is smart children to become his heir. He even makes a mental list of requirements for the wife that he wanted. His wife no needs to be extremely beautiful, just an attractive one is enough. Another requirement is that she must not be stupid. His wife could be anyone he might not fall in love with (Quinn, 2005: 23).
He does believe that true love in marriage life exists. But, he also thinks that love is a complication in life.

...he knew that true love existed. Anyone who’d ever been in the same room with his parents knew that true love existed. But, love was a complication he wished to avoid (Quinn, 2005: 23).

Anthony, who adores his father, believes that his life would be the same as his father, which is he will die at young age (Quinn, 2005:23). Anthony thinks that love is a complication in life. It will make life difficult. Moreover, when he died he will leave the family in sadness and big responsibility. It is like what he thought his father has experienced. His father died at the young age and left her mother with a baby. This is what Anthony does not want to happen to the new family he build. He thinks if there is no love, his children will soon forget about him after he died. It will not leave sadness and burden (Quinn, 2005: 22).

Based on characteristics described, the writer analyze that Anthony is family oriented. He cares about his siblings’ prosperity and comfort. It is like what he did toward his brothers and sisters’ education and life (Quinn, 2005: 21).

He is strong minded and straight forward. When he decided on something, he means it. It is like when he decided to get married. He asked his brothers about the possible match in the year and decided on Edwina Sheffield. This choice, on Edwina Sheffield, based on the requirements he made himself. He wants a wife who is smart and attractive (Quinn, 2005: 24).

2. Colin Bridgerton

Colin Bridgerton is Anthony’s younger brother. He knows how to please a woman and he is a delicate gentleman. He is polite with people. It can be seen
from the way he talked with Kate Sheffield in the Ball and their interaction outside.

“Kate,” Marry said again, “Mr. Bridgerton is the brother to the viscount. Who is dancing with Edwina,” she added unnecessarily.
“Miss Sheffield,” he murmured.
“I gathered,” Kate replied.
“It is a pleasure to meet you, Miss Sheffield,” he said politely. “I do hope you will favor me with one of your dances this evening.” (Quinn, 2005: 30-31)

He is playful and likes to tease. It can be seen from the way he made a joke to Anthony about Kate. He said to Anthony that Kate had never stopped talking about him. It made Anthony felt easy to impress Kate so that he would get approval to marry Edwina easily. But, the fact is that Kate who hates Anthony never lost the words to mock Anthony (Quinn, 2005: 36-38).

He is well educated. He respects his brother. Collin thinks that become the first son of the titled family like his brother, Anthony, has the big responsibility toward family. It can be seen from his statement below:

“I simply wouldn’t want his responsibilities, that’s all. The title, the family, the fortune—it’s a great deal to fit on one man’s shoulder.” (Quinn, 2005: 142)

He is still young and still learning about the London Season, an annual party attended by the upper class for marriage market. He has not yet thought about marriage. He has the same thought with Anthony that marriage is a big responsibility that one should take someday. He does not have any confidence to think about what the relation between husband and wife should be. He thinks that a girl would find happiness in marriage to a wealthy and titled gentleman. At
least, that was the meaning of the marriage market in London at that time as far as he learned.

“Having never been married, I am certainly not in a position to speculate.”

… “Surely any girl would find happiness in marriage to a wealthy and titled gentleman. Isn’t it what a season in London is all about?” (Quinn, 2005: 34)

Collin thought that what is important in marriage is a great fortune.

*Webster’s Comprehensive Dictionary* defines fortune as a large amount of money. Here, can be said that fortune is a great wealth which will not end in generations.

He believes that a girl would find a wealthy and titled gentleman to be husband. It aimed at increasing their social status and pride among the society. Here, the writer analyze that Collin is not ready yet to get married and build a family. He thinks that becoming the head of the family is not an easy task of one man should take (Quinn, 2005: 142).

3. Kate Sheffield

Kate Sheffield is a 21 year-old girl. She is the first daughter of Sheffield family. Her father died when she was young. She is tall, confident, straightforward, and people may say that she has a motherly beauty. Her way to talk is firm, straight to the point.

Kate, on the other hand, always stood with her shoulders straight and tall, couldn’t sit still if her life depended upon it, walked as if she were in race—and why not? she always wondered. If one was going somewhere, what could possibly be the point in not going there quickly? (Quinn, 2005:11)

Kate Sheffield is an upper class woman who is not rich in a cash term. Although, upper class people are commonly identical with wealthy, title, and
gentry, in fact, there are upper class people that are not rich. They live in the house or property owned by their ancestral, and it belongs to their next generation. In the nineteenth century, inherited the familial name can be beneficial too. Upper class people can be counted by the familial name. Kate Sheffield and her family, which is consisting of mother, and younger sister, are the example of this category. She and her family inherited a country house.

She is an upper class woman and it can be seen from the way she wears a dress and she was learning to play a flute.

“Is that a musical instrument?” he queried, motioning to the case.
Kate nodded. “A flute”
“Do you play?”
She shook her head, then cocked her head slightly and nodded. “I’m trying to learn. I took it up just this year.” (Quinn, 2005: 53)

She dressed in ice blue silk, and even brought a fan when they attend Lady Bridgerton’s musicale Monday evening. She also wears a bonnet, some kind of outfit which only wore by an upper class woman, when she was accompanying Lord Bridgerton walk in the park.

