



اسم مشتق من الذكوة وهي الجمرة الملتهبة والمراد بالذكوات الربوات البيض الصغيرة المحيطة

بمقام أمير المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام}
شبهها لضيائها وتوهجها عند شروق الشمس عليها لما فيها
موضع قبر علي بن أبي طالب {عليه السلام}
من الدراري المضيئة

{در النجف} فكأنها جمرات ملتهبة وهي المرتفع من الأرض، وهي ثلاثة مرتفعات صغيرة نتوءات بارزة في أرض الغري وقد سميت الغري باسمها، وكلمة بيض لبروزها عن الأرض. وفي رواية إنها موضع خلوته أو إنها موضع عبادته وفي رواية أخرى في رواية المفضل عن الإمام الصادق {عليه السلام} قال: قلت: يا سيدي فأين يكون دار المهدي ومجمع المؤمنين؟ قال: يكون ملكه بالكوفة، ومجلس حكمه جامعها وبيت ماله ومقسم غنائم المسلمين مسجد السهلة وموضع خلوته الذكوات البيض



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م/ مجلة الذكوات البيضاء

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته ...

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أ.م.د. هامين صالح حسن

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مَجَلَّةٌ عِلْمِيَّةٌ فِكْرِيَّةٌ فَصْلِيَّةٌ مُحْكَمَةٌ تَصْدُرُ عَنْ
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دليل المؤلف

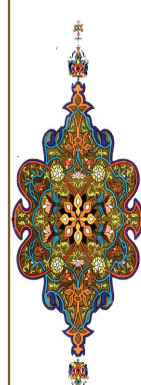
- ١- أن يتسم البحث بالأصالة والجدة والقيمة العلمية والمعرفية الكبيرة وسلامة اللغة ودقة التوثيق.
- ٢- أن تحتوي الصفحة الأولى من البحث على:
 - أ. عنوان البحث باللغة العربية .
 - ب . اسم الباحث باللغة العربي، ودرجته العلمية وشهادته.
 - ت . بريد الباحث الإلكتروني.
 - ث . ملخصان: أحدهما باللغة العربية والآخر باللغة الإنكليزية.
 - ج . تدرج مفاتيح الكلمات باللغة العربية بعد الملخص العربي.
- ٣- أن يكون مطبوعاً على الحاسوب بنظام (office Word ٢٠٠٧ أو ٢٠١٠) وعلى قرص ليزري مدمج (CD) على شكل ملف واحد فقط (أي لا يُجزأ البحث بأكثر من ملف على القرص) وتُرَوَّد هيئة التحرير بثلاث نسخ ورقية وتوضع الرسوم أو الأشكال، إن وُجدت، في مكانها من البحث، على أن تكون صالحة من الناحية الفنية للطباعة.
- ٤- أن لا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث على (٢٥) خمس وعشرين صفحة من الحجم (A4) .
- ٥ . يلتزم الباحث في ترتيب وتنسيق المصادر على الصيغة APA
- ٦- أن يلتزم الباحث بدفع أجور النشر المحددة البالغة (٧٥,٠٠٠) خمسة وسبعين ألف دينار عراقي، أو ما يعادلها بالعملة الأجنبية.
- ٧- أن يكون البحث خالياً من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية والإملائية.
- ٨- أن يلتزم الباحث بالخطوط وأحجامها على النحو الآتي:
 - أ. اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Arabic Simplified) وحجم الخط (١٤) للمتن.
 - ب . اللغة الإنكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) عناوين البحث (١٦) . والملخصات (١٢)أما فقرات البحث الأخرى؛ فبحجم (١٤) .
- ٩- أن تكون هوامش البحث بالنظام الألكتروني (تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث. بحجم ١٢ .
- ١٠- تكون مسافة الحواشي الجانبية (٢,٥٤) سم، والمسافة بين الأسطر (١) .
- ١١- في حال استعمال برنامج مصحف المدينة للآيات القرآنية يتحمل الباحث ظهور هذه الآيات المباركة بالشكل الصحيح من عدمه، لذا يفضل النسخ من المصحف الإلكتروني المتوافر على شبكة الانترنت.
- ١٢- يبلغ الباحث بقرار صلاحية النشر أو عدمها في مدة لا تتجاوز شهرين من تاريخ وصوله إلى هيئة التحرير.
- ١٣- يلتزم الباحث بإجراء تعديلات المحكمين على بحثه وفق التقارير المرسلة إليه وموافقة المجلة بنسخة معدلة في مدة لا تتجاوز (١٥) خمسة عشر يوماً.
- ١٤- لا يحق للباحث المطالبة بمتطلبات البحث كافة بعد مرور سنة من تاريخ النشر.
- ١٥- لا تعاد البحوث الى أصحابها سواء قبلت أم لم تقبل.
- ١٦- تكون مصادر البحث وهوامشه في نهاية البحث، مع كتابة معلومات المصدر عندما يرد لأول مرة.
- ١٧- يخضع البحث للتقويم السري من ثلاثة خبراء لبيان صلاحيته للنشر.
- ١٨- يشترط على طلبة الدراسات العليا فضلاً عن الشروط السابقة جلب ما يثبت موافقة الأستاذ المشرف على البحث وفق النموذج المعتمد في المجلة.
- ١٩- يحصل الباحث على مستل واحد لبحثه، ونسخة من المجلة، وإذا رغب في الحصول على نسخة أخرى فعليه شراؤها بسعر (١٥) ألف دينار.
- ٢٠- تعبر الأبحاث المنشورة في المجلة عن آراء أصحابها لا عن رأي المجلة.
- ٢١- ترسل البحوث إلى مقر المجلة - دائرة البحوث والدراسات في ديوان الوقف الشيعي بغداد - باب المعظم)
- أو البريد الإلكتروني: (hus65in@Gmail.com) (offreserch@sed.gov.iq) بعد دفع الأجور في مقر المجلة
- ٢٢- لا تلتزم المجلة بنشر البحوث التي تُخلُّ بشروط من هذه الشروط .

