

# VANITY IN JANE AUSTEN'S "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"



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**PROUDLY PRESENT**

*A Thesis*  
*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University*  
*In Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Sarjana Degree*  
*In English Department*

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**F21104052**

**HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**  
**M A KASSAR**  
**2008**

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*It's not about what u do but how much love do u put in that matter..*

*Special dedication for the Special Someone...*

*Regards...*

*from the regards...*

..... *Muhammad Ja Fyhl.....*

..... *Ich Lie Be Die....*

..... *Je raiz amore de la to ear.....*

*With full of regards..*

*Holding you close in this heart is opened*

*With all of your coming well in stay forever....*

*There.....*

*..... The Greatest gift that*

*God ever.....*

*..... Gave to me....*

*~ Sweetest Aussie The middle of July 2008 ~*

# SKRIPSI

## VANITY IN JANE AUSTEN'S "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"

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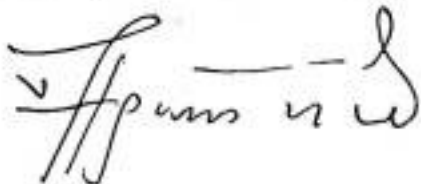
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Pada hari ini, 24 JULI 2008 Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik Skripsi yang berjudul :

**“ VANITY IN JANE AUSTEN’S “ PRIDE  
AND PREJUDICE”**

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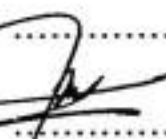
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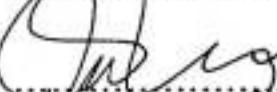
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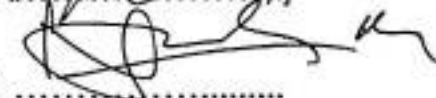
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EdehL, Bayo3e - Tanning, No3noE And D' Theatre3, IcchY, E - ThA,  
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*Alwazys in Heart, TheiR unforgetAbLe;*

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ALL of my Nearest Friend and Kaizar Sali - ES, And For My best  
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And from My DeePEst HearT, I EXPress MY Gratitude3 to My  
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RATU, The truth Teachers and Lovers of my Life.

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini mengungkapkan realitas dalam novel **"Pride and Prejudice"** karya Jane Austen yang terkenal sebagai pengarang Inggris abad ke - 19 yang kerap kali mengangkat tema - tema dan permasalahan kehidupan masyarakat dilihat dari sudut pandang wanita khususnya dalam hal pernikahan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisa hal - hal yang mengungkapkn realitas dalam kehidupan masyarakat Inggris pada era zaman pertengahan. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme genetika di dalam kajian yang dilakukan dalam novel ini. Hal ini didasarkan pada pemikiran bahwa karya sastra juga merupakan cerminan masyarakat pada saat karya tersebut ditulis.

Metode yang dilakukan penulis dalam kajian ini melalui metode penelitian kepustakaan dengan pendekatan melalui teks novel itu sendiri melalui kajian atas aspek penokohan, alur, dan cerita. Selain itu juga melalui pengumpulan dan pengamatan data - data melalui buku - buku, majalah, dan artikel yang relevan sesuai dengan topic yang dipilih. Sebagai informaasi tambahan penulis juga mengumpulkan data melalui internet.

Hasil dari kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama dan tokoh bawahan menginginkan kebahagiaan bagi kehidupan mereka yaitu dengan kebanyakan menilai dari keadaan ekonomi dan kemapanan financial yang cenderung materialistis dan individualis. Hasil dari kajian ini juga menunjukkan pandangan masing - masing tokoh utamanya di dalam sama - sama teguh mempertahankan pandangan dan persepsi masing - masing yang tentunya sangat dibutuhkan usaha yang tidak mudah untuk mampu melewati semua batas dan perbedaan yang membentang di antara kedua kelas sosial yang berbeda. Dalam hal ini Austen menyiratkan bahwa kekayaan bukanlah semata - mata tujuan hidup manusia karena manusia tidak akan pernah puas terhadap apa yang dimilikinya, melainkan ada hal yang lebih penting dari itu semua yang ingin ditampikan oleh pengarang, yang mampu menembus ruang dan waktu serta dengan segala perbedaan yang membentang di antara mereka, yaitu kekuatan cinta sejati.



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# I. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Study

Every society in the world has its own culture which portrays its own character and even its custom of life and we can see it through many ways. For the example, the culture and education is another way to see their appreciation to the art and culture. In this matter, it will be specified to the literature.

What is literature and what is the true meaning of this word itself that we often heard? According to Rene Wellek and Austen Warren in their book Theory of Literature that literature is an art work which is created by using language as its medium and art it is a part of culture. Language is medium of the authors to express their creativities such as experiences, feelings, ideas and everything insight reveals the social realities.

Literature is an art work which is very interesting to discuss because it could be function as an entertainment, it can also give us much information about the life we are not able to pass through because of the limited time and movement we have.

