



STYLE OF WRITING VICTORIAN ERA

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ASBTRACT:- *In any literary work form and content are inseparable and depend on each other to formulate the whole text .Thus, Style is the way in which language is used in a given context; how a particular writer says things . The analysis of style involves the examination of a writer's choice of words, the use of figures of speech, devices and the shape of his work. (Cuddon, 1998) Also, it examines the language of a literary text in order to understand and appreciate the writer's artistic achievement. Style and technique are tools which applied to study literature in an explicit way in which, the text is considered as the whole work, is the specific use of language, also the starting place for the study of style (Leech, Short.1981) .In the novel Jane Eyre, Bronte uses various techniques to create her assorted form .Thus, she incorporates these techniques to make certain ideas stand out to make passages become more expressive as diction, pathetic fallacy, imagery and symbolism.*

KEY WORDS: *Style, Diction, Tone, Pathetic.*

1. Style

Through language the writer can make a sense of the world. Language is the only way of expression in the literary work in which language form determines content .Form is the way the content is presented focusing on style and techniques. Thus, a text's genre is indicated by its structural form which allows the interpreters to gain insights into a text based on what they can know about its formal characteristics .It shows the writer's method as a male or female writer, for example in the case of Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre that we are going to study who is a female writer has her own perspective about women. Moreover, being a female writing, it gives a new manner of writing different from man because it had seen from women point of view. Women try to present their reality as it really is not as it has been presented by male writers because they have different life experiences, so, their writing will differ as well. (Nodeh, Pourgin.2012)

1-1 Diction

Charlotte Bronte presents with her own words her image as a female ,devoting her feminist perspective using formal, abstract, expressive and descriptive words that used to depict women also using more adjectives in order to deliver her message in a fascinated way, focuses a lot on places, and reading into people's faces and thoughts.

She says:

—Reader, do you know, as I do, what terror those cold people can put into the ice of their questions? How much of the fall of the avalanche is in their anger? of the breaking up of the frozen sea in their displeasure! (Bronte,2003.p459)

This lines means that, Jane speaks directly to the audience as she informs them about the people she lives with. Also, —READER, I MARRIED HIM. A quiet wedding we had: he and I, the parson and clerk, were alone present (ibid. 455).

Thus Bronte depicted a woman who was abused physically, emotionally and mentally in her circumstances in life and how she treated. So, the words she chose are identical with pain. For example:

—I cry because I am miserable.!(Bronte, 2003.p21) .Also, —I am unhappy, very unhappy, for other things —(Ibid, p22) —If I had anywhere else to go, I should be glad to leave it; but I can never get away from Gateshead till I am a woman! (Ibid, 23).

In addition to that, Bronte's representation of women and her choosing of words to express how women feel and think to deal with her situation and describe her condition, her thought, and mirror her estate by using a lot of words like: poor, plain , questioning , curious , nonconformist , confident and independent.

She also states:

—I stepped across the rug; he placed me square and straight before him. What a face he had, now that it was almost on a level with mine! what a great nose! and what a mouth! And what large prominent teeth! (Bronte, 2003.p.31)

Also, —robust frame, square-shouldered and strong-limbed! Bronte 2003.p.35), and you are deceitful!! (Ibid.36). these quotations are simply express the description of Jane to her cruel aunt, using the adjectives to add to the overall dark and foreboding mood of the novel. This masterful use of diction enriches the experience of the reader in the novel progresses.

Furthermore, Bronte's expressive use of diction transforms reality into a fantastic rather than absurd world. For example When Jane first meets Mr. Rochester, he is described using words such as "dark," "stern," "ireful," and "thwarted." These words fit with the ominous nature of the scene and also characterize Mr. Rochester. The use of the word "thwarted" is especially interesting in its indication that Mr. Rochester has been somehow broken or disappointed. Bronte's diction makes Jane Eyre more meaningful and enjoyable.

<http://www.amazon.com/review/R1MHZG1PWWY>

1-2 Narrator point of view

Point of view refers to the perspective from which the story is told. Jane Eyre is written from the first point of view, that means the story teller and the protagonist is the same person, which instantly attracts the reader's attention .For example:

—I am not deceitful: if I were, I should say I loved you; but I declare I do not love you: I dislike you the worst of anybody in the world except John Reed; and this book about the liar you may give to your girl, Georgiana, for it is she who tells lies, and not I!.(Bronte,2003.p.35)

Also, using the first person allows the writer to express the heroine's inner self or experience. She speaks directly to the reader telling her own story and expresses her contemplation, her feeling as a oppressed woman .For example:

—Gentle reader, may you never feel what I then felt! May your eyes never shed such stormy, scalding, heart - wrung tears as poured from mine. (Ibid.p.325)

