

A study of portrayal the women characters in Jane Austen's Novels

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Abstract: The novel's notably modern flavour was initially attributed to English author Jane Austen's portrayal of common people in their daily lives. In addition to becoming timeless masterpieces that continued to be acclaimed by critics and readers for more than 200 years after her passing, her books helped to define the novel of manners of the period. Her lasting legacy is reflected in these pieces. Jane Austen really shows a deep wide knowledge of human nature and human motives. Her chief concern is with her characters. Everything else is subordinate to it. She provides character contrasts in her novels to show how human beings really different from one another. The most striking quality of her as a delineator of character is her realism. All the characters created by her are perfectly convincing and fully alive. She creates simple characters and sophisticated characters with the same ease. She follows the unusual methods of character portrayal in her fiction by giving direct description of the persons concerned and revealing their traits through conversation. Jane Austen also makes us acquainted with her characters through their manifestations. She has the capacity to throw light on the characters through psychological analysis. Jane Austen also employs irony as a means of her women characters portrayal.

Keywords: Characters, Women, Human, motives etc.

Jane Austen takes up her women characters from the upper middle class and not much introduced the lower-class society. Even if the book has achieved a lot of success and revealed a lot of unique experiences and powerful emotions, Because of the enduring appeal of Jane Austen's characterisation, particularly with regard to her women, readers have enjoyed the familiar small world of her works since her time. Bernard Groom claims that Mr. Woodhouse, the valetudinarian with weak nerves, is the only man who truly fits in with her world. Who wouldn't suggest an egg boiled by someone other than his personal chef?

A century ago, the majority of upper-middle-class women "found their happiness or not at all" in the little realm of social contacts. This middle class included Jane Austen herself. These social connections were the source of her greatest delight. As a result, she has been able to accurately and realistically depict for the readers the women for whom dancing, going to, and attending balls and parties were the most significant aspects of their social lives. Jane Austen has incorporated her finest artwork into her heroine pictures, deftly distinguishing each one from the others. The little characters who surround them—the fools, flirts, and worldlines—are all equally unique.

Like Elizabeth Bennet, Fanny Price, Emma Woodhouse, or Anne Elliot, Mrs. Bennet, Miss Bates, Mrs. Norris, and Lady Bertram are as much a part of our memories. Each of these women has a precise, minute portrait. Her unique vocabulary and use of phrase distinguish each of them. We discover a full array of female characters in the round in her fascinating transcripts of actual life. They can be examined and researched from every perspective. Apart from the majority, there are a few flat characters that stand in for specific humours in the traditional meaning of the word. Because of their humorous traits, Jane Austen's flat characters are incredibly entertaining. A well-liked boring like Miss Bates piques our curiosity just as much as any other well-rounded character in the books.

The focus of Jane Austen's self-compassion was her young people, particularly her heroines. As a result, they are constantly at the heart of the books. About Elizabeth Bennet, she wrote, "I must confess that I think her (Elizabeth) as delightful a creature as ever appeared in print." This also applies to the other heroines, who are all typical, uninterested people. However, we enjoy them so much that we have made their names commonplace. We appear to know them so well because of their basic virtues, even though they were born during the reign of George the Third. It's also because of their youthful appeal, attractiveness, and joyous dispositions.

They come to life because of Jane Austen's extraordinary ability to capture the emotions and engagement of everyday life. Because of her creative empathy for the characters, Jane Austen is able to turn mundane, everyday objects into fascinating ones based on the sentiment and the description. She is a vibrant woman with big-hearted generosity and giving tendencies.

She also possesses the ability to empathise intuitively. Above all, Jane Austen values characters who are honest, gregarious, and eager. She finds that those who say or look impetuous or hasty things are sincerer than those whose presence of mind never leaves them, and she is always enthralled by warmth and excitement. "There is no charm equal to tenderness of heart," declares Emma, her protagonist. This trait is shared by nearly all of her heroines in the books.

Marianne and Elinor Dashwood could be seen as twin heroines in *Sense and Sensibility*. Although they both represent a desired way of living in the book, they are in conflict with one another. Elinor eventually gains more sensibility and Marianne more sense. Catherine Morland, the protagonist of *Northanger Abbey*, is another great character. The author herself discusses this crucial figure in the following way: "Her heart was affectionate, her disposition cheerful and open without conceit or affection of any kind, her manners just removed from the awkwardness and shyness of a girl; her person pleasing and when in good looks pretty and her mind about as ignorant and uninformed as the female mind at seventeen Usually is She is a fascinating figure because of her youth, beauty, and innate credulity. Another more endearing and beautiful creature is *Pride and Prejudice's* protagonist, *Elizabeth*. The novel's central theme is Elizabeth, a beautiful, astute, vivacious, and self-respecting girl whose prejudice against the arrogant hero Darcy is replaced by a profound and genuine love. Her self-disclosure is gradually revealed as her blind prejudice towards Darcy is gradually eliminated.

Elizabeth is the most intelligent, witty, and lively of all the children born into Jane Austen's mind. She resembles her author the most. Readers for many generations have felt the same way Jane did about Elizabeth. They have found no one so delightful and are not inclined to tolerate those who do not like her.

Fanny Price, who by today's standards seems incredibly modest and meek, arrives in Mansfield Park. The secret to the novel is in Fanny's modesty. Fanny's heart is more visible to readers than that of any other character in Jane Austen's works, with the exception of Anne Eliot. Just as Elizabeth completes and enhances Elinor, Anne completes and enhances the characters, and we have Fanny Price. Everyone

believes that Emma Woodhouse and Elizabeth Bennet are self-sufficient young ladies, but Fanny Price and Anne Eliot are the type of females that fall prey to men and wealth.

It goes without saying that Anne Elliot and Fanny Price appeal more to our emotions than to our intellect. Among Jane Austen's heroines, Emma Woodhouse stands out in one way. Throughout the novel, she gains knowledge, undergoes transformations, and develops. At the start of the book, she is still pompous and avaricious. She enjoys organising other people's life and takes pride in her ability to look into their hearts. However, horrible experience makes her aware of her own flaws. In the end of the story, she becomes humbled and chastened. Emma remains alive and convincing from the first to the last. She is true to life, "in her selfishness and in her goodness, in her common sense and in her folly, in the social and personal vanity which is always leading her into disasters, and in the soundness of both heart and mind which is always there to get her ultimately out of them." Emma can be called "a delightful creation and the all-important pivot on which a delightful book turns." But she does not captivate one's heart like Anne Elliot does or run away with one's heart and head like Elizabeth does.

Jane Austen's characters are types but at times retain their individualities. All of them, especially, the women characters reflect her power of penetrating into the psychological world of an array of colourful characters. It is possible to think of Marianne Dashwood and Elinor Dashwood from *Sense and Sensibility* as twin heroines, each representing a desired way of living that is in opposition to the other. It witnesses the progressive development of Marianne's perception and Elinor's sensitivity throughout the narrative. We have yet another adorable creature. "Her heart was affectionate, her disposition cheerful and open without conceit or affection of any kind, her manners just removed from the awkwardness and shyness of a girl; her person pleasing, and when in good looks, pretty, and her mind about as ignorant and uninformed as the female mind at seventeen usually is," Jane Austen herself says of her. She is young, attractive, and naturally credulous. The theme of *Pride and Prejudice* is the prejudice Elizabeth, a beautiful, educated, self-respecting, and high-spirited girl, has against the arrogant hero Darcy and how that prejudice is replaced by a genuine and profound love. Elizabeth's self-disclosure is gradually revealed as her blind prejudice against Darcy is gradually eliminated.

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