

Marriage In Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice

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Abstract

This work aims at investigating, in general, the situation of women in the Victorian age and the more specifically the marriage in the Victorian age and how the women were approaching marriage. There were many reasons behind conducting marriage by women in the Victorian age, for example, many women were conducting marriage because their social status was not good or they had a poor family therefore they were relying on marriage to secure their future, while there were many others trying to do marriage just to get economically some interests or money.

In this study we have chosen the novel of *Pride and Prejudice* to explain more clearly the conditions women were experiencing at the time, our first novel is Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. In *Pride and prejudice* Jane shows multiple-marriages and the reasons stand behind each marriage. Jane clearly comments about each of these marriages and reveals her preferred marriage and she encourages women to conduct companion marriage because he sees as the most successful marriage.

Keywords: *The Victorian era ,Marriage in Pride and Prejudice.*

Introduction

Literature of nineteenth century put a great emphasis on the concept of marriage as a social institution. In this century domestic fiction displays a great shift in marriage from an aristocratic institution to a socially accepted institution that identifies the values of the individual woman while restricting her to the domestic sphere. If we pay a close look to the novels *Pride and prejudice* by Jane Austen , the change in marriage can be seen from an institution set up by the aging rules of an aristocratic community to an institution that introduces the value of the individual woman. Domestic fictions show how the attempts toward the individuality encouraged the

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middle class women with a sense of an intendency and a capacity to create autonomous decisions. The women's issues were forming the most critical points of the novels in the Victorian age; they were specifying the points and showing to the public. In the Victorian age the society had many problems and the condition was one way far from the solutions. The social class difference in the Victorian era was the most devastating and toughest problem of the Victorian age. The difference in classes reflected in every aspect of life and this difference sharpened the life of the middle and the lower classes.

Women as a major part of society did not stand out of this discrimination, but instead they almost likely received the largest portion of this difference. The social class difference left negatively a strong impact on the way of women's marriage in the Victorian era, for example, for a woman to be able to conduct a marriage her social status was very important and it was something looked at seriously by the man who wanted to marry her. The family's condition was a reason that a poor woman could not marry a man from a high position or class and even if she had married a man of that position the society would have stood against her and not allowed that to happen because it was against one of the concept of the Victorian society's rules.

The women's situation in the Victorian was too intense. The Victorian society was more a patriarchal society; therefore, there was always an obstacle in front of women wherever they wanted to go. Women's contribution was at a low rate, and women were not allowed to work outside of home. The Victorian society kept holding a conservative concept in which it did not give permission to women to work at public; it was looked at as a kind of shame on the family if a woman worked out. The Victorian society appointed women only to the domestic tasks. They believed women had to stay home, do house holding and raise children. These boundaries made women economically weak and dependent on her husband .women did not have any sources to afford money except their husbands. The women's education was poor. The Victorian society had a strict view about women's education and they saw unnecessary for women to study, they were not supplying women with money to complete their study.

Women were looked at as men's property. The Victorian society considered women as a property man could inherit it, whatever she had of money or any property would be her husband's property including herself. There was not any law giving women's right to inherit or possess anything left by their family for them. Women's voice was not heard anywhere. There was also an obstacle in front of women to participate in the elections, and it was shown the politics is men's sphere and not necessary for woman to involve herself in politics, therefore, women were not allowed to choose someone represent and be there for them in parliament. In particular, this study examines the marriage in the Victorian age by choosing the novel of *Pride and Prejudice* which shows different aspects of marriage in the Victorian age with regard to the time they lived in. The novels are *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. This study shows the different points mentioned in this novel, and the purpose written for. Through reading this novel this work tries to provide the real life women experienced in the Victorian age, and to mark the factors stood behind hindering women from any contribution either they are social factor or political factor or both together. the aim of is study is to shed light on the conditions women met at that time and to give a proper picture of that century and we specify ourselves in marriage and the issues women were facing when they wanted to conduct a marriage.