Literature can not be separated with the human life. It concludes aspects of human activities which express feelings, emotions, thoughts and

ideas. Thus, it can help us to know life problems like hunger, civil war, family problems, love affairs and many things.

There are many definitions about literature. Each critic gives different reasons to define literature. Some critics say that literature is an imitation and the others say that is a social creation. Let us see the definition below:

*“...Literature is basically a mimetic art, an imitation of life in the sense of being either a copy or representation or perhaps a free recreation of human experience.”*  
( Danziger and Johnson, 1961 : 158 )

The definition above is only one of the definitions saying that literature is an imitation but on the other hand we can see a definition which denies that literature is an imitation. We may have look at the following statement:

*“Sastra merupakan ciptaan, sebuah kreasi, bukan semata – mata sebuah imitasi. Sang seniman menciptakan sebuah dunia baru, meneruskan proses penciptaan di dalam semesta alam, bahkan menyempurnakannya. Sastra terutama merupakan suatu luapan emosi yang spontan.”* ( Hartoko, 1984 : 5 )

The writer will certainly not make any problem of the two definitions above or statement on literature. The writer has in mind that what is imitated and created by an author into his work is commonly the same as what he has experienced in his life. The two ideas quoted above tell us about life although both of them have different reasons. Life itself is a social process, so it is clear that literature and social life are related to each other.

Typically literature is divided into three categories called genres: poetry, drama and narrative fiction (including novels and short stories). Now, the writer wants to discuss novel as the main material of her thesis. Novel is a genre of fiction, the story of novel is usually based on the real life. It may tell the life of the rich man with all the luxurians they have or describe the life of man struggling for survival in the modern life. It may also present to the readers the story of the man and woman falling in love or the story of the terror of war. All the realities of life whether comfortable descriptions or tragic ones are the realities of the life of the characters of novel.

Mc. Donnel (1983: 713) says that novel is a long narrative prose fiction dealing with characters; situation and setting that imitate those of real life. The same opinion about novel is also said by raven in Laurence Perrine (1983: 213). *"Novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it was written."* In this opinion it tells the reader that novel can be function as a mirror of our live for better understanding in walking through this life.

## **1.2 Identification of Problem**

The story of novel usually based on the reality life of human being. When the readers read the novel they will feel the same feeling with the characters of the novel do. It is because the story of the novel is close to the daily life of the readers on the other hand the language is rather easy to be

understood if it is compared with poetry. It is not full of symbols and metaphors that make it difficult to be understood as the language of poetry is. That is why novel is very interesting to read.

The writer gives the limitation of the analysis in some aspects. Those are by seeing the characterization of the plays without despise of the theme. The writer expectation by learning deeply in that aspect, writer could reach the message that contain in this story but of course it is not easy to do. The theme of a novel is hidden behind the characters, plot and setting of a story. Therefore to catch the theme is to study the characters, plot and setting.

### **1.3 Scope of Problem**

The writer reads *Pride and Prejudice* and tries to understand the story through the dialogues and action of the characters. After reading the novel, she finds some problems as follows:

1. What are the most obsessions of Mrs. Bennett, George Wickham, and Mr. William Collins in the terms of marriage?
2. Why would they be so much obsessed?
3. What are the most obstacles in Elizabeth's conceited in receiving the Darcy's propose?
4. Why would she become so pride and snobbish?
5. What are the efforts that Darcy has to do in convincing Elizabeth?

6. How far the money and vanity influencing their love feeling each other?

#### **1.4 Objectives of Writing**

Through the analysis of those above problems, the writer determines four objectives which she wants to gain. They are as follows:

1. To identify the obsessions of the characters.
2. To find out the reasons for their obsessions.
3. To study of the most psychological major character that is struggling inside herself.
4. To study the cause of her conceit in affecting to her relation with other person.
5. To find out the cause that can make his wishes come true
6. To conclude the big line that appears between love and vanity.

#### **1.5 Sequence of Presentation**

The sequence of presentation of this thesis consists of four chapters. Chapter I is introducing the theme that the writer represent. This chapter contains background of writing, the identification of problem, the scope of problem, the objectives of writing, and the sequence of presentation with the methodology that uses in this thesis. Chapter II consists of literary review that



includes for the theoretical background, the biography of the author and the synopsis of the story.

Then, in Chapter IV is the analysis of the problems that appears in this novel. This is the analysis for the universal values. Last chapter that is Chapter V consists of some conclusions and suggestions through this novel

## **1.6 Methodology**

To analyze all the big questions and problems that appear in this story, firstly the writer have to read it first. The purpose of this reading is to know the whole story about the novel. Then, after doing close reading she starts to analyze the elements and the aspects that build in this novel. These are includes in intrinsic terms, characterization, plot, and setting to gain the theme of this story. After discovers the theme of the novel the writer try to study more with collecting all the elements and outside factors from the novel itself, from the extrinsic terms. That is about the data which drawn the author's life and the information about the era that this novel is written. This analysis is proposing to know deeply about the relation of this novel in describing the society life at the time as a form of art culture and painting of life that appears in other society that is British in Georgian Era by using Genetic Structuralism Approach. In balancing the source and the objectivity of the analysis.