…he murmured, reaching up to adjust the rim of the bonnet. It was one of those bizarre confections women seemed to favor, all ribbons and lace, and tied in such a way that no reasonable man could ever make sense of it (Quinn, 2005: 65).

She devotes her life to her family, adores her sister and takes the responsibility to take care of her happiness. She does not want her sister to marry a man who will break her heart. It is because she does not want her sister hurt.

It is like what she said in a conversation with Colin Bridgerton in a ball.

“It means,” she said, knowing she should hold her tongue but speaking anyway, “that I will not allow anyone to break my sister’s heart.” (Quinn, 2005: 33).
“...and I assure you, I do not take my sister’s happiness lightly.” (Quinn, 2005: 34).

She wants a husband for her and her sister that can give them love and affection, beside wealth. After marriage, woman will leave the family and live with the husband. She thinks that the husband who adores the wife will bring happiness for family. He will treat his wife and family well. This thought, the writer analyze that it is caused by the condition of nineteenth century. Jane Austen, in the compiling journal *Jane Austen World*, stated that a situation of woman status in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century was a daughter and wife. In society, woman was depended on man and lack of individualism. This is why she wants a husband who will give love for her. She believes that with a husband who loves and adores the wife, woman will have their independency in doing something and saying an opinion. It is like what she thought when she saw the Anthony’s sister and her husband’s relationship as quoted below:

Kate had the distinct impression that he would have said the same as she just declared the sky orange. Not that he wasn’t listening to her, just that it was clear he adores her to distraction. This, Kate thought, was what she wanted for Edwina (Quinn, 2005: 144).

As the first daughter of the family, she took the responsibility to take care of her sister, especially to make sure that her sister find a gentleman and get married happily. This can be seen from her statements toward Anthony Bridgerton as she knew that he is a playboy and spot that this man will marry Edwina without love.
“You are a rake. You are a rogue. You are, in fact, notorious for being both. I would not allow my sister within ten feet of you.” (Quinn, 2005: 46).

“I won’t let you make her unhappy. I won’t let you ruin her life,” she said, the words choking in her throat. “She is everything that is good and honorable and pure. And she deserves better than you.” (Quinn, 2005: 113).

She has explained many times to her mother and especially her sister that they will get married only with responsible men they fall in love with. She wants her sister to find her ideal husband.

“Edwina,“ Kate said softly, her eyes growing serious, “you don’t have to marry anyone you don’t like. You know that.”

“And if you find a man who sweeps you off your feet, then Marry and I shall be delighted (Quinn, 2005: 18).

She loves her sister very much that she wants to protect her sister from irresponsible man, who will cheated on her and hurt her sister’s heart. She does not want her sister get married to a man who has no loyalty to the wife and family. It can be seen from her conversation with Anthony Bridgerton below:

“… It was in this very room, that you saw no reason to give up a mistress for a wife.”

“…you will never marry my sister.” (Quinn, 2005: 114).

She does not really like the Season in London, she thinks that there are no many gentlemen in town that good enough to be a responsible husband (Quinn, 2005: 18). She thinks that they can find a well mannered man and fall in love and then get married in a country, but her mother always said that there are more men from which to choose in London.

…but a London season seemed a horrible waste of money to a girl who would have been perfectly content to remain in the country and find some sensible man to marry there (Quinn, 2005: 11).
Kate realizes that she and her family are not coming from wealthy family. So, marriage becomes the way to increase their lack of property and keep their social status as upper class. However, Kate is in her twentieth age already. In London season, it can be said that Kate was late to make her debut (Quinn, 2005: 7). The upper class girls usually start their debut in marriage market to compete with others when they reach seventeenth.

However, Kate is standing straight on her idealism that the girls should find a man who loves them so they will not receive an ill treatment from the husband. It will be good for the girls to find a husband who falls in love with them. She does agree with Collin Bridgerton that a girl would find happiness by marrying a wealthy and titled gentleman. But, she is afraid that a husband can break a heart of the wife. That is way love is important in a relationship (Quinn, 2005: 34).

4. Edwina Sheffield

Edwina is Kate’s younger sister. They are step sister, but they love each other. She is just about seventeen years-old. She is delicate and known as incomparable of 1814 because of her dazzling beauty. She has buttery-colored hair and startlingly pale blue eyes. Every man adores her. All three Sheffields knew that it would be Edwina who would snag a nobleman or marry into a fortune (Quinn, 2005: 17).

She was, he thought dispassionately, a vision. Utterly lovely in every way. Her face was perfection, her posture the epitome of grace, and her eyes were most radiant shade of blue, so vivid that one could not help but be surprised by their hue every time she blinked (Quinn, 2005: 149).
Edwina always follows what her sister said. She respects Kate and loves her like her own sister. She also trusts her sister in every single way. She has never doubted Kate’s judgments including about men. She even mentioned in public that she will only get married with a man who has Kate’s permission to be her husband.

“Well, now, Edwina, it might have something to do with the time you announced to the entire audience at the Smythe-Smith musicale that you could never marry without your sister’s approval.” (Quinn, 2005: 17).