Jane Austen is also one of the authors who came to life in 1775 and published *Pride and Prejudice* in 1813. Jane was one of the novelists in England who her writings serviced the English literature and the women of the Victorian age. In *Pride and prejudice* she devotes the entire novel to the marriage issue in the Victorian era. She shows different marriages and reasons behind each marriage. In this novel she encourages women for marriage and she suggests women to conduct marriage based on love and not money or interests. She prefers companionate marriage because in this marriage married couples form their marriage on basis of love and they both have economic responsibility towards family and they are there for each other at time of difficulties. She supports the Companionate marriage because it includes the equality of souls and the rise of the individuality. She displays the shortages of the marriages which are not based on love but also based on fulfilling desires and pleasures. The attempts these authors made led to the growth of many movements and organizations concerned

about the rights of women. Many constitutions by the middle and the end of the Victorian age appeared and all these influenced the situation of women for better.

Marriage in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

1.1 The Marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Bennet

Jane Austen, the writer of *Pride and Prejudice* in this work concentrates on one point; she believes that marriage should be a formative institution in which two individuals can play as two equal souls. She argues if girl and boy get married as two equal souls or two equal people, with no regards for class and money just love and understanding each other, then they will probably have more chance to use their marriage to complete and learn from each other as individuals. In this novel Jane Austen is more concerned about discussing a successful marriage or companionship between wife and husband. She sees this easy if they have a foundation where they can build up their marriage on. Jane Austen might be shown as a visionary for her times. She differently represents marriage and drew a line between marriage in past times and her times. She tries to tell people avoid marrying a financial equal but the (soul's equal)-, the one who will encourage their individual improvement. In particular, *Pride and Prejudice* characterizes females who their marriages reflect their different desires for marriage. The option of choosing is the key, because the choice determines the personal view of and motivation for marriage. It could be a sexual pleasure, executed position or whetstone; a person who sharpens, *Pride and Prejudice* shows these motivations for marriage. Even all these reasons not exhibited in the best light by Austen, having this in mind, she is also aware of her time and she is hopeful that institutional model of marriage may develop in every period. By noticing these kinds of marriage present in the novel, marriage reaches its purpose when is shown as a formative foundation-one that ties two people together at the growing stage in forming their own identities and matures one another as they grow together.

The marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Bennet is not working because they are an ill-suited couple. The marriage, however not sickened by any kind of brutality or humiliation, but it does not respond to the growing idea of the "companionate marriage" in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. The companionate marriage needs a "complete form of integral

companionship, formed on reciprocal limit, tolerance and mutual respect (Hammerton, 1990, P.270).The marriage between Bennets is in a long distance with respect and conjugal companionship .Their marriage, in fact, characterizes stupidity and disregard. At the beginning of the first chapter, it is clear that Mr. and Mrs. Bennet are uncomfortable with each other. Austen pictures Mrs. Bennet, expressing, “her job in life was to get her daughters married”(Austen, 2007, p. 3). John Lauber observes that her personality is small-minded and not strong and she is a person of absolute dependence on her society (Lauber, 1993, p. 507).Similarly, Austen defines Mr. Bennet’s marriage condition and she displays his constant exhaust especially from his wife delights and happiness. She pretends she is not anymore concerned about what is going on between them and their relation but more concerned about her happiness and her daughters’ marriages (Austen, 2007, p.60).Despite their unhappiness; they seem comfortable in their inactive state of marriage. They are satisfied whether on purpose or not about their marriage state. The two couples don’t try to make any change in their marriage state and it seems they don’t see the need for progress in their marriage. Mr. Bennet has been criticized because of lack of commitment to his marriage on his side a father and a husband. Jane provides enough reasons explaining how Mrs. Bennet also holds the same responsibility in this manner as Mrs. Bennet.