## 2. LITERARY REVIEW

### 2.1 Theoretical Background of Literature

One of the theoretical backgrounds that the writer uses in this thesis is structuralism genetic. The structuralism genetic is combining between two main aspects; those are intrinsic and extrinsic approach in further ways to make closer the better understanding of the novel it self by seeing the terms in the novel such as, characters and theme. On the other hand, it is really important to make study of the author life and the others terms outside from the novel to make punctual understanding in studying the novel. For the example in this case is historical of the era that the novel was written and the autobiographical of the author. According to Faruk (1999:12)

*“ Goldman menyebut teorinya sebagai strukturalisme genetic. Artinya ia percaya bahwa karya sastra merupakan sebuah struktur. Akan tetapi, struktur itu bukanlah produk dari proses sejarah yang terus berlangsung, proses strukturisasi dan destrukturisasi yang hidup dan dihayati oleh masyarakat asal karya sastra yang bersangkutan.”*

That quote stresses the essential meaning of doing some observation in seeing the novel by learning from the culture and the society that built the novel itself.

Novel is a genre of fiction. The story of novel is usually based on the real life or it might be the greatest inspiration of the author itself. It may tell about the reality at life contains happiness or sadness, the gratitude to the life or it may tell about the disappointment this life. It may tell about the richman

with all the luxuries they have or the life of man who struggles for survival in the modern life.

It may also present to the readers about the story between men and women who are attracted each other, love, heart, desire, passion or ambition. On the other hand, it is often drawn too to the criminals, the disasters, phenomenon, terrors or even war. All the realities of life whether appearances in the descriptions or tragic ones are the realities of the life of the characters in novel. Mc Donnell (1983: 713) says that: "*The novel is a long narrative prose fiction dealing with characters; situation and setting that imitate those of real life.*" Through this though, it shows us with so clearly that novel is not only bundle of words but also for deeper meaning of novel can give us inputs to learn many things from the reality of life that occurs with the fact and place deal with the others personality.

The same opinion about the novel is also said by Perrine in Laurence Perrine (1983: 213): "*Novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it was written.*" In this opinion it tells the reader that novel can be function as a mirror of our life for better understanding in walking through this life.

Actually, the story of novel is not always a real story. A novel may also an imaginative story. Characters emerge in story are unreal and unusual ones.

They may have different physical appearances from the real people. It maybe also setting of story does not exist in the real life. It exists only in author's mind. Their descriptions about characters and settings are their pure imagination. Laurence Perrine gives James Joyce's novel as an example of such novel: "*It contains moment of dream and drunken hallucination.*" It shows us too; through the novel we can have another life that sometimes it will be impossible to realize in the reality of life. We can feel another fantasy by the novel that is comes from the greatest imagination of the author mind. For the example, is The Life of Witch in modern novel of Harry Potter.

This is one kind arts of the novel and on the other hand it shows us the limitation that can not be disturbed by other person to the authors work. The greatest imagination of the author will appear through the novel itself.

### **2.1.1 Characterization**

A character is the imaginary person who acts in a story while characterization is the way an author presents the character from the beginning until the end of story. An author presents those characters by describing both their physical and physiological sides. The author's descriptions of those characters are more than just giving names and descriptions of their physical features. More than that also presents how they think and feel toward themselves and also their society where they live.

In presenting these characters, an author may do through direct presentation or indirect presentation. (Kennedy, 1991: 66) says that in direct presentation, an author tells the readers what characters like straight out either exposition or analysis. On the contrary, in indirect presentation, an author shows the character through their minds and behaviors by observing the two ways of presenting characters. The readers can get clear understanding towards characters.

Gill ( 1991, : 97 – 107 ), gives more detailed ways to understand characters of story beside by the explanation on an author, the reader also can observe how characters speak, and dress, appearances of characters, names of characters and what characters do. This may tell us that learn about the characters of the plays in novel is not easy one because we should try to look for the whole things in making good analysis about the character that we observed.

### 2.1.2 Plot

Plot is a series of happenings in a literary work.

*"Plot is the sequence of incidents of which a story is composed."* (Perrine: 41). Those happenings of events are composed by some related action which are organized around a conflict and built through a complication to a climax followed by a denouement or solution. ( Donnel : 714 ).

In exposition an author "*present the necessary knowledge about the main characters and situation existing prior to the action proper*". (Joseph V. Landy, S, J: 9). This is stressing to the reader of the main condition that the authors means exactly. By seeing this structure we can see that the part of novel is build of some elements which are related each other and can not be separated from. In conclusion, both of the author and the reader are probably will have the same though of what have had happened in the novel exactly.