She believes that a woman when become someone’s wife has to obey the husband, and support him in every way. She would love to have a husband who loves her. She thinks that it is also important that women should take care their husband and caring for the household. Edwina thinks that it is enough to have a husband who will make a good communication with the wife. It is caused by the condition in the nineteenth century, as stated by Mitchell and Leys, that the husband commonly only takes advantages of pleasure and dowry of good fortune woman on wife. It can be seen from her conversation with Kate about her ideal type of man.

“Do you know what sort of man I’d like to marry?” Edwina asked, her eyes turning dreamy…
“A scholar,” Edwina said firmly. Kate cleared her throat. “I’m not certain you’ll find many of those in town for the season.” (p.18)

… “I’d quite content with an amateur scholar.”
“…all sort of people are amateur scholars. Why, even that Viscount Bridgerton Lady Whistledown keeps talking about might be a scholar at heart.” (p.19)

Edwina thinks that in marriage would be good if she can find a husband of her ideal type. However, it is enough in marriage if she can get a husband who is
smart and responsible enough to take care of her. Woman, on marriage market cannot choose the match. They are only allowed to reject the proposal. This assumption can be seen from the quotation of Edwina’s statement when she has a conversation with Kate:

“Well, it’s true, and I don’t care who knows it. I know I’m expected to make a grand and brilliant match, but I don’t have to marry someone who will ill treat me…” (Quinn, 2005: 17).

Besides, Edwina also realizes her lack of wealth. She tries to put aside her ideal type of man and searching for the gentleman who will help them to overcome their lack of wealth. For her, marriage is a commitment between man and woman to live together the whole life. So, it is fine if she can find a gentleman who will make her comfortable in communication with him. It can be seen from her conversation with her sister, Kate, about the possible mates for them as quoted below:

“Good. Then you’ve had a chance to see how polite and charming he can be. He’s very wealthy too.” Edwina let out a loud snifflle.
“…Lord Bridgerton seems intelligent enough. I’ll just have to devise a way to discover if he likes to read.” (Quinn, 2005: 79).

From that conversation, Edwina thought that Antony Bridgerton is kind hearted and wealthy. For Edwina, those requirements such polite, charming, and wealthy are enough to make someone as a good husband.

B. The Concept of Marriage of British Upper Class People in Nineteenth Century

In the first chapter, stated that marriage is a legal union of man and woman. Marriage is the act whereby man and woman enter a union called family
(Sutton, Cebulla, Middleton, 2003: 4). As stated in the second chapter, in the nineteenth century, from early days business-like marriage arrangements had been made and prospect to discuss with the utmost frankness. The majority of matches were the result of careful thought and financial adjustment (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 623-624).

In modern era, love and marriage become the common things to discuss in an oneness. This emotional feeling can avoid the couple to get divorce. They stated that:

Commitment was seen as critical to a successful marriage, although participants found it hard to describe the substance of commitment; In addition, love, emotional stability and support, financial security and a mutual recognition of the need to ‘give and take’ were described as the key ingredients to a ‘good’ marriage (2003: 1).

By having the partner of life, a man and a woman can live together and support each other. Since they seek partner for whole life, it is obvious that adults select the partner of life in some certain qualification so they can live together comfortably and can support each other. In modern era, women are allowed to have a career. It will be help for the husband in making living for the family.

Love and marriage during the eighteenth century is detached each other. The purpose of marriage is economic and raising social status (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 334). In the early nineteenth century, the condition starts to change. The purpose of marriage for economic and social status is still in the line. Marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century, commonly involved people whose family were related. David Shapard in The Annotated Pride and Prejudice as quoted by Vic in his journal stated that marriage among the British upper class
usually was done to strengthen the family ties or to increase social status in society.

Marriages among the upper classes frequently involved people whose families were related, or allied, in some way, for such marriages could further strengthen the family ties that were so crucial in this society in determining power, wealth, and position, especially among the upper classes (Shapard, 2008: 645).

However, the concept of marriage for love among British upper class people in nineteenth century is gaining ground. It can be found, in the nineteenth century, the couple getting married based on love. Julia Quinn in the prologue of *The Viscount Who Loved Me* wrote about the marital life of Lady and Lord Bridgerton which is filling with love.

It was true that Anthony was the heir to an ancient and wealthy viscountcy, but unlike most other aristocratic couples, Lord and Lady Bridgerton were very much in love, and they saw their son’s birth not as the arrival of an heir, but rather that of a child (Quinn, 2005: 1).

By this prologue, Julia Quinn wants to highlight that aristocratic family’s marital life usually were based on heritage importance. But here, she also meant that the idea of marriage for love is not impossible for the upper class people. Both man and woman are needed each other. Man needs a woman to manage the house and take care of the children. Woman needs man to find protection and financial security. Lori Anderson in her writing, *Marriage and Woman from Nineteenth Century* wrote that women began to romanticize love and caring as female qualities and compensated for men’s power and economic state to secure them. Though certain conventions like marriage for money, power, and social status still exist, it is not impossible to find a couple of husband and wife who were in love.
There are certain importances in marriage of British upper class people in nineteenth century. Through the major characters that are described in Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount who Loved Me*, can be seen those different importance.