The marriage failure of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet goes back to their different comprehensions for marriage, originating in two self-seeking motivations for their relationship. The reasons they had for marriage did not stand alongside with the ones of companionate model. If they had understood each one motivation for marriage, they might have been able to cool off the struggle between them .Although, it is clear to confess that before they decide to get married, they do not know each other well and not have information about each other. Christopher Brook, in his book *Illusion and Reality*, claims that the two did not know a lot even about each other and did not hold lot information on each other before they engaged. Therefore, after the marriage Mr. Bennet realized what a stupid, weary woman he has married with ((Brooke, 1999, p. 74).Unfortunately, Mr.Bennet realization about her immature identity deepens just when his love he has for her breaks down to nothing. The misled motivations drove Mr.Bennet to marriage and left him with feeling of affection or love, but once that love

stopped, satisfaction replaced its place. Mrs. Bennet was at the beginning of her youth age, she was beautiful and attractive at the same time she possessed a spirited personality. Mr. Bennet probably was distracted by infatuation and did not seem he closely looked at her and read her mind. It appears that the time Mr. and Mrs. Bennet decided to get married they nearly owned immature personality in understanding their own selves.

In fact, as the relationship between them intensifies they don't spend any time together and they stay away from each other. Mr. Bennet decides to give up on her and takes a book with himself. He was mostly in his library. It is his excuse. A library is a place where he conceals himself from his wife and discovers his desired enjoyment. It has been twenty three years they still in this way, he in his library and her in her living room. They both remain apart from each other.

On the contrary, Mrs. Bennet the reason why she marries Mr. Bennet is just to secure financially her future. The economy motivation she has works as a major factor in this marriage in pushing her for marriage. This Marriage from the early beginning appeared to be unconvincing; she puts all her efforts to insert her marital values onto her daughters. Mr. Bennet's economic state is stable it is because of his position as a high class man and also as a gentleman. Even it is known that the estate they live in is entailed away soon because he could not produce a male successor. But he still owns the estate, Long bourn. On the other hand, despite that Mrs. Bennet's family had careers and professions, but the society still looked at this relation as a poor connection. Because Mrs. Bennet does not belong to a high class family, she encounters a lot of criticism especially by a lady Catherine De Bourg, she attacks her daughter Elizabeth by stating it is clear you are from a high class family and your father is a gentleman "you are a gentleman's daughter but who was your mother?" (Austen, 2007, P.336), and she continues even asking about her and asks her if she has any ideas and any information of who her uncles and aunts are? And she says do not put in your mind that I don't know who they are and what states they have The real winner in this marriage between Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Bennet is Mrs. Bennet. She becomes a wife of a gentleman and this changes her entire social state and her class from a girl of a lower class to a wife of a gentleman. She tries to influence her daughters to marry

a guy who socially holds a high rank and a high class; she explains her practical values in marriage. For instance, Mrs. Bennet tells Elizabeth her suggestion in choosing her husband. Her choice is Mr. Collins. Because she believes he is rich and he can economically support their family especially after Mr. Bennet's death. He can also possess the estate without giving it back to government which at the end can be the family's property. When Mr. Collins proposes her she rejects it, but her mother continues insisting on her to marry that man, despite that Elizabeth does express her dislike of him. Here the picture is clear, her mother the only thing concerns her is the financial comfort for herself and her daughter and she does not care about the feelings of her daughter. Money forms the strongest part of Mrs. Bennet's purpose for marriage. Apparently, money is the only reason why she gets happy when she sees that Elizabeth marries Mr. Darcy; Mrs. Bennet is happy because of the economical interest they will receive in future as a result of joining to Mr. Darcy's ten thousand pound estate. Sarcastically, she disliked Mr. Darcy in the beginning of the novel and then she seems fine with this marriage just because of money. In her measures, she thinks that, "marriage is marriage" (Lauber, 1993, P.517), whether it is to the crazy Mr. Collins or to the proud Mr. Darcy.