Complication is the continuity of exposition. In this part, characters of the story begin to do action and it raises conflict. Conflict may happen if character opposed to the other characters. The conflict is described as fighting between protagonist and antagonist. The antagonist is not just man but also environment, moral rules, social rules, or man himself ( Sumardjo and Saini, 1991 : 49 ).

Then, climax. It is "*the point of greatest interest in a work, where the reader or audience has the most intense emotional response*" (Donnel: 710). In this part, the problems begin to resolve and when they succeed to get solution, it comes to the end of the story. Characters may get happy or unhappy life, beside dramatical structure, plot also has some elements. They are suspense and surprise. "*Suspense is the quality in story that makes the readers asks 'What's going to happen next',*" (Perrine, 1983: 43). Surprise makes

story interesting to read. It is because an author presents events which are unpredictable for readers.

*It is also the tense situation that makes the readers read story until the end (Sumardjo and Saini: 49).* It will encourage the curiosity of the reader and will not left the novel until the novel is finished.

### 2.1.3 Setting

One of the most important elements in the novel is the place, timing and location that the novel is taking." *Setting is the time and place in which the action of a narrative occurs.*" (Donnel, 1983 ; 175 ). A story must take a certain place and time but actually the idea of setting is more than just place and time:

*"Setting' you will realize is a broad word. It covers the place in which the characters are presented, the social context of the characters such as their families, friend and class, their customs, beliefs, and rules of behavior of their society, the scene that are the background of the situation for the total atmosphere, mood or feel that are created by these. (Gill: 107).*

From the explanation of the setting above, it can be concluded that setting takes very important role in story. Setting can influence either characters or theme of story. It can reveal characters, personality of characters, and theme of story (Gill, 1991: 291). Rene Welleck and Austin Warren (1993: 291), say that setting may take a function as a metonymy or expression of characters. It may also as prime determinant, a power that can not be controlled

by an individual. It shows us by either presented through dialogues and action or by the author's explanation, setting can lend atmosphere to a story. On the other word it can raise emotional effects. This stress the important role of the plot term in built the novel.

#### 2.1.4 Theme

Theme is the central idea of story.

*"Theme is whatever general idea of insight the story reveals"* (Kennedy, 1991: 105). It maybe a problem of live, an author's view of life, or his / her comments toward life (Sumardjo and Saini, 1991: 56). This is the most important purpose of the writing novel because every novel brings specifically message that the authors wants to straight out through to the reader. Novel is not only unmeaning full work to be read but also it brings the main message that contains in purpose of the writing of the novel. *"A theme emerges in and through dialogue, development of characters, setting and plot"* (Gill, 1991: 131). This may conclude that the theme of story is explicit and it will be found after doing deeper observation of the many aspects that supports of the novel. Another way is concluding the whole the sequence parts the author is stressed and focused to the novel.



It is not easy to discover a theme of a story. It is because there is not any apparent method for it but Perrine (1983: 110), gives some possibilities to see the theme of a story:

*....Sometimes we can get best get at it by asking in what way the main character has changed is the course of the story, if anything, the characters has learned before its end. Sometimes the best approach is to explore the nature of the central conflict and its outcome.....*

The meaning is we should try to observe from many aspects in concluding the theme of a novel. Some ways are presenting in the literary work theme forms the case that is very important because theme is the main idea which is all at once impregnating the author's message that wants to convey to the readers or spectators through his work.

Novel is built up by some elements as plot, characters, setting, includes theme. Atmosphere, style, and concludes point of view. They are unity and can not be separated. In a story, they support each other that are arranged by the author to produce a good story. Knowing these elements, we are the readers can evaluate the story, whether is good or not. For that, there is a reason, Robert C. Meredith says:

*"The reason is that the author's interpretation of his statement of purpose – reflected in story line or plot, locale, characterization, and all the other fictional elements – will result in a theme that is clear, strong and meaningful."*

This opinion may become the inputs for us in seeing the whole unity that is built in a novel. It is not only about one term, but also it covers much aspect in one unity in novel.

## 2.2 Vanity Definition Term

The writer use this aspect as the most basically observation in her thesis. First, the writer tries to give the definition of the vanity itself and secondly the writer will give the description of the relation between vanity and the whole story in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*.

Let we see the grammatically below:

“Van·i·ty (văn ˈl-tē)

*n.pl.van.i.ties*

1. *The quality or condition of being vain*

2. *excessive pride in one's appearance or accomplishment, conceit.”*

*(Thesaurus Legend)*

Through this grammatically role it gives us the description by seeing the grammatical meaning that between the word of “vanity” and the word of “pride” in Austen novel there is very close relation.

Another explanation can be seen by the definition below:

*“Vanity – the trait of being unduly vain and conceited; false pride, it is to conceitness, conceit, distinguishing of personal nature, an exaggerated opinion of your importance, an exceptional interest in an admiration for yourself; ‘self-love that shut everyone else’.”*

*(wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn)*

Through those quote makes stronger the writer purpose in revealing the relation of “vanity” in Austen novel as an interesting observation in the writer

thesis. It has close related with the main purpose that Austen is stressing in the theme of the whole in this novel and it has a big line too by the major character that performs in this novel.