In nineteenth century, marriage for wealth, prosperity, and keeping the family line still exist among the upper class. Anthony Bridgerton is the viscount in London, and he is very wealthy. As stated in the analysis of the first problem, Anthony Bridgerton always thinks that marriage is human nature to have a family life. He thinks that all things deal with marriage is family, a wife and children (Quinn, 2005:23). The main purpose for Anthony Bridgerton in marriage is to have an heir and maintain his family existence in society.

But now it was time for marriage. He ought to settle down, have a son. He had a title to pass on, after all (Quinn, 2005: 22).

As the first son of the family, by having his own children and an heir, become a pride for the upper class man in the nineteenth century (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 637).

Upper class people attempt to increase wealth so that they can become more superior to others. Marriage market was the place where men and women were met for marriage arrangement purpose. As stated by Mitchell and Leys in *A History of the English People*, the matches are usually arranged by the parents with the careful thought and considered the financial adjustment.

A substantial dowry was taken to be the prime requisite in a wife, beauty and good nature were secondary consideration, so that we read of a country gentleman engaged to ‘a young lady of £50,000, aged about 17 and plain and ill tempered (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 623-624).
Marriage among the upper class people in the nineteenth century are used as the way of increasing wealth. As stated in the analysis of the first problem above, Colin Bridgerton in *The Viscount Who Loved Me* believed that people especially woman, would find happiness in marriage life if they could marry a wealthy gentleman.

Surely any girl would find happiness in marriage to a wealthy and titled gentleman. Isn’t it what a season in London is all about?” (Quinn, 2005: 34)

The condition of the nineteenth century shows that the wealthier someone, the more superior he became. Upper class people attempt to increase wealth so that they can become more superior to others. Marriage market exists for the purpose of marriage arrangement where men and women hunt a great fortune.

The upper class people have an event called Season for the marriage market purpose. Dawn Aiello wrote the article about London season. On his writing, he stated that:

“The London Season was the time of year when society families left their country estates and headed to London to stay in grand houses and squares in Mayfair with names like Cadogan, Devonshire, Grosvenor and Lansdowne. Of course, the unspoken purpose for "The Season" was to bring together the right sort of people in an endless whirlwind of festivities and pleasure, while producing the setting for the biggest marriage market in the world (2008).”

Here, in the novel, the Bridgerton family has a house in Grosvenor square. This house was the symbol of wealth and admiration. This is one of the places where the Season in London held (Quinn, 2005:85). In this event, people can find any possible matches. This is the annual event attended by the upper class people from all British country.
Women used this event to compete in marriage to seek mate and fortune. As quoted by Vic in his journal, *Jane Austen’s Writing*, from Pearson and Pope:

Society encouraged young women "to exercise gamesmanship instead of honesty, to control rather than to share, and to live through others rather than to find their own fulfillment" (Pearson and Pope, 119).

This means that women have to qualify themselves in order to get husband. It is not that they qualify themselves to live on their own but to live for her husband. Julia Quinn in *The Viscount Who Loved Me* made the girl characters often talk about the appearance that will make them great in marriage market so they can catch a nobleman to be the husband. The appearance for women in marriage market was important to catch the attention of the gentlemen. Kate also sometimes talks about how to dress with her sister and friend:

Edwina turned to Kate and asked, “Have you decided what are you going to wear tonight?”
“The green gauze, I think I should wear white, I know, but I fear it doesn’t suit me.”
“Then I shall wear my blue muslin.”
“Just last week Mr. Berbrooke said that you are an angel in blue. On account of it matching your eyes so well.” (Quinn, 2005: 16)

Kate noted with a sad sigh that Penelope’s current gown of lemon yellow silk made the poor girl look hopelessly sallow. Penelope gave her head weary shake. “My mother is convinced that yellow is a happy color and that a happy girl will snare a husband.”
“Have you suggested green?” Kate inquired. “I think you’d be smashing in green.”
Penelope shook her head. “She doesn’t like green. Says it’s melancholy.” (Quinn, 2005: 172-173).

By the quotations above, it can be seen that the women’s appearance and behavior in public place or society events and parties will always be watched by society. Their appearance and behavior will be the justification whether they will
find husband or not. Even, there is a society paper that talks about the appearance of the London Season participant and parties information.

*Whistledown* was, without a doubt, the most interesting reading material in all London. Lady Whistledown always had all the latest *on-dits*, and unlike other columnist, she wasn’t hesitant about using people’s full name. For example, that Kate didn’t look good in yellow, she wrote, clear as day: “The color yellow makes the dark-haired Miss Katharine Sheffield look like a singed daffodil” (Quinn, 2005: 13-14).

These talks become one of the important topics in the events and parties for women. Because, they need to find well gentlemen to be husband, and the appearance was the first impression to catch attention.