However, they want their daughters' marriages as to be a foundation on which they grow, and they hope their daughters to not allow emerging a gap in their marriage. Their life is all about their five daughters. Mr. Bennet expects a lot from his daughters. He focuses on his two eldest daughters, specifically Elizabeth, he sees her success socially gives him more respect and a different position. In the other side, Mrs. Bennet sees her happiness in the success of her daughter's marriages, especially her favorite daughter Lydia. Noticeably, one thing still connects Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet relationship up is their daughters. Both Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennets are still happy because of their daughters, but they are not successful in being together. Trust no longer serves as an important part in their life, they cannot set up a trusted friendship again or being reliant on each other to face the difficulties they meet in their life. Fear of economical uncertainties in future plays a negative role and leaves the family behind in chaos and causes one of their daughters flees with a libertine. In all these tough times the family experiences Mr. Bennet never tries to calm his wife and neither his wife trusts him as a person can solve the issues the

family has now and problems the family will have in future. The marriage between Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet does not work right since they don't have a right path to help them develop as two mature people who can love and be there for each other, even though different motivations stand behind this marriage and each one holds different view for marriage but this failure could have been turned to success if they had listened and consulted each other during the past two decades of their marriage. Mr. Bennet has a complicated personality. It is a mixture of different parts; he is an ironic humor, reserve, and impulse, with carrying all these different characters, it has been difficult for her to have a clear picture about her husband (Austen, 1993, p.3). No change is seen in Mr. Bennet such as an attempt to step forward and draw his wife into a pleasing companionship. Elizabeth claims that the narrow understanding and small-minded of Mr. Bennet has poisoned Mr. Bennet's first falling in love with Mrs. Bennet. When he marries he does not have a clear picture in front of him to show him how will be his marriage. This unclear mind makes him too weak that even he cannot keep his marriage last for too long, he cannot be a model for his daughters but instead he causes them suffer and makes the family lack of confidence. His mistakes make him miss his domestic enjoyment (Austen, 1993, p.222). Elizabeth is aware of her father's bad behavior as a husband, and she always suffers because of that and she is trying to get away from her thought and continual violation of conjugal obligation and modesty. She thinks her father's acts deserve to be blamed especially the damage he has brought to their family and the cruel acts in front his children. (Austen, 1993, P.223).

Elizabeth stands against her father not only because he is making his wife the butt of his life's joke, but also permitting her madness to be a reason for stupidity in her own household. He violates politeness. He does not care about his swear he promised to protect her. Despite the reality that Mrs. Bennet suffered from her craziness but at some level it was possible that her characteristics could have been progressed if someone had been there for her to assist her develop her mind and herself. However, Mr. Bennet was in a position during all these twenty years able to change some of these faults in his wife's characteristics, at least to protect her from all these humiliations she faces from her family as well as outsiders. Unfortunately, the two prolonged their state disconnected and unconvinced till the very

end of the novel. At the time the Bennets marry they suffer from lack of development and too young on their path. In contrast, the Collins when they get married they are entirely grown and figure out their ways by their own selves. One reason for that it is because they marry a little late in life and they have built up a resistance to be interfered and intensified by another person.

1.2 The Marriage between Mr. Collins and Charlotte

Mr. Collins and Charlotte is a marriage of parallel living. Marriage seems more marriage of roommates rather than soul mates. The life style they live before their entrance into marriage remains pretty unaffected even after their marriage. Even they have different reasons for marriage, but they never allow a friend or companion to enter their private life and form their marriage for them. More, they simply show partnership as doable. Rather, they simply view a spouse as a practical and profitable meeting of their personal necessities. When Mr. Collins and Charlotte Lucas enter into marriage, they have already set up their ways, instead of fueling disagreement or toughness like the Bennets, they settle into a distant and satisfied relationship which has originated from their overly rational thinking of marriage.

