



CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON JANE EYRE:

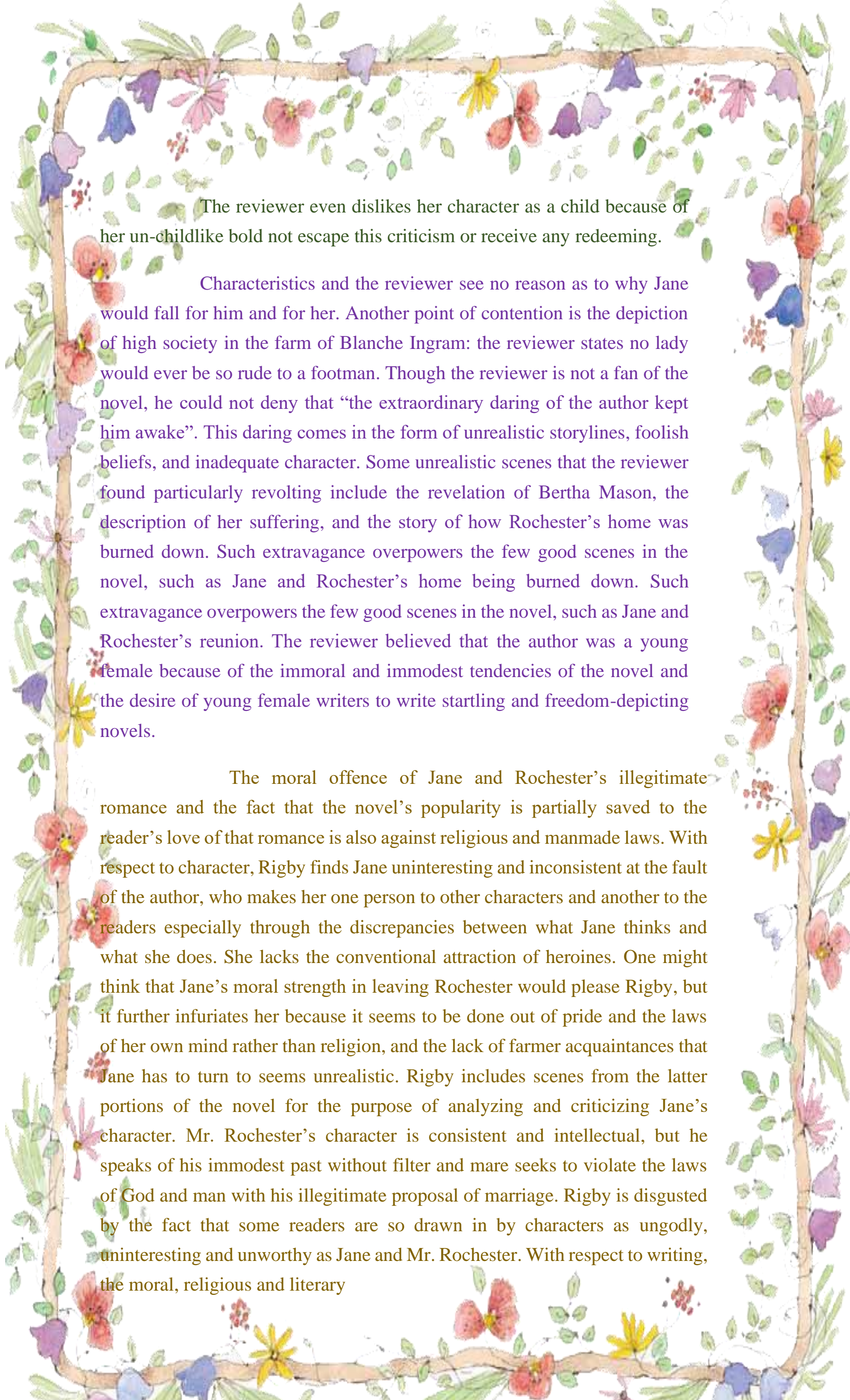
Introduction:

Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* was the novel written from the perspective of Jane Eyre; an orphan abandoned by her relatives. She attends a harsh boarding school and becomes a governess to the ward of the mysterious Mr. Rochester, whom she falls in love with; the novel incorporates Brontë's own experiences and was received and criticized as one. Brontë, born in 1816, attended the

Clergy Daughters School at Cowan Bridge in Lancashire after her mother's death when she was five. She taught at a girl's school and studied languages and school administration in Brussels in the hopes of opening a school with her sister Emily. She began her literary career in 1846 when she and her sisters published a book of their poems (Editors 2009). From its first printing, *Jane Eyre* was highly controversial, attracting the attention of readers and critics, whose opinions on paper or novel were divided. It will consult two positive and two negative reviews of the novel, with a focus on reviewer's opinions regarding religion, character, writing technique style, selected scenes and the author's sex and also Brontë's response to initial criticism. First the novel was considered to be a powerful revolutionary novel.