As stated by Steve Wilds in *The Nineteenth Century British Class System*, The wealthier someone, the higher prestige he has. Furthermore, Steve Wilds stated that upper class people, both man and woman does not have to work. The men usually manage their land and infestation on the land. While women, are not allowed to do a job outside the house. Their income obtained from their inheritance and land investment. That is why marriage becomes the way to increase the wealth. Woman will find a wealthy husband so that they will not be trapped in poverty. As Kate’s thought,

And if the girls weren’t successful on the Marriage Mart … well, no one was going to clap them into debtor’s prison, but they have to look forward to a quiet life of genteel poverty at some charmingly small cottage in Somerset (Quinn, 2005: 10).

That is why Kate sometimes found her mother force her and her sister to be the part of the Season in London and find a husband. Her mother said, “There are more men to choose in London.” (Quinn, 2005: 11)
The upper class women in the nineteenth century did not expect to work. They just have to stay at home and wait until they get married. Jane Austen stated, as quoted by Vic in his journal *Jane Austen Writing*, woman in marriage will have to accompany her husband wherever he goes or do anything her husband asked. By this condition, woman can have the times outside the house. Upper class women are no longer expected to do the domestic works in the house. They will get a general education like reading, writing, and arithmetic and daily mannered by a high rank governess lady to qualify themselves in finding a suitable husband. The example can be seen from Kate Sheffield who also receives a music lesson as the additional activity in her house (Quinn, 2005: 53).

In nineteenth century, if a girl cannot find a suitable husband and get married, they will dishonor the family and themselves. As stated by Mitchel and Leys,

> ...from the Reformation until nearly the end of nineteenth century, the unmarried girl of the middle or upper classes was regarded as a failure. This accounts for the urgency with which parents sought husbands for their daughters and for extreme preoccupation of the girl themselves with men and matrimonial chances (Mitchel & Leys, 1950: 630).

When the girls reach their seventeens, they enter the marriage market so that society knows their existence and consider them in marriage market. For the example can be seen from Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Loved Me* when The Sheffield girls were forced to make their debut on the same year consider their financial problem.

> And so the two girls were forced to make their debuts in the same year. It had been decided that the most logical time would be when Edwina was just seventeen and Kate almost twenty-one (Quinn, 2005: 10).
Collin thought that what is important in marriage is a great fortune. Someone with great fortune was having a large amount of money and enormous wealth, which will never end in generations. This will guarantee their life and prosperity. He believes that a girl would find a wealthy and titled gentleman to be husband. It aimed at increasing their social status and pride among the society (Quinn, 2005: 34). This character indicates that British people at that time were thinking that having a great fortune was great luck for them. People will respect they who have great power and fortune.

Edwina also realizes her lack of wealth. She tries to put aside her ideal type of man and searching for the gentleman who will help them to overcome their lack of wealth. For her, marriage is a commitment between man and woman to live together the whole life. So, it is fine if she can find a gentleman who will make her comfortable in communication with him. It can be seen from her conversation with her sister, Kate, about the possible mates for them as quoted below:

“Good. Then you’ve had a chance to see how polite and charming he can be. He’s very wealthy too.” Edwina let out a loud sniffle.
“…Lord Bridgerton seems intelligent enough. I’ll just have to devise a way to discover if he likes to read.” (Quinn, 2005: 79).

From that conversation, Edwina thought that Antony Bridgerton is kind hearted and wealthy. For Edwina, those requirements such polite, charming, and wealthy are enough to make someone as a good husband.

As explained in the second chapter, in the nineteenth century, although the upper class people are identical with wealthy, title, and power, there is a fact that the upper class people who are lack of wealthy exist. They are categorized as
upper class as they live in the house or property owned by their ancestral, and it belongs to their next generation, and they have noble blood line on their life.

The concept that marriage of British upper class people was wealthy, social status and financial security was the common thing at the nineteenth century. After marriage, women’s property will automatically be transferred to the husband and the husband has the full power toward her (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 625). It means that a husband have the fully right about his wife and their property. Parents will find a wealthy gentleman for the daughter, so they can see their daughter live in prosperity. By sending the daughter to wealthy gentleman, the parents will get the benefit by having a high social status in society.

Anthony Bridgerton thought that it will be easy for him to find a wife considering his wealth and social status. He does not need a bride with a great dowry. He believed in using all of his advantages, wealth and social status, to find a wife as he likes. He only thought about pass his title and heritage to the next generation.

Such timing led Anthony to believe that the Sheffields must be among the less wealthy ranks of the ton, a fact which suited him nicely. He had no need of bride with a great dowry, and a bride without one might have more need of him (Quinn, 2005: 36).

Jane Austen explained in the journal Jane Austen Writing, the idea of marriage for love in nineteenth century was gaining ground. Though certain conventions, such as marrying for money, power, and position did not change. The man proposed to the woman he likes, but the parents’ approval of the engagement, especially for woman still needed to be obtained. For a father, he could withhold a fortune from his daughter. Woman can reject the man’s proposal
if she does not interest in getting married with the man. So, it was a lucky for the
girl who was able to qualify herself so that she has many admirers. They can accept the proposal from the man she loves. The example can be seen when Mr. Berbroke, one of the Edwina’s suitor tries to get close with her, she can reject him (Quinn, 2005: 16-17). However, Mitchell and Leys in *A History of the English People* added that girls have no fully right to choose if they have father. The father is the head of the family and he decides everything for the family (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 164).