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فصلية محكمة تُعنى بالبحوث والدراسات العلمية والإنسانية والفكرية



Social reality in Austen's Pride & Prejudice

الواقع الاجتماعي
في رواية كبرياء و تحامل لجين أوستين

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Abstract

This research will address class issues, social status, marital issues, and the behaviors of individuals and people belonging to different social classes, in particular the position of women towards marriage that develops because of the prevailing Marxist class capitalist approach and theory in society. This is what we see in Jane Austen's writing, which combined realism and sarcasm in her styles.

Although she died in middle age, she wrote what remained abundant and lasting until now, as she is considered one of the writers of criticism and clarification of the life of the eighteenth century, the life of the British agricultural landowners' class. Her novel *Pride & Prejudice* is regarded as one of her most famous novels.

In addition, the high social class and wealth do not represent a benefit in her world. The novel *Pride and Prejudice* also contained the idea of class conflict to a large extent.

She wrote on other important topics such as the importance of the environment and education in developing the personality and morals of young people.

Key words : pride, prejudice, social reality, marriage, morals and behaviors.

المستخلص:

سيتناول هذا البحث قضايا الطبقة والمكانة الاجتماعية وقضايا الزواج وسلوكيات الأفراد والأشخاص المنتمين إلى طبقات اجتماعية مختلفة، وعلى وجه الخصوص موقف المرأة تجاه الزواج الذي يتطور نتيجة للمنهج والنظرية الرأسمالية الطبقيّة الماركسيّة السائدة في المجتمع. وهذا ما نراه في كتابات جين أوستن التي جمعت بين الواقعية والسخرية في أسلوبها.

ورغم أنها توفيت في منتصف العمر، إلا أنها كتبت ما بقي وافراً وباقياً حتى الآن، فهي تعتبر من كاتبات النقد والتوضيح لحياة القرن الثامن عشر، حياة طبقة ملاك الأراضي الزراعية البريطانية، حيث تعتبر روايتها *كبرياء وتحامل* من أشهرها. إضافة إلى ذلك، فإن الطبقة الاجتماعية العالية والثروة لا تمثلان ميزة في عالمها.

كما احتوت رواية *كبرياء وتحامل* على فكرة الصراع الطبقي إلى حد كبير وقد كتبت في مواضيع أخرى مهمة كأهمية البيئة والتربية في تنمية شخصية وأخلاق الشباب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: جين أوستن، كبرياء، التحامل أو التعصب، الواقع الاجتماعي، الزواج، الأخلاق والسلوكيات

1. Introduction

Jane Austen was born in 1775 the daughter of a country minister in Steventon, a small Hampshire town in south central England Jane Austen lived a singularly sequestered life, though life



among her six brothers and one sister gave her enough glimpses of the inside world (Sharad,2009,286).

She interested in literature and it was natural and she was a daughter to literary father that is why her background gave her chance to develop more interest. She was one of many who represented the life of women that must live home, quiet and confined. The women of the nineteenth century were occupied in claiming the right to live elsewhere, if they liked, to be heard, to be free, to possess other privileges than that of hopeless love (Margaret, 1950, 95).