Charlotte deepens her conception of marriage in reason, and she enters into marriage because of her needs to stabilize her future. At the very beginning of the novel she is twenty-seven and yet not married. For her being single would leave some stress on her she remains an old maid (Austin, 1993, p.117). It sounds that the interaction of her anxiety and her practicality lead Charlotte Lucas to marry Mr. Collins. Austen enlarges the pragmatic view that Charlotte holds about marriage in her conversations with her sister Elizabeth she discusses her reason for marriage with confidence. This conversation starts when Mr. Bingley proposes Jane Bennet. Charlotte and Elizabeth notice this proposal; Charlotte says Jane has to hold on Mr. Bingley before even she knows what feelings he has for her, and her feelings for him. Elizabeth denies by saying “Your plan is a good one . . . where nothing is in question but the desire of being well married; and if I were determined to get a rich husband, or any husband, I dare say I should adopt it”(Austin,1993,p.19).Elizabeth bravely homes in on her friend’s main purpose regarding marriage-to get a husband, for Charlotte,

any husband. She tells her perspective of marriage clearly: happiness in marriage is a matter of chance (Austin, 1993, p.19). Elizabeth sarcastically responds that our words are great, Charlotte; but it is not that way. You know it never works that way (Austin, 1993, P.20). Charlotte even after this conversation does not change her view about marriage and instead she keeps her faith in chance when she agrees Mr. Collins proposal.

Relatively, there may be still a little hope of experiencing happiness in marriage between Charlotte and Collins. While at some extent it is not likely to happen because Mr. Collins lacks feeling and Charlotte is absolutely quite sensible, meanwhile they don't want intensify and interfere each other. The pay and receive of a relationship is what balances souls, and a reason to make friends, and Charlottes gives no space to develop none of these with her husband.

For Mr. Collins he has also his reason for marriage originates from his –self serving goals. It sounds that Mr. Collins goes according the instructions he has received from Lady Catherine De Burg, she advises him to marry a calm and functional woman who will be in his benefit, and it seems conducting Lady Catherine's desires comes as his initial reason for marriage at all. When he first proposes to Elizabeth, he confesses that he desires to marry because he says; I will lay out an example of marriage in my community as model to be looked at and it will greatly increase my happiness (Austin, 1993, p.101). The advice and daily recommendations he receives from the noble lady Catherine De Burge work as his inspirations for his marriage and he exactly follows her feedbacks and does not violate what she advises him (Austin, 1993, P.101). In his speech it seems for him his pleasure concerns more and there is not a place for Elizabeth's pleasure. In fact, he first proposes Elizabeth but because she reads him well and evaluates his personality before hand and refuses his proposal. But he finds his type when he convinces Charlotte marry him after three days. Sarcastically, one of the motives behind Collins's marriage is to "set the example of matrimony" nevertheless, mistakenly he assumes that old marriage will set an example. While likely any marriage will set some kind of examples, whether it is positive or negative. It appears that who he marries never matters to him just if she accepts to suit precisely into the way Mr. Collins lives and responds to requirements Lady Catherine De Burg.

Each character preserves his and her unchanged behaviors even after their marriage and they keep living very disconnected lives. It happens to Elizabeth to visit them after they are married to know how things going on between this two married couple. She finds out that both Mr. Collins and Mrs. Collins receive absolutely what they have planed out of marriage.— convinced roommates leading segregated lives, their isolated relationship shown by Austen when, on a walk, Elizabeth notices how Charlotte invokes her husband to not be at home and try to spend all of his time outside of home far from her. Elizabeth adores Charlotte's expressional order to her husband. Elizabeth feels her sister's given order seems very normal in part of her husband. Charlotte enjoys the times When Mr. Collins is out. The absence of Mr. Collins at home creates an environment full of happiness. Therefore, Elizabeth realizes how dysfunctional their marriage is.