Anthony Bridgerton always thinks that love in marriage life is not really important. People’s life orientation is living happily. It can be reached by having a great fund (Quinn, 2005: 23). He does believe that true love in marriage life exists. But, he also thinks that love is a complication in life.

…he knew that true love existed. Anyone who’d ever been in the same room with his parents knew that true love existed. But, love was a complication he wished to avoid (Quinn, 2005: 23).

Anthony, who adores his father, believes that his life would be the same as his father, which is he will die at young age (Quinn, 2005:23). Anthony thinks that love is a complication in life. It will make life difficult. Moreover, when he died he will leave the family in sadness and big responsibility. It is like what he his father experienced. His father died at the young age and left her mother with a baby. This is what Anthony does not want to happen with the family that he will build. He thinks if there is no love, his children will soon forget about him after he died. It will not leave sadness and burden (Quinn, 2005: 22).
In nineteenth century, woman on her marriage was not able to obtain divorce when she found the husband being unfaithful with her. Once divorced, the children will automatically become the husband’s property, as stated by Kelley Smith in *The Historical Brief-Lives of Women in the early 1800s*.

This is why Kate Sheffield strongly thinks that in marriage, husband and wife should be in love. She devotes her life to her family, adores her sister and takes the responsibility to take care of her happiness. Kate does not take this matter simply. She does not want a man who will marry her sister broke her heart. It is like what she said in a conversation with Colin Bridgerton in a ball.

“It means,” she said, knowing she should hold her tongue but speaking anyway, “that I will not allow anyone to break my sister’s heart.” (Quinn, 2005: 33).

“.and I assure you, I do not take my sister’s happiness lightly.” (Quinn, 2005: 34).

She thinks that the husband who adores the wife will bring happiness for family. She believes that with a husband who loves and adores the wife, woman will have their independency in doing something and saying an opinion. It is like what she thought when she saw the Anthony’s sister and her husband’s relationship as quoted below:

Kate had the distinct impression that he would have said the same as she just declared the sky orange. Not that he wasn’t listening to her, just that it was clear he adores her to distraction. This, Kate thought, was what she wanted for Edwina (Quinn, 2005: 144).

In the middle of the story, told that Kate Sheffield and Anthony Bridgerton were forced to get married due to misunderstanding. They were caught wrong as if they were kissing in the garden, but the fact is that Anthony tries to help Kate.
However, the mothers saw that and said that the entire party participants must have seen that from the house. So, they forced to get married to save Kate’s honor (Quinn, 2005: 215-219).

Kate refused to force to get married with Anthony. She kept saying that this is just an accident. Even though, she was in love with Anthony, she does not want to marry because of they were forced. Anthony, who is actually in love with Kate, hardly thinks to reject the decision because he does not want to marry with someone he can fall in love with. But, considering the Kate’s honor he agreed to marry her. But then, Anthony use Kate’s honor as the excuse to get married. He also wants to save his Principe that he will not marry someone he fell in love with.

From the explanation above, in nineteenth century, a woman who was not married yet do not allowed to do body contact with man except the handshake, or little touch on the hip while dancing. As stated by Jane Austen as quoted by Vic in the journal *Jane Austen Writing*, if a woman did more than the handshake, it will dishonor them. The ethic of being a ladylike is that a girl should be able to control their talks and behavior in public (2008).

Through the Anthony and Kate who are then admitted that they are falling in love each other, it can be seen that the concept of marriage for love in the nineteenth century exists. Both Bridgerton and Sheffield’s mothers are also support that their children choose the mates by they own decision.

“Indeed. He is a duke, but more importantly, he is a good man and loves my daughter. I only hope the rest of my children make such excellent matches” Quinn, 2005: 95).
In this novel, Julia Quinn wants to show the main points in British upper class people marriage in nineteenth century. The first is pride. Some people saw marriage as the way to increase social status, wealth, power, and maintain the existence of family line in society. The parents or the children themselves compete in marriage market for fortune-hunting. It can be seen through the major characters interactions. In The Viscount Who Loved Me, Julia Quinn tells that Anthony Bridgerton decided to get married because it was the time for him to settle down and create a new family. He had a title to pass on (Quinn, 2005: 22). Moreover, by having their own children and an heir become a pride for the upper class men and families.

Marriage for a lady becomes something important in society. By getting married, society would not see her as a failure in community. An honor among the upper class is important. Collin Bridgerton also shares the thought that people would find happiness in life by having a great fund. The wealthier someone, the higher status he got in society. Through marriage people can increase wealth and status. Woman will get a great luck and happiness if she can marry a wealthy and titled gentleman (Quinn, 2005: 34). Besides money, woman can get married means that she is popular. It can be categorized that she was success in qualifying themselves in behave and intelligent. The example is Edwina Sheffield who becomes the most admire girl in town. She has many suitors.

Even Edwina, who didn’t have a devious bone in her body, somehow knew how to stand and walk and sigh so that men came to blow just for the honor of helping her cross the street (Quinn, 2005: 11).
The second is that marriage for love. British upper class people start to consider the affair and feeling of the heart. They start to realize a need to build a family, a partner for life and living as a happy family. Both man and woman are needed each other. Man needs a woman to manage the house and take care of the children. Woman needs man to find protection and financial security. In *Jane Austen Writing*, by the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the idea of marrying for love was gaining ground. A man proposed to the woman of his choice, but parental approval of the engagement, especially for the woman, still needed to be obtained, for a father could withhold a fortune from a daughter, whereas it was out of his power to prevent a son from inheriting his estate.