In society human beings could not live alone. No one could live without others. Each one affects and is affected by the other. As it is considered as an organization of people, who share a common territory, govern themselves and co-operate to secure the survival of the group, They are essential for each other.

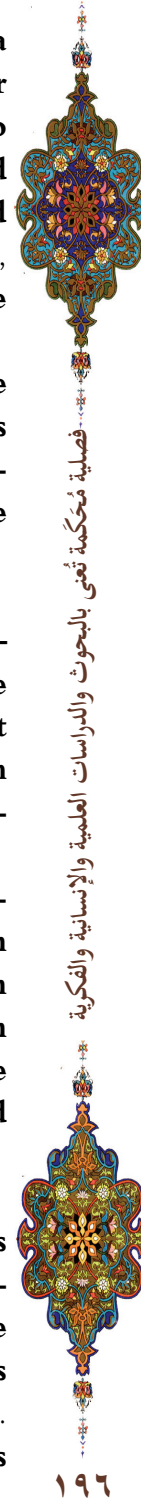
2. Main research problem

The main research problem is the Social behaviors which – were influenced by classes at that time (Marxist way) in the novel and how they developed especially among women that were affected by the materialistic way of people then late 18th and early 19th towards the differences between male and female , classes ,marriage, and the issues related of married.

The main research problem is represented in the social behaviors that classes at that time (in the Marxist way) affect in the novel and how they developed especially among women who were affected by the materialistic orientation of people in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries towards the differences between males and females, classes, marriage and issues related to marriage.

3. Research sample

Jane Austen's novel «Pride and Prejudice» was chosen for this research because it represents the social issues and marital experiences that occurred in societies during Jane Austen's time and still occur to this day. There are problems due to the class difference and how money plays a significant in the marriage. The novel carries Marxist features and psychological issues





and marital and social experiences through different characters that can be analyzed in the light of Marxism and class difference.

4. Objectives :

The main aim of this research is to analyses social attitudes and classes in the Pride and Prejudice, especially that of its central character , Elizabeth Bennet, under the frame work of (Marxist society) or social classes and feminist theory in that time. It seeks to explain how she is represented as an independent and strong woman who stand against male-dominated society. In this sense, she can be read as a feminist character.

Research Methodology

Research methodology involves an organized and systematic method of theoretical analysis of the procedures, techniques and tools to carry out research in the given field of study.

5. Brief introduction of the novel

Pride and Prejudice is a novel written by the English writer Jane Austen and it first published in 1813. This novel is one of the greatest and most famous literary works in English literature. The basis of the novel or the main idea of the novel is women's dependence on marriage for social status and good and stable income. For this reason, it is the story of the main heroine Elizabeth Bennet and her challenges in searching for love and controlling the English cultural society in the nineteenth century. It was published in 1813 .

This novel is still being published to this day, although it was initially published without her name and did not bring much fame, but rather little. However, after her death, an important transitional period occurred for her fame as a writer, that is, after 52 years in 1869.

Austen is distinguished by her wonderful narrative style and her sharp and intelligent portrayal of characters and human feelings (Edward, 1979, p.341). The novel deals mainly with issues of social class, social position, prejudice and bias in society, this novel is an emotional piece about an intelligent woman and a rich, self-admiring man, although the novel talks about

love at the same time it talks about social status and the class difference between them.. Elizabeth's life intersects with that of Mr. Darcy, a wealthy and arrogant man. Tension and mutual feelings arise between them that develop through exciting events and successive surprises, while she is considered to be lower than him in class, she is highly cultured.

The novel revolves around the theme of marriage as a main focus. The main character is a woman named Elizabeth. She was a young woman, She was proud of her judgments. She was a strong and independent main character in the novel. She has a sharp intelligence and an independent spirit and refuses to commit to marriage based on material interest alone. She defies society's expectations and seeks true love and self-respect. Through her journey, Elizabeth grows and gains a greater understanding of prejudice, understanding and the true values of human relationships. The novel makes clear the fact that Darcy's pride leads to prejudice and Elizabeth's prejudice stems from a pride in her own perceptions (H. Wright ,Andrew ,1953 ,111) .

The story revolves around the clash between Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy, a wealthy landowner. He is considered higher than her and her family in class. They develop a sense of pride and prejudice among themselves, but in the end everything changes and they reach a true understanding about themselves and each other(Sen , s , 2010 , 224).