## **2.3 Biography of the Author and Her Works**

### **2.3.1 Biography of Jane Austen**

Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775 in the Hampshire village of Steventon where the father, the Rev. George Austen, was a rector. She was the second daughter and seventh child in a family of eight: six boys and two girls. Her closest companion was her elder sister, Cassandra who also remained a spinster: the young clergyman to whom she was engaged died in 1797.

When Austen was twenty she met Tom Lefroy, a young Irishman visiting his uncle in Hampshire. Seeing that the two young people were on the verge of an engagement, next Lefroy's family sent him back rather than letting him attach himself to someone as poor as a clergyman's daughter. Austen's second brush with marriage occurred at age twenty – seven, when the wealthy Harris Bigg – Wither proposed and security inherent in such a match because she did not love him. Although Austen never married, the emphasis of courtship and marriage in her novels demonstrates the impact that these experience had on her and her interest in love and marriage.

### 2.3.2 Jane Austen's Work

There are some major works of Jane Austen and several of them are novels, unfinished work and juvenilia. The novels are *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1816), *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* (published together, posthumously, December 1817, dated 1818). From 1796 – 1798 Austen wrote her first three Novel – *Northanger Abbey* ( originally titled Susan ), *Sense and Sensibility* ( originally titled Elinor and Marriane ) and *Pride and Prejudice* ( originally titled First Impression ) but none was published until later. *Northanger Abbey* which was published posthumously in 1818 satirizes the Gothic novels that were popular at the time by presenting a heroine whose overactive imagination and love of Gothic novels lead her to see mysteries where none exist when she stays at Northanger Abbey.

In *Sense and Sensibility*, published in 1811. Austen examines the contrast between two sisters who represent reason (sense) and emotion (sensibility) as they deal with being forced to live on a meager amount of money after their father dies. The threat of a father's dead causing a reduced income also overshadows two sisters in *Pride and prejudice* which was published 1813. In *Pride and Prejudice* however that threat of genteel poverty is still just a threat rather than a reality. Here, Austen focused instead on how pride and first impression can lead to prejudice.

In 1800, Austen's father decided to retire and move to the family to bath, a sea resort. After her father death, Austen and her mother and sisters moved to Chawton a country town where Austen's brother lent the family a house he owned. There Austen was able to pursue her work again. She wrote *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, and *Persuasion*. A sudden illness possibly Addison's disease made her stop work on the novel *Sandition* and she died in 1817.

#### 2.4 Synopsis of "Pride and Prejudice".

This story is begins when there is a trembling rumor of arriving the rich single man to the Netherfield Park. All the neighborhoods are thrilled of hearing that. A very ideal gentleman from high social class who are sparkling with his wealthy will come to their town. Of course, it would be so perfectly ideal for those families in having the dreamer couple for their daughters. Includes in here is the Bennett's family who is gifted by five strengths differentially daughter. They are; the prettier girl Jane, the intelligent wit Elizabeth, the bookish Marry, the immature Kitty, and the wild Lydia. Unfortunately for the Bennets family, their house will be inherited by a distant cousin whom they have never met, if Mr. Bennets die and they are not from the upper class. Shortly the family's future happiness and security is depending on the daughter who makes good marriage, especially with their mother who is stressing purpose in life: finding a husband.

When a wealthy bachelor takes up residence in a nearby mansion, who rents a large house in spending the summer in that country, the Bennet's are abuzz. Mr. Bingley was good looking and gentlemanlike, his sisters were fine woman, with an air of decided fashion but his friend, Darcy, William Darcy became the most attention person by his fine, tall person, handsome features, and nobleman as an ideal aristocrat of English gentleman. With his high social class so completely makes him become so proud, conceited and being unworthy to be compared with his friend. He is a landowning aristocrat who is to proud to speak to any of the locals.

Further, the shy and beautiful Jane falls in love for Mr. Bingley. Love is soon in the air for one the Bennets sister, while another may have jumped to a hasty prejudgment. For the Bennets sister many trials and tribulations stand between them and their happiness, including, gossip and scandal, surely there will be no shortage of suitors for the Bennets sister. But, when Elizabeth meets up with the handsome, proud and snobbish man, Mr. Darcy, the battle of the sexes is joined.

Mr. Bingley's affection for Jane is to Netherfield. On the way there, Jane catches cold and is forced to stay. Jane condition worsens and Elizabeth goes to Netherfield. Her concern for her sister and her strength of mind appeal

to Mr. Darcy, but he is afraid of falling in love with someone who is so much poorer and the Bennets sister eventually departure relieves nearly everyone.

Mr. Collins, a clergyman because Mr. Bennet has no son; thus his entailed property will go after his death to Mr. Collins as the nearest male relative. Mr. Bennet receives a pompous and silly letter from Mr. Collins apologizing for the entailment and hinting at the possibility of marriage with one of the Bennets daughter.