Charlotte aims to develop a separate environment from her husband and at the same time it seems Collins is fine with it, even in choosing her staying room she wants to be far from her husband .Elizabeth also understands that Charlotte intentionally wants her sitting to stand entirely opposite side of the house than Mr. Collins's book room(Austin,1993,p.158-59). There is a similarity between Mr. Collins and Mr. Bennet in the way they spend most of their time in the library apart from their wives, and at the same time his wife frequently encourages him to perform so and she distinguishes her daily sitting arrangement just to avoid him. Despite all these, it seems marriage has exactly the same result they were trying to have. They represent a very practical and economically well-suited couple but remain unattractive to one another and Charlotte and Collins stick to this rule clearly in the course of their marriage. They do keep continuing to develop the way they think and feel during the course of their marriage. Their marriage is not an institution on which they grow together in life, but an enabler to keep going on as they were. Charlotte suggests that "it is good to have a little knowledge of the faults of the person you want to spend your times with or you want to pass your life with.

Charlotte, as Elizabeth notices, makes herself blind and deaf to her husband's imperfections or rather she ignores herself completely from her; the time Mr. Collins expresses something, of which she must be accordingly be ashamed, she unwillingly turns her eye on Charlotte. Charlotte figures out

her sister even does not wish to hear her husband, when he speaks she finds something to busy herself (Austin, 1993, P.148). More often for the parson and his wife, their preparation for marriage comes at the end of everything else; therefore, incompleteness in everything creates an atmosphere in their house to not receive any enjoyment from their marriage. Even they have barely a convenient marriage, but it responds to the martial and social needs society wants from them. The marriage Collins and Charlotte have does not show any marks of improvement at all.

1.3 The Marriage between Wickham and Lydia

The Marriage between Wickham and Lydia characterizes an incomplete growth or continuity in their undeveloped paths. Lydia is at the age of 16, and, Wickham relatively immature in his behavior though not in an age to get married. Their marriage suggests as a great indication that the writer does not encourage this kind of marriage and does not want people to get married while they are not wholly formed. In contrast, she wants to convey her message that the individual should be grown to some extent before entering marriage, even after marriage there is still opportunity to grow with his or her spouse. In case of Lydia and Wickham, both are still young in their development. Motives stand behind their marriage “self-serving and pleasure seeking, which does not result into a successful marriage environment. In reality, it is because of their undeveloped and self-seeking wants that they end up marrying at all.

To look at the other side of the spectrum, Lydia is still evidently immature in her personality when she decides to get married. She escapes with her lover Wick when she is at the age of sixteen. She seems too naïve regarding her motives and her mind. She tries to entertain herself either by dancing or, surpassing her sister Kitty, or trying to attract men in the regiment .Lydia owns a weak understanding about who she is. She flits from boy to boy and at the time she is left her way, falls into panic. Elizabeth complains about her sisters weak aspirations. Lydia has an unformed mind which exactly identical to her mother's mind, and it is the why Mrs. Bennet prefers Lydia more among the rest of her daughters. Lydia thinks that Wickham planned to marry her and after escaping she pretends her unawareness and childish person of Wickham's plan. Lydia's honest unawareness and juvenile behavior reach a highest point in her short letter to her sister Elizabeth. She

is furiously vulnerable and hardly sensitive. Talking about her marriage with Wickham shows how weak she is in understanding her heart and how little ability she has in leaving influence on her husband's character. Since Lydia is mainly immature, her husband Wickham also seems deep in his ways. At their first meeting, Wickham has a pleasing character and it looks his youth was full of wrongs, and then he grows up as youth independent man. Propensity vicious However, as the plot develops the reader figures out otherwise. Mr. Darcy's description of Wickham in his letter to Elizabeth explains Wickham's self-centered efforts; the inhuman intendancy, and the desire of principle, which he is aware to protect them from the knowledge of his best friend (Austine, 1993, p.189).Mr. Darcy continues to state that Mr. Wickham did not want the church to be his profession, and it was a condition, Mr. Darcy asked him to do when he wants to marry his sister. The most noticeable defects in his character are his infinite search for filling his sexual pleasure. Darcy keeps telling how Wickham planned to escape with his younger sister Georgiana Darcy just to get some kind of fortune and avenge against Mr. Darcy. (Austine, 1993, p.190).With the development of the story and at the middle of Wickham's escape with Lydia, rumors concerning his weak character spread: he is allegedly accused to be in debt to every businessman in his workplace. His plans are considered as a kind of seduction against society, every tradesman's family holds this view about him (Austine, 1993, p.276).Wickham obviously has a kind of disruptive behaviors during his life. The way he lived in the past does not augur well for the future and shows no change of course. The marriage between them just to fill their own selfish need-whether it is romantic or sexual-without thinking about the other's need for a suitable companion.