In other words, understanding and love between them has overcome all obstacles between them and overcome all problems.. The novel was written under the influence of the Marxist position, and the social disparity that affects the behavior of the individual, so the features of Marxism and the disparity in behavior and social class are prominent throughout the novel. Austen's Pride & Prejudice was a notable work. This novel was built upon Jane's own experiences. Through her heroine, Elizabeth, Jane perused true love and equality in a difficult period where no right for women. The Victorian era that Austen lived in and was influenced by was characterized by male





domination, while women were dominated by men. Both men and society treated women as objects. The novel was greatly influenced by the Victorian era at that time.

Jane Austen described the life of women who must live at home, quiet and Confined. The women of the nineteenth century were occupied in claiming the right to live elsewhere, if they liked, to be heard, to be free, to possess other privileges than that of hopeless love (Kennedy Margaret, 1950, 95).

Analysis of Social classes:

Pride & Prejudice discussed several topics, including love, pride, and marriage, but the most important topic it discussed was social classes. It is considered a social novel that consists of many topics related to the eighteenth-century society in which Austen lived, which were also topics of the nineteenth century and still are.

5.1. **Pride**

The novel was written in a style of constant pride in the characters and their situations. It also shows how they deal with each other. How assume each others personalities and on the basis of these assumptions judge other people and develop wrong judgments and quick mistakes.

5.2. **Class**

The class struggle is very clear in the novel. This was noticed when Mr. Darcy first met Elizabeth, where the impression was mixed with arrogance. Because of his arrogance that possessed him, he could not convince himself to love her or confess his love to her even in his heart. His request to marry Elizabeth for the first time also reflects this situation: "In vain, I struggled with myself in vain. It will not do. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you." <https://www.janeausten.org/pride-and-prejudice/chapter-34.php>

Elizabeth also believed what was said about Mr. Darcy and what he was accused of, and this was due to her prejudice against him and what she imagined or drew about people in advance

The novel is notable for its portrayal of class, which is one of the main themes in the novel, and how the many rules and



biases arising from these interactions that affect people's lives and decisions.

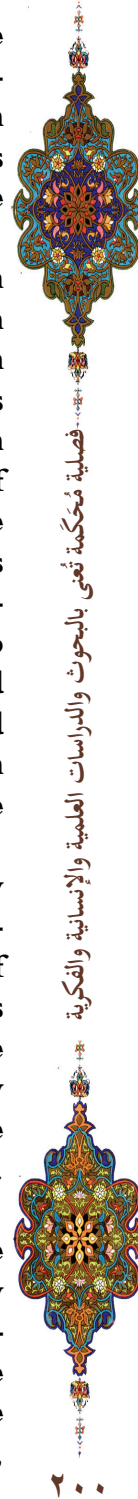
The theme of class is linked to reputation, as both reflect the rigidly structured nature of life for the middle and upper classes of the time. Class lines are drawn with precision. Although the middle-class Bennets may socialize with the upper-class Bingleys and Darcys, they are socially inferior to them and are treated as such.

Austen satirizes this kind of class consciousness, especially in one of the novel's characters, Mr. Collins, who spends much of his time groveling to Lady Catherine de Bourgh, whom he regards as his upper-class patroness. Although Mr. Collins provides an extreme example, he is not alone in holding such views. Others who share this perception of the importance of class include, among others, Mr. Darcy, who believes in the dignity of his lineage; Mrs. Bingley, who detests anyone who is not socially accepted as she is; and Wickham, who will do anything in his power to obtain enough money to raise himself to a higher position. Mr. Collins's views are the most extreme and explicit. The mockery directed at Mr. Collins is also directed more subtly at the entire social hierarchy and the conception of all within it as correct, in complete disregard of other, more worthy virtues.

Through the marriages of Darcy and Elizabeth and Bingley and Jane, implying that such prejudices are hollow, emotionless, and unproductive. Of course, this entire discussion of class must be done with the understanding that Austen herself is often criticized as classist: she does not really represent anyone from the lower classes; the servants she portrays are generally happy in their lot. Austen criticizes the structure of class, but she criticizes only a limited part of that structure (Austen, 1998 p.43).