At the next day, they meet George Wickham a handsome and personable militia officer. All are disposed to like Wickham and Darcy who apparently know each other, and meet on the street with so unfriendly acts. At an evening party, Wickham told his life story to Elizabeth. He claims that Darcy disobeyed his own father's bequest of a clergyman's revenue to Wickham out selfish resentment. Wickham's tale makes Darcy look not only proud but also cruel and it makes her own prejudice against Mr. Darcy.

At the dance party of that night, Elizabeth annoys Darcy by bringing up the subject and she is puzzled by Darcy's persistence in approaching her, because she doesn't realize of Darcy's attraction to her. Elizabeth is further embarrassed by Mr. Collins's selfish proposal of marriage the next morning. She can not convince him that the refusal is in earnest and only he father's support makes him and her mother see the truth.

Moreover The Bingley had left unexpectedly Netherfield for London. Caroline Bingley writes to Jane that they do not intend to return all winter and she callously projects a match between Mr. Bingley and Georgiana Darcy while pretending not to know of Jane's affection for him. Elizabeth rightly discerns that Bingley's sisters and friend are trying to keep him from Jane by distracting him in London.

Mr. Collins rebuffed by Elizabeth is consoled by Charlotte Lucas, her best friend. Then after Charlotte Lucas married, Elizabeth accepts Charlotte's invitation to visit her in her new home. There, she received the invitation of Lady Catherine De Bourgh. Lady Catherine De Bourgh is a tyrant who tells everybody what to do and does not like to be contradicted. She hopes to unite the family by marrying her insipid daughter to Mr. Darcy.

Elizabeth continues to be puzzled by Darcy's behavior. He seems to seek her company but never say much. She discovers the reason one night when Darcy declares his love and asks her to marry him. This is become the most extremely contradiction between them. Darcy is stressing his superiority to the Elizabeth family without despise of Elizabeth's feeling. Elizabeth is as angry as she is astonished. His pride is unforgivable to her and with so pleasure she refuses him. She accuses him in breaking up Jane and Mr. Bingley and of ruining Wickham. Darcy finally acknowledges that these become the reason of



Elizabeth refusing. He does not say anything and without remorse or explanation he leaves with cold anger.

The morning after Elizabeth's refusal Darcy finds her and gives her a letter in which he tries to answer her reproaches. Darcy intervened in Bingley's romance he wanted his friend to marry rich and because he did not think Jane was particularly in love to Bingley. Darcy says his objection to the Bennet family was not so much their low status as the inappropriate behavior of Mrs. Bennets, her three youngest daughters and even Mr. Bennet – but never Jane or Elizabeth. He reveals Wickham to be a man without principle, and whose greed and desire for revenge made him attempt to elope with Darcy's own sister. Elizabeth, at first resists the truth of these revelations but after reflections she realizes that they are probably true. Her prejudice has been badly shaken.

Elizabeth with her uncle and aunt Gardiner tour Derbyshire which is her aunt's and Darcy's home country. Since they are near Pemberley, Darcy's estate Mrs. Gardiner wants to visit it. Of course Elizabeth feels so ashamed after her battle with Darcy but she follows her uncle. She finds Pemberley very pleasing – the house is more tasteful than Lady Catherine's and the park is large and very beautiful without any of the artificiality of Rosings. She is intrigued by the housekeeper's glowing descriptions of Darcy as generous and

good – natured to his servants, his family and the poor. Darcy suddenly appears a day early and both he and Elizabeth are disconcerted. In spite of his discomfort and confusion, however Darcy is gracious and attentive and he is sincerely cordial to Elizabeth's uncle and aunt.

He calls his sister. The formidable Miss Darcy turns out to be not proud, but shy. Fearful of making a bad impressions Elizabeth actually pleases everyone. Darcy is as deeply in love as ever and Elizabeth start to fell the same too for Darcy's feeling.

In this promising situation Elizabeth received hurried and anguished letters from Jane: Lydia has eloped with Wickham. Elizabeth fears that Lydia is permanently disgraced and that her own newly discovered love for Darcy is hopeless. She and the Gardiners leave for home immediately.

Mr. Bennet, Jane and Elizabeth suspects that Mr. Gardiner must have a generous role at great deal of his own money to get Lydia married and they are grateful or his help and ashamed for What Lydia has done. Actually, he is Mr. Darcy and not Mr. Gardiner who paid Wickham as he wants to marry Lydia. Then, after that bought Lydia and Wickham visit Longbourn as a married couple. She triumphs and feels so unashamed at what she has done. Elizabeth learns of Darcy's involvement in Lydia marriage after she writes Mrs. Gardiner about it.