Criticism: -

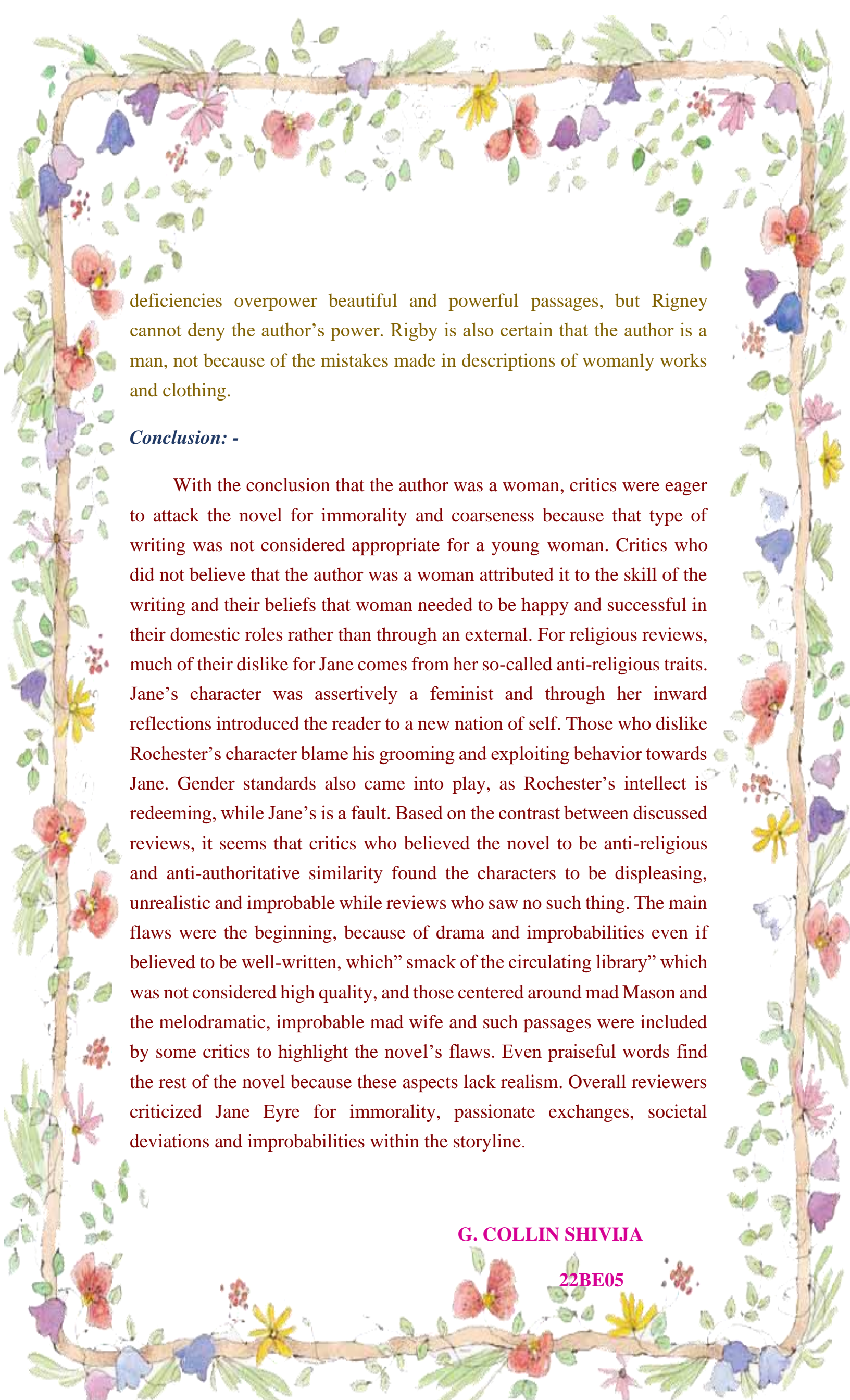
The novel blatantly violates contemporary moral and social codes and aims blow against political, religious and social institutions at every opportunity. The novel completely lacks morality, but in a vice while also telling story that makes love of man seem irreconcilable with love of religion. The author attempts to persuade the reader that happy people only occasionally think of God and in times of trouble especially, thus lacking in a depiction of true religion that would be satisfactory to the reviewer. The reviewer dislikes Brontë's depiction of clergyman, St. John Rivers, because he is ill-formed, cold, stoic and unfeeling. The reviewer posits that there is not a single natural character, and every depiction is despised, especially the clever and not handsome Jane because "the heroine herself is a specimen of the bold daring young ladies who delight in overstepping conventional rules".