Those two points about the concept of marriage are changed in modern times. Social status and wealth becomes become the secondary thought of someone’s consideration in marriage. Both man and woman are allowed to have career. Women are no longer dependent on men. Marriage is a voluntary act of man and woman to enter union called family. As stated by Becker before, if women, want to stay single and choose to live her life for career, no one will see them as a failure in society. Marriage is a union of man and woman called family and they live together with the commitment and obligation in society. Love and marriage become something common among the couples who are decided to get married.

From the early nineteenth century, the idea of people in getting married are increasing wealth, social status, power, and maintaining their family existence in society. As stated above, marriage and love during the eighteenth century is
detached each other. The main purpose of getting married is wealth and social status (Mitchell and Leys, 1950: 334). In the early nineteenth century, the common purpose of marriage for increasing social status and wealth still exist. But then, marriage for love is not rare anymore. In the nineteenth century, it can be found the married couple who were in love.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer would like to draw a conclusion from the analysis which has been explained in Chapter IV. Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount Who Loved Me* is a historical-romance which talks about love and marriage among the British upper class people in the nineteenth century. Since the past centuries, man has the role to choose and propose the woman in marriage. Woman can only reject if she does not want to marry the man. But, she does not have fully right to choose if she has a father. A man automatically becomes the head of the family and has an authority over it once he gets married. Woman’s duty is obeying the husband and is not allowed to have career. During the eighteenth century, marriage and love is detached each other. The purpose of marriage is merely for economic and social hierarchy. In the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, the concept of marriage for wealthy, social status, and family existence in society still exist. For the upper class people, by getting married with the mate who is richer, will be a great luck for them. The wealthier someone, the more superior he become. For the gentlemen of the upper class and the families, having their own children and an heir become their pride in society. In modern era, love and marriage become the common things to discuss in an oneness. This emotional feeling can avoid the couple to get divorce. The concept of marriage for love in the nineteenth century is gaining ground.
Anthony Bridgerton in *The Viscount who Loved Me* is depicted as a wealthy and titled gentleman. He is a responsible man as he takes care of his siblings’ life, education and financial security. He has spent his life taking pleasures. In his early thirties, he decides to be settled and get married, because he has a title to be passed on and inheritance. For Anthony, marriage is a big responsibility that one should take. In his mind, marriage is his responsibility as the first son of the family to give an heir and keep the family line. Anthony Bridgerton always thinks that marriage is human nature to have a family life. He thinks that all things deal with marriage is family, a wife and children. He always thinks that love between husband and wife does not really important. He wants smart children to become his heir. In London Season, he decides to marry Edwina Sheffield who becomes the most prospect match to be a wife. She is beautiful and smart. Upper class people attempt to increase wealth so that they can become more superior to others. Marriage market is the place where men and women were met for marriage arrangement purpose. Anthony believes he has the advantages, wealth and title, to get a wife as he likes.

Collin Bridgerton is the younger brother of Anthony. He also thinks that marriage is the big responsibility that someone should take. Marriage among the upper class people in the nineteenth century are used as the way increasing wealth. Colin Bridgerton in *The Viscount Who Loved Me* believes that people especially woman, would find happiness in marriage life if they could marry a wealthy gentleman.
The upper class people have an event called London Season for the marriage market purpose. This is the time when the society family headed to London, stayed in the grand houses and squares, enjoying the parties, and event, while producing the set for marriage market. Women use this event to compete in marriage to seek mate and fortune.

Kate Sheffield and her sister, Edwina, are at her debut in this London Season. They rent a small house, a carriage, and the small amount of servants to stay in London. Although, usually the upper class people are identical with wealth, title, and gentry, in fact there is the upper class which is not wealthy in cash terms. They are categorized as the upper class because they are noble from their blood line. So, Kate Sheffield and her sister, Edwina, forced to make their debut in London season at the same year.

Both Kate Sheffield and Edwina Sheffield realize that they should find wealthy gentlemen to be their husband to help them out from the lack of funds. In the nineteenth century, woman after marriage have to obey he husband. She even cannot ask for divorce if she found her husband was unfaithful. This is why Kate Sheffield has a strong thought that she and her sister should marry to gentlemen who loves them. She believes that with a husband who loves and adores the wife, woman will have their independency in doing something and saying an opinion.

Edwina Sheffield has the same opinion with Kate, but she is fine with a husband who can communicate well with the wife. She believes that whoever proposes her, as long as he is kind hearted and wealthy, is enough to make a good husband.
The result of the study shows that the concept of marriage has changed over the times. There are two main points about the concept of marriage of British upper class people in the nineteenth century. The first is related with pride. Some people see marriage as the way to increase social status, wealth, power, and keep family line. For an honorable lady, marriage is important. By getting married, society would not see them as a failure in community. Besides, woman who can get married means that she is popular. It can be categorized that she was successful in qualifying herself in behavior and intelligence. The second is considering love. In this novel, Julia Quinn shows that marriage for love in the nineteenth century exists. Anthony Bridgerton in the novel described that he and Kate Sheffield getting married for the sake of Kate’s honor. But then, in the novel, it describes that they are caring each other. At the end, they admitted that they are falling in love each other.