The next, Bingley returns to Netherfield to meet with his love again. He proposes to Jane and he soon asks her to marry him. Of course it is accepted. Unintentionally, Lady Catherine De Bourgh comes to Longbourn after hearing a rumor that Darcy and Elizabeth are engaged. She shrilly lectures Elizabeth and she demands that Elizabeth promise will not accept any proposal from Darcy, but unfortunately is not an easy to be demanded. Elizabeth's refusal is perfect. Pert and cool, Lady Catherine is so shock in hearing the Elizabeth refusal then she lefts Elizabeth with extremely angry. Through Lady Catherine's explanation of Elizabeth's response to her demands gives Darcy hope that Elizabeth has had a change of heart. He renews his proposal again with a great and tender success.

### **3. ANALYSIS**

#### **Vanity in the General**

The writer use this aspect as the relation of the most basically observation in her thesis. Further, before the writer tries to gain this thesis deeper firstly, she will reveal the description of the vanity itself; the meaning of vanity, therefore, the most interesting matter that will be observed in this thesis.

Vanity in the general has some different definitions that show us of what is the meaning behind that word. Some of those definitions are giving the description about the pride excessively in one's appearance or accomplishment ; beside that, it also gives the description to the feeling of self – respect that ha a very little consideration for others while full of self – love that shut everyone else, shortly it could be concluded as personal worth.

The writer is interesting in analyzing this term with the deeper observation of her thesis. This term of vanity has a very urgent influence to the almost things that include in the theme and the meaning of this novel, beside that the writer tries to analyze of what is the most crucial message that the author has tried to reveal in this interesting novel.

### **3.1 Vanity in The Term of Characterization**

The term characterization is closely related to the term character that can be distinguished them from each other. In fiction, a character is an imaginary person who is employed by the author to set out the event. He is necessary part of narrative and it is detailed description depends upon the author's presentation, development, and motivation. The creation of images oh this imaginary person could be said credible because they exist from the readers as real within the limits of fiction.

In "Pride and Prejudice ", there are large numbers of characters which the writer employs to set out her narrative actions. These characters are clearly described as ordinary people in ordinary life. Some of those characters make a significant contribution to the development of both the main plot while other makes a less significant contribution. The writer in this analysis would like to classify the character into two main parts; first, is major character and second is minor character.

The characters are treated generally as regarding their appearance, disposition, bear, manner, accomplishment. The central lies in the charm and reality of character delineation especially in women's feeling and involvement. The writer of this thesis focuses of her character analysis particularly in the story, covering the following characters of the novel

### **3.1.1 ELIZABETH BENNETT**

Elizabeth Bennett is the heroine of the story. An intelligent and spirited young woman, who possesses a keen wit and enjoys studying people's character, she is the second daughter of the Bennett and her age is twenty. Her figure is tall, slim and graceful like Jane, her elder sister. Her eyelashes are extremely fine and her dark eyes denote intelligence in her beautiful expression. Even though in her blindest moments, Elizabeth Bennett is an unfailing attractive who has a good spirited in her life. She is describing as one of a beauty and has especially expressive eyes, but what everybody notice about her is her spirited her spirited wit and her good sense. By seeing that descriptions, we can see clearly of this following:

#### **Clever**

'kle-v'-(r) / adj

1. Quick at learning and understanding
2. Showing skills; effective

#### **Wit**

/wit/ n

1. Ability to express ideas in a clever amusing way
  2. Person well known for this ability
  3. Quick understanding; intelligence
- ( The Random house dictionary of English language)

She is more observant than Jane in recognizing the character of Caroline Bingley, Mr. Bingley's sister;

*She said: " With your good sense to be honestly blind to the follies and nonsense of others! Affectation of candor is common enough; - one meets it everywhere. But to be candid without ostentation or design - to take the good of every body's character and make it still better, and say nothing of the bad - belongs to you alone. And so, you like this man's sister too, do you ? their manners are not equal to his. " (Austen : 1983 : 232 )*

Probably because of this good sense, Elizabeth is become her father's favorite child and her mother's last favorite. Her self-assurance comes from a keen critical mind and is expressed through her quick-witted dialogue. Her first predisposition of the vanity that latent of Mr. Darcy's personality, was impressed first time by Mr. Darcy's manner and attitude at the Maryton Ball.

*.....Mr. Darcy soon drew the attention of the room, by his fine, tall, person, handsome, features, noble mien ; ( Austen : 1983 ; 229 )* It is become stronger after seeing his response to the people of that party's circumstances.

*.....Mr. Darcy danced only one with Mrs. Hurst and dance once with Mrs. Bingley, declined being introduced to any other lady and spent the rest of the evening in walking about the room , speaking occasionally to one of his own party. ( Austen : 1983 : 229 )* His character was decided. He was the proudest most disagreeable man in the world and every body hoped that he would never come there again.