The reviewer even dislikes her character as a child because of her un-childlike bold not escape this criticism or receive any redeeming.

Characteristics and the reviewer see no reason as to why Jane would fall for him and for her. Another point of contention is the depiction of high society in the form of Blanche Ingram: the reviewer states no lady would ever be so rude to a footman. Though the reviewer is not a fan of the novel, he could not deny that “the extraordinary daring of the author kept him awake”. This daring comes in the form of unrealistic storylines, foolish beliefs, and inadequate character. Some unrealistic scenes that the reviewer found particularly revolting include the revelation of Bertha Mason, the description of her suffering, and the story of how Rochester’s home was burned down. Such extravagance overpowers the few good scenes in the novel, such as Jane and Rochester’s home being burned down. Such extravagance overpowers the few good scenes in the novel, such as Jane and Rochester’s reunion. The reviewer believed that the author was a young female because of the immoral and immodest tendencies of the novel and the desire of young female writers to write startling and freedom-depicting novels.

The moral offence of Jane and Rochester’s illegitimate romance and the fact that the novel’s popularity is partially saved to the reader’s love of that romance is also against religious and manmade laws. With respect to character, Rigby finds Jane uninteresting and inconsistent at the fault of the author, who makes her one person to other characters and another to the readers especially through the discrepancies between what Jane thinks and what she does. She lacks the conventional attraction of heroines. One might think that Jane’s moral strength in leaving Rochester would please Rigby, but it further infuriates her because it seems to be done out of pride and the laws of her own mind rather than religion, and the lack of former acquaintances that Jane has to turn to seems unrealistic. Rigby includes scenes from the latter portions of the novel for the purpose of analyzing and criticizing Jane’s character. Mr. Rochester’s character is consistent and intellectual, but he speaks of his immodest past without filter and more seeks to violate the laws of God and man with his illegitimate proposal of marriage. Rigby is disgusted by the fact that some readers are so drawn in by characters as ungodly, uninteresting and unworthy as Jane and Mr. Rochester. With respect to writing, the moral, religious and literary



deficiencies overpower beautiful and powerful passages, but Rigney cannot deny the author's power. Rigby is also certain that the author is a man, not because of the mistakes made in descriptions of womanly works and clothing.

Conclusion: -

With the conclusion that the author was a woman, critics were eager to attack the novel for immorality and coarseness because that type of writing was not considered appropriate for a young woman. Critics who did not believe that the author was a woman attributed it to the skill of the writing and their beliefs that woman needed to be happy and successful in their domestic roles rather than through an external. For religious reviews, much of their dislike for Jane comes from her so-called anti-religious traits. Jane's character was assertively a feminist and through her inward reflections introduced the reader to a new nation of self. Those who dislike Rochester's character blame his grooming and exploiting behavior towards Jane. Gender standards also came into play, as Rochester's intellect is redeeming, while Jane's is a fault. Based on the contrast between discussed reviews, it seems that critics who believed the novel to be anti-religious and anti-authoritative similarity found the characters to be displeasing, unrealistic and improbable while reviews who saw no such thing. The main flaws were the beginning, because of drama and improbabilities even if believed to be well-written, which "smack of the circulating library" which was not considered high quality, and those centered around mad Mason and the melodramatic, improbable mad wife and such passages were included by some critics to highlight the novel's flaws. Even praiseful words find the rest of the novel because these aspects lack realism. Overall reviewers criticized Jane Eyre for immorality, passionate exchanges, societal deviations and improbabilities within the storyline.

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