5.3. Love

In the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, one of the most famous love stories in English literature is called: the courtship of Darcy and Elizabeth. As is the case, the lovers must overcome obstacles and problems, starting with the tensions caused by the personal qualities of the lovers. As we see, Elizabeth's pride makes her misjudge Darcy based on a bad first impression,





while Darcy's impression of Elizabeth's low social status makes him not think or see her well, for a while, but rather blinds him to her many virtues (Awan, Abdul Ghafoor, 2018)

This is demonstrated at the end of the novel through their interactions and criticisms of each other, Darcy and Elizabeth come to realize their own faults and work to correct them. Elizabeth reflects on her mistakes deeply in chapter 36:

«How meanly have I behaved!» she cried; «I who prided myself on my distinction! I who judged myself by my own abilities! I who often despised my sister's generous frankness, and gratified my vanity with useless or blameless distrust. How humiliating is this discovery! And yet, how humiliating indeed! Had I been in love, I could not have been more miserably blind. But vanity, not love, was my folly. Delighted in favoring the one, and humiliated by neglecting the other, In the beginning of our acquaintance, I flirted with prejudice and ignorance, and dismissed reason, wherever either was concerned. Until this moment I never knew myself.» <https://www.janeausten.org/pride-and-prejudice/chapter-35.php>

5.4. Marriage

Get a husband, and preferably a rich one, is the central theme of the novel. Austen's interest with money has won her the accusation of being vulgar. For the women of her time, marriage is the only escape from a poverty and around this subject of marriage she weaves her subthemes of social criticism, making fun of arrogance, hypocrisy, the gossip of respectable housewives and impertinence of ladies of title. While the drive of her story is getting the Bennet girls married, Austen study marriage itself, and its effect on five different couples.

Finding a husband, preferably a wealthy one, is the central theme of the novel. Austen's interest in money has earned her the accusation of being vulgar. For women of her time, marriage was the only way out of poverty, and around this theme of marriage Austen weaves her subthemes of social criticism, satirizing the haughtiness, hypocrisy, and gossip of respectable housewives and the insolence of titled ladies. While the thrust of her story is the marriage of the Bennet girls, Austen examines marriage itself.



Austen paints a world where opportunities for women were scarce or few and were based on social norms and societal behavior. Marriage is a central theme of *Pride and Prejudice*. Jane Austen presents the reasons for good and bad marriages through the marriages she presents in this novel (salam, 1999, 391).

6. Marxist approach in pride and prejudice

The basis of this research is on social life and class differences between individuals and how marriage, for example, is a major target of this difference. So Marxist theory shows that people's lives are the product of their financial circumstances. Material conditions and historical circumstances actually shape society. Capitalism, which is based on money and high social status, can manipulate key institutions such as government, art, education, and politics that own the means of production. According to Marx, one of the worst effects of capitalism is commodification, which means placing value on matter not for its utility but for the power that it exerts over others (ABRAMS, M.H. 1999, P. 149).

8. Conclusions

The novel *Pride and Prejudice* deals with many topics, but the most important is the topic of class elements and social differentiation (Marxism) in the novel and what results from the behaviors of individuals that are reflected in the way they deal with each other.

It embodied the class conflict between people through the characters who belong to the middle class in society. They struggle and fight to obtain their rights and achieve a respectable social status in the society in which they live.

Marxism, which is considered as an example of cases of class differentiation and difference, leads to the exploitation of one class by the other. When a conflict arises, it leads to the collapse of one of the exploitative and arrogant classes and the dominance of a new class until classism disappears and equality prevails. This is what was represented by the research between two lovers who have behaviors that differ from each other, which are a product of the society and class to which they belong. Where each of them had his own arrogant, proud



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and proud view of the other.

It is a projection of an idea that includes human activities related to wealth and class conflict. Marxism explores inequality and bias in society, and once it is explored, society is derived from the ecstasy of inequality. In fact, the purpose of Marxist theory is to illustrate and practice the idea that society will not succeed unless it is based on equal rights. Otherwise, there will be total destruction.

Austen shows in the novel that oppression and discrimination based on wealth or gender alone are not the characteristics of civilized people and good character. That is why she portrayed her heroine without such negative temptation. She also showed that marriage is based on love and affection only to highlight the state of positive attitude towards marriage. Throughout the novel, she tried to criticize the hypocrisy of people. Jane Austen did her best to present the society of her time as honestly as possible. She is a woman and can be a better source of understanding women than other male authors.

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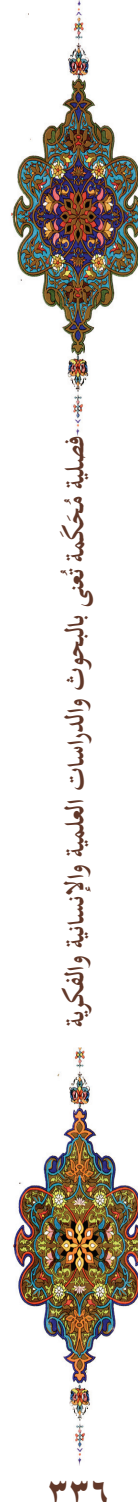
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