In addition to that, she expresses her feeling towards Adele and Mrs. Fairfax evaluating her as a good woman thankful for her kindness .She says:

—I am merely telling the truth. I felt a conscientious solicitude for Adele's welfare and progress, and a quiet liking for her little self: just as I cherished towards Mrs. Fairfax thankfulness for her kindness, and a pleasure in her society proportionate to the tranquil regard she had for me, and the moderation of her mind and character! (Bronte 2003.p.110)

The first person approach helps of getting the reader to live with the protagonist who tells his story in a narrative form. Thus, she pays a lot of attention to give us accurate details about her life; she explains how she makes decisions and sometimes explains how she feels. For example:

—.... Helen regarded me, probably with surprise: I could not now abate my agitation, though I tried hard; I continued to weep aloud. She sat down on the ground near me, embraced her knees with her arms, and rested her head upon them; in that attitude she remained silent as an Indian. I was the first who spokel (ibid.p69) Also, —I cannot think of leaving you, sir, at so late an hour, in this solitary lane, till I see you are fit to mount your horse —(Bronte, 2003.p.116)

And, I allowed Adele to put away books and work, and to run downstairs; for, from the comparative silence below, and from the cessation of appeals to the door-bell, I conjectured that Mr. Rochester was now at liberty. Left alone, I walked to the window; but nothing was to be seen thence: twilight and snowflakes together thickened the air, and hid the very shrubs on the lawn. I let down the curtain and went back to the fireside! (Bronte, 2003.p.121) Furthermore, Bronte takes the opportunity to address her readers personally, a techniques that add impact to certain portion of the novel. It is written from a women's point of view talking about women as she tell her own story using the first person —I, which is more scientifically used by female, also, use more pronouns that encode the relationship between the writer and the reader especially first person that mostly used by women who is always subjective.

She said:

—I don't like cavers or questioners (Bronte, 2003.p06)

—I sat cross legged like a Turk, and having drawn the red moreen curtain nearly close, I was shrouded in double retirement (Ibid)

—I returned the window and fetched it thence (p09)

And —I am glad I happened to be awake, I said: and then I was going (ibid.153)

1-3 Sentence structure

In text we can find many details, with more systematic attention to the words and structures are chosen. (Leech, Michael.1981) At the sentence structure level, in Jane Eyre, Bronte uses types of sentences which are refined; we can tell that she's educated, and never simplifies her ideas. <http://www.shmoop.com/jane-eyre/writing-style.html>

She preferred complex sentences in order to present us with a complex structure of ideas because the complex form gives more information and make the sentence more powerful to the reader. In addition to that, sentence structure is long because women use more details in their narrative. (Leech, Michael.1981) .She uses long sentences instead of a group of short statement in which there are more colons, semi-colons, and comers used were we might use full stops .For example:

—To women who please me only by their faces, I am the very devil when I find out they have neither souls nor hearts—when they open to me a perspective of flatness, triviality, and perhaps imbecility, coarseness, and ill-temper: but to the clear eye and eloquent tongue, to the soul made of fire, and the character that bends but does not break—at once supple and stable, tractable and consistent—I am ever tender and true (ibid.p263). This is one of the long statements Bronte uses to make the reader in continuous with narration. It is one of the Rochester's lines to Jane that means Rochester wants her to be honest with him.

Thus, —I was glad of it: I never liked long walks, especially on chilly afternoons: dreadful to me was the coming home in the raw twilight, with nipped fingers and toes, and a heart saddened by the chidings of Bessie, the nurse, and humbled by the consciousness of my physical inferiority to Eliza, John, and Georgiana Reed (Bronte,2003.p.06).

These lines took place at the beginning of the novel in Jane's narration. It is a long sentence shows Jane's description of her estate with the Reed family. Her loneliness has reflected on her psychological estate that makes her think about the future.

1-4 Tone

Jane Eyre's tone reflects the atmosphere of the novel and the authors attitude .Thus, the heroine and the writer shared common values in the novel in which it revealed about her attitude .Hence the tone is imaginary and knowledgeable because of Bronte use of imagination in her writing .She uses figurative language that is imaginative and creative .In addition to that, she writes as talking about an experience she lived and know what she is talking about. Thus, the tone of the novel was sympathetically to Jane who is intelligent and kind person, also, has many problems in her life .This makes the reader feel as Jane feel connected with her. Furthermore, this technique and the common line between the heroine and the audience makes Bronte explain better the internal struggle of Jane Eyre as a strong woman and her way of thinking. For example:

—I can live alone, if self-respect and circumstances require me so to do. I need not sell my soul to buy bliss. I have an inward treasure born with me, which can keep me alive if all extraneous delights should be withheld, or offered only at a price I cannot afford to give. (Bronte,2003.p.203)

This quotation shows Jane's strong personality and her will to achieve herself respect .Also, her optimistic view of life and her ability to face difficulties and achieve self fulfillment. In addition to that, Bronte provides the details about the weather in the opening chapter of the novel and how it does create the mood of the story when it begins how is the weather .This is one of the techniques used in a literary work to establish the tone of the text and the status of the character, it reflects her attitude and the nature of the novel. Also, it expresses the author's personality towards Jane Eyre the protagonist of the story because a part of the novel is an autobiography, so it is difficult to separate Bronte's tone and the narrative style of her protagonist. So, Jane Eyre deals with women seen from woman view point, the mood is the tool that expresses both the author's personality and the status of the heroine Jane Eyre who depicted a woman in

certain stages of life and her attitude towards the circumstances she faced. Because the novel is gothic with supernatural elements. These elements are introduced at the beginning of Jane Eyre and established the novel's mood with the depiction of Jane in the haunted red room and the description of the weather that creates sad mood. Also, the miserable life that Jane had lived at Lawood School wasn't good with bad treatment and sad events happened with Jane as the death of her friend Helen Burns reflect the mood of the novel. This inclusion of terrible calm in the catalogue of horrors to which the heroine may fall prey as honor equal to those of isolation, haunting, pursuit, imprisonment, condemnation, death represents the insight central to Bronte's portrayal of the Gothic that is peril of a woman's life. For example:

—The cold and ghastly moon glancing through bars of cloud at a wreck just sinking. (Ibid.07)

Also, Jane's relationship with Rochester reflects a type of mood which is romantic in which Jane Eyre, the tried and tested Jane along with the renewed Rochester find true happiness. She becomes the perfect wife and mother, and, Rochester the perfect loving husband. For example:

—The ease of his manner freed me from painful restraint: the friendly frankness, as correct as cordial, with which he treated me, drew me to him (Bronte, 2003.p.148)

Jane says this after Rochester has become friendlier with her after he has told her the story of Adele's mother. She is soon in love with him and goes on to say,

"And was Mr. Rochester now ugly in my eyes? No, reader: gratitude and many associates, all pleasurable and genial, made his face the object I best liked to see; his presence in a room was more cheering than the brightest fire" (ibid).

2-1 Pathetic Fallacy

The novel opens with a modest statement about the weather

—There was no possibility of taking a walk that day. We had been wandering, indeed, in the leafless shrubbery an hour in the morning; but since dinner the cold winter wind had brought with it clouds so sombre, and a rain so penetrating, that further out-door exercise was now out of the question. (From Jane Eyre 06) It is winter, the weather is cold dark and rainy. In this description of the setting Bronte reflects Jane's state of mind. The weather indicates Jane's thought and feeling; she is alone without warm family. Thus, Bronte uses the weather to express Jane's inner self. It reflects how women feel as a character, expresses her loneliness, her state, and reflects women style in depiction of her heroine as a writer by referring to the nature, when Jane says: "Nature must be gladsome when I was so happy and I thought it was something to do with the weather and how she feels but I have been told that it's wrong" (Bronte, 2003.p.260). Also, she describes the clouds as sombre which is human emotions. Thus, women feel, act, think, and write. They have a special way of expressing themselves and put their test in life by referring to the nature that give aesthetic language and beauty to the text. Furthermore, this is clear in female writing. They maintain their feminist aspects in their works with a special and optimistic view.

2-2 Imagery

The author uses imagery in the text to make the scene in one's mind, as a result, the text is full with descriptions creating picture in the reader's mind as they read. Thus, Bronte captures the reader's attention. Also; the imagery used to help in describing the beautiful scene of nature and provides understanding of the Jane estate as a woman oppressed by society, thus, it gives aesthetic touch to the text.

For example: the description of character as John Rivers who was introduced tall, slender; his face riveted the eye; it was like a Greek face, very pure in outline: quite a straight, classic nose; quite an Athenian mouth and chin —(Bronte, 2003.p.349). Jane was admired of his physical appearance, how he looks with a great deal of detail. This imagery personifies that he had great deal of interest in Jane Eyre. Also, when Jane once said —all reposing in the autumn day's sun; the horizon bounded by a propitious sky, azure, marbled with pearly white (ibid .p.108). She described the good looking scenes of nature.