Through the description above, can be drawn the conclusion that in the nineteenth century, marriage is a union of man and woman for the entire life, to live together with several purposes to obtain. They are wealth, social, status, and the existence of family name in society. The result of the study also shows that marriage for love in the nineteenth century exists.
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APPENDIX

Summary of Julia Quinn’s *The Viscount who Loved Me*

Anthony Bridgeton is the most respectable viscount in London. He is wealthy, handsome, smart, and proud. He loves his family very much. He adores his father since he was young. He was always thinking that his life must be the same with his father. He should love his family, responsible for their happiness, and he believes that he will also die at young age. On his early thirties, he decided to get married. He thought to be settled because he has title to be passed on and a responsibility as the son of the family to give heir.

Kate Sheffield is a 21 years-old girl. She is the first daughter of the Sheffield family. Kate Sheffield and her family, which consists of mother and younger sister, are not rich. They lived in the house in the country left by the father. Since they are not rich, marriage becomes the way to safe them from the lack of funds. In this condition, Kate and her sister, Edwina, are forced to make their debut in London Season at the same year. London Season is the time when the society families stay in grand houses and squares spread in London and enjoying parties and events, while producing the setting for marriage market. Both Kate and Edwina are expected to find wealthy gentlemen.

Then, in one occasion in the Season, the Bridgerton brothers, Anthony and Collin, met the Sheffield sisters, Kate and Edwina. Anthony decided to marry Edwina Sheffield. As his brother’s, Collin, recommendation, Edwina Sheffield is
the most prospect match to be a wife. She is smart, beautiful, and delicate. Anthony believes in using all of his advantages, wealth and social status, to find a wife as he likes easily. At that night, Anthony is dancing with Edwina Sheffield. While Kate, was dancing with Collin. Collin is the younger brother of Anthony. He is smart, handsome, delicate, and polite with people. Kate, who does not like Anthony very much, talks about her dislikes toward him to Collin. Collin, who adores and respects his brother, stays calm in responding. Collin talked about Anthony’s responsibility as the first son of the family, in order to remove Kate’s impression about Anthony. Anthony is famous in society as the rake and has many mistresses to spend times with.

However, Kate still does not like Anthony. Then, at one moment, Kate has her dance time with Anthony. They clearly declare a dislike toward each other. But, inside, Anthony was interested in Kate Sheffield. He found that Kate is an interesting woman and she will surely make a good wife. The important thing that Anthony wants to avoid is that he was able to fall in love with Kate.

Time to time, they are still showing their dislike. Anthony persists to marry Edwina, though he was not yet propose her. At one time, there was a party in the Bridgerton house. Both Sheffield are invited. In the party, Kate was standing with her friend, Penelope. Then, comes Edwina’s beauty competitor for the Season 1814, named Cressida Cowper. She likes to torture other lady. At the time Kate is being with Penelope, Cressida was coming and mocking Penelope’s appearance. While that, Anthony was coming and help Penelope to get out of the
conversation. From that time, Kate’s judgment about Anthony was changed little bit. Not long after, Kate and Anthony becomes friend.

Then, there was once more time, Bridgerton family becomes the host for the party. In this time, the party was held in the Bridgerton house in the country. Kate, who is walking alone in the garden not far from the house, accidentally met Anthony. They were talking and enjoying the times together. Then, there was a bee stung Kate’s Chest almost near her breast. Anthony, who has a traumatic about his father’s death, becomes panic. The cause of Anthony’s father death was unknown. The last thing he heard from her younger sister is that their father was stung by a bee and suddenly died.

Anthony was automatically forced Kate to freeze and he kissed her chest in order to suck the venom, which he thought exist in the bee stung. Kate fought back against Anthony, but he was too strong. Then, three mothers, Lady Bridgerton, Sheffield, and Featherington were coming at the right time, when Anthony pinned his mouth on her chest.

The mothers, especially Mrs. Featherington thought in a different point of view. They were suspected as kissing in the garden, and the position might be seen clearly from the house. In this case, the mothers asked for their responsibility toward this accident. Mrs. Featherington persisted them to get married. Because, if this accident seen by someone from the house, I will dishonor Kate Sheffield. As the honorable lady, a girl who is not yet married was not allowed to have a body contact with man except a handshake.
Both Anthony and Kate opposed the decision. Anthony does not want to marry someone he might fall in love with. He is afraid that the family he build will be sad of his early death. While, Kate, who is actually falling in love with Anthony, thought that Anthony does not love her. So, she does not want to marry him.

At the end of the story, they were married and live happily. Anthony lives longer than his father. He realizes that his father’s death too affected his life. He just needs to follow his father’s attitude, loves the family and responsible for their happiness. Edwina was having affair with a gentleman she met at one of the Bridgerton’s house party. Collin, who is still young, not yet thinking about marriage. He is enjoying the season and taking his times.