Through of these terms of thought, impression, acts, manners, attitude, in the relation of revealing a predisposition of prejudice to the

someone's character, ( Ajzen ; 1975 : 8 ) gives a brief thought of his toward, ". **"Attitudes are predispositions. Attitude is typically viewed as a latent of underlying variable that is assumed to guide of influence behavior."** One immediate implication of this view is that attitude has a closely related with observing response consistency that can affect to be the other's impression. Beside that, the most crucial basically one that Darcy had done in making of Elizabeth conception of Darcy's characteristic is become worst, that is comes from Darcy's proud statements that keep impressing as an underestimate to someone else.

*" She is tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me ; ,...." ( Austen : 1983 ; 230 )* However all of this impressions, acts, manners, attitudes, and it is becoming stronger more with the Darcy's statements in inappropriate behavior are completed enough to lead Elizabeth' tendency become worst. It is clearly enough to have the decision of Darcy's characteristic in the label of vanity person. **"Knowledge of a person' attitude, therefore, permits prediction of one or more specific behaviors "( Ajzen : 1975 : 8 ).** In this case, the individual is predisposed toward performing a class of behaviors, all of which are either favorable or unfavorable with respect to the object.



Other view, **Chave (1928)** in **Ajzen's** book provided other detailed description of the factors that influence a person's predisposition "An attitude is a complex of feelings, desires, fears, convictions, prejudices, or other tendencies that have given a set or readiness to act to a person because of varied experience." Seems, that Elizabeth's impression to the Darcy's outside makes her sure to has a though stubbornly in her judgments of Darcy's characteristic.

She has an independent judgment but she is fallible in her judgment. As a matter of fact, she cannot to be blamed for her misjudging Darcy because when she knows those clear explanations of Darcy's true personality, it turns out to be dispelled her prejudice is telling us that she has a honesty of mind. She is able to control her emotion when she sees Darcy at Pemberly. She considers of others, but she is capable of asserting herself when occasion demands '

*She said, : " I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine."*

( *Austen ; 1983 ; 234* ) By this statement, it shows us clearly of her kind – hearted that will always seeing the phenomenon is objectively.

She also shows sense of humor by relating to what Darcy has said about her at the Maryton Ball. Elizabeth is more concerned with her family welfare than that of her sisters. She shows her affections to her

sister, Jane by walking several miles to Netherland to see her when Jane gets ill, :

*" She should have walked three miles so early in the day, in such dirty weather, and by herself, ,....." ( Austen : 1983 : 242 ).* She is also obedient to her parents, yet she still stands up to her mother in refusing Mr. Collins, *" I thank you again and again fro the honor you have done me in your proposal, but to accept them is absolutely impossible. My feelings in every respect forbid it ". ( Austen ; 1983 ; 287 )*

Another part is can be seen by her anger of steady perception to Miss. Caroline Bingley, :

*" Insolent girl! " said Elizabeth, " You are much mistaken if you expect to influence me by such paltry attack as this. I se nothing in it but your own willful ignorance and the malice of Mr. Darcy." ( Austen : 1983 : 279 ).* Here we can see the affectionate and the spirited of a young woman who has an independent though in seeing and standing the phenomenon is objectively.

### **3.1.2 FITZWILLIAM DARCY**

He is the hero of the story and his age is twenty-eight. Mr. Darcy is the *Owner of the estate at Pemberly and of a house in London and possessor of an income of 20.000 pounds a year. ( Hillegas : 1995 : 19 ).* Darcy' appearances are fine tall with tall handsome features and a noble bearing manner. He exhibits a

proud young and wealthy man, an ideal English landowning aristocrat, a titled nobleman and one of the wealthiest members of English gentry.

Through of all his favors in his life on this matter, it raises his unfavorable behaviors those are completed of snobbish and arrogant man, which are become unity in his stiff demeanor. It could be seeing by his outside manner of his personality, ;

*.....he was much handsomer than Mr. Bingley, and he was looked at with great admiration for about half the evening, 'till his manners gave disgust which turned the tide of his popularity ; for he was discovered to be proud , to be above in his company ; and above being pleased, :.... (Austen : 1983 ; 229 )*

Another perception of him could be seen clearly, as this following, ;

*" he sat close to her for half n hour with without opening his lips "*

*" he never speak much unless among his locals intimates acquaintance. "*

*( Austen : 1983 ; 234 )* These descriptions of Darcy's out manners of

his conversation who is proudly enough to speak of any of the locals, gives briefly though that he is a man who is covered by vanity' character.

He speaks insultingly of Elizabeth within her hearing , :

*" She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me, ; " Mr. Darcy walked off, ; and Elizabeth remained with no cordial feelings towards him. ( Austen : 1983 ; 230 )*

Through of this proud statement, it leads Elizabeth more hold strengthening of her judgments to Darcy's vanity in become worst.

Through of these consideration toward of the characterization terms that is observed in this thesis, (Ajzen : 1983 : 10 ) stated,

**“Attitudes are learned, in other words, predispositions to respond in consistency favorable or unfavorable ways are assumed to be the result of past experience.”** Here, a person is seen as predisposed to a certain degree of favorability in his behavior toward the object, which may