Comparatively, the marriage between Wickham and Lydia is similar to the marriage between the Collins's at that point it is an afterthought marriage as well. The contract between them comes up after all the marital affairs have been made. The marriage between them happens just because of the influence of their surroundings. In fact, there was not something in Wickham accounts to marry Lydia, nevertheless planning to develop their marriage as a foundation on which to grow and make a better life with his wife. The marriage does not happen till Mr. Darcy tells him to pay off all of his debt; this demand prompts him to escape. Wickham decides to escape with Lydia together to satisfy their dissolute desire, and because she does

not own any money or and she does not have any relations that would make her a wanted objective by Wickham. Still, Elizabeth trusts him to be selfish enough to jeopardize her sister's fame and her virtue. She had always desired to draw attention of an officer and she considered marriage as the good way to achieve that. It did not seem Lydia and Wickham think about correcting the faults in each other's characters.

Noticeably, in Wickham's' agendas nothing indicates efforts to form foundational institution aiming to mature and offer companionship but instead they keep staying unchanged when they act as they were before. The bad behavior and their childishness characters they had before get worsened by their marriage. No attempt seen from any side to make a progress or at least give up selfish activities that have occupied their entire lives. Lydia and Wickham are themselves reasons in tolerating stupidity to come into their marriage. Obviously, Wickham is not a grown person, he has bad habits of spending irregularly , and neither Lydia has helped to stop him living extravagantly .Elizabeth claims that the state of their marriage as unraveling, and she says that they still keep being so excessive in their desires, and careless of future. They are always being asked by Elizabeth and Jane to pay off their debts whenever they move in to another home, despite of these advices at each new home they start expending a lot and a lot than before (Austin, 1993, P.366). Holding not any knowledge about finance before marriage and don't learn from the economic shortages stay undeveloped with them to the rest of their life. Since they don't cooperate and group to take lessons from their misfortunes, they consequently go apart. No sign of progress seen in their relationship. There is no evidence concerning awareness of themselves as individuals. Rather, both cause losing their identities in their vices instead of founding their identities together and it is the reason for the disintegration of their commitment.

Wickham's love for Lydia soon after marriage shreds in parts while Lydia's affection lasted a little longer (Austin, 1993, P.366). The distrust between them led them into trouble and by the passage of time they start severing their relationship. Although, accordingly Austen does not imply that it is only Lydia who is distrustful, but perhaps she is like a visitor here, when her husband goes to enjoy himself in London or Bath. They are both thirsty to go back to their old lifestyles and start doing things they get enjoyment

such as filling their sexual desires (Austin, 1993, P.366). As it is known this marriage is not an institution for growing old together or for growing at all, either in wisdom or affection, for it is not even necessary. It hardly makes them blink.

Relatively, Austen shows several marriage and their faults, at the same time she also lists marriages that hold certain powers that she looks to encourage them rather than accuse; the two marriages one between Jane and Mr. Bingley and the next one Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy as well. More often Austen has a satiric authorial tone in her attitude towards her characters. Even she approaches the marriage between Jane and Mr. Bingley, with a twinge of humor. She honestly discloses the clear faults and strengths of their marriage. At the beginning of their marriage both are more moldable by their friends. While their vulnerability badly impacts their relation at first, it helps them learn from one another and institute a healthy growing relationship in the end.

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