Thus, Bronte used another type of imagery through the use of birds that links man to the common forms of nature. She said; —I could not eat the tart; and the plumage of the bird, the tints of the flowers, seemed strangely faded: I put both plate and tart away —(Bronte, 2003.P.19)

In addition to that, —there were many children there besides me and a pond with beautiful birds in it which I fed with crumbs (ibid.p.103). It allows the reader to see the loneliness that Jane is experiencing by showing the relationship between her and birds. Moreover, the image of the window seat. For Jane, the window seat is a form of calm,

imagination, loneliness and thinking of the idea of flying above the toils of everyday life appeals to her. Through the window seat, we are able to see the loneliness that encompasses Jane while at Gateshead, and her longing to be separated from the Reeds? As a woman suffered from oppression looking for freedom, self respect and identity. Bronte uses birds imagery that is a symbol of freedom. She says:

“She is in the window-seat, to be sure, Jack.” P011

—I mounted into the window-seat: gathering up my feet, I sat cross-legged, like a Turk; and, having drawn the red moreen curtain nearly close, I was shrouded in double retirement. —(ibid.P08)

—I retired to a window-seat, and taking a book from a table near, endeavored to read. Adele brought her stool to my feet; ere long she touched my kneel. (ibid.P172)

By referring to the nature Bronte uses imagery in a creative way in order to help the reader understand the image in his head, to depict and imagine the picture in his mind and make the passage more expressive. Furthermore, Women are imaginative more than men. They return to the images and metaphors of piecing as a tool of the female tradition operating as a "creative manipulation of convention". (Noheh, 2012)

2-2-1 symbolism

In Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*, symbolism often brings more depth in the story. It is a technique used to hint to something later. Symbolism has an important role in Bronte's novel in which the reader can get the idea more explicitly.

Thus, a female text has its own symbols by creating images and using aesthetic language that brings into the passage a symbolic weight of female consciousness to build a picture of her own in literature. (Noheh, 2012).

For example:

Fire: is one of the symbols that Charlotte Bronte used to symbolize passion, anger and spirit of Jane in her awful childhood. In Chapter 4, she likens her mind to a ridge of lighted heath, alive, glancing, lighted heath, alive, glancing, and devouring. “ (Bronte, 2003.p37). For example when Bronte stated: —This room was chill, because it seldom had a fire; it was silent, because remote from the nursery and kitchen; solemn, because it was known to be so seldom entered (Ibid .P.20). This means the response of Mrs. Reed as would be the response of society to Jane, is to lock out that warm passion, leaving a cold chill, or a being in keeping with strict social tenets instead. By putting Jane in the red-room without a fire, Mrs. Reed has effectively shown the social limitations which weigh heavily against Jane in her search for expression of that passion and self. Then, —...at last both slept: the fire and the candle went out. For me, the watches of that long night passed in ghastly wakefulness; strained by dread: such dread as children only can feel (Ibid. p32). Next, I sat with my doll on my knee till the fire got low p48. And —We went up a broad pebbly path, splashing wet, and were admitted at a door; then the servant led me through a passage into a room with a fire, where she left me alone (Ibid.P.75). It represents the heat emotion and feeling. It is used by Bronte to develop Jane's character through the novel as it can provide warmth and comfort.

As well as, Ice and cold: Barren and cold landscapes symbolize emotional isolation, loneliness and even death. The arctic imagery parallels Jane's isolation at Gateshead. For example: ...the bleak shores of Lapland, Iceland with the vast sweep of the Arctic Zone, that reservoir of frost and snow, where firm fields of ice (Bronte, 2003.p.7)

In addition to that, the red room which is a symbol of exile and imprisonment not just physical, but imprisonment psychological/emotional as well. She recalls this memory when she is punished at Lowood remembering how she is treated, the intense emotions such as fear, anger and suffering that she experiences in her early life, as well as passion. For example: —Take her away to the red-room, and lock her in there. ‘ Four hands were immediately laid upon me, and I was borne upstairs (p15). Also, —The red-room was a square chamber, very seldom slept in (Ibid.p19). Thus. —I shall remember how you thrust me back— roughly and violently thrust me back—into the red-room, and locked me up there, to my dying day; though I was in agony (Ibid, p63). It represents the futility of Jane's passion and punishment. It is a symbol of Jane to overcome her struggle to find freedom, happiness and identity.

Conclusion

Throughout this chapter, we have attempted to explore the form that Charlotte Bronte makes in forming her literary masterpiece spotting light on the style and techniques that she used.

Charlotte's writing style is generally educated, complex, and filled with emotion. Her unique style may be overwhelming for some readers. It's powerful and strong. The reader is able to identify with Jane Eyre as a character through the complex sentence structure that is filled with emotion and imagery. Thus, the well known Victorian critic of literature George Henry Lews said in the west minister review that Jane Eyre was —the best novel of the season with the originality and freshness of style! (Barker.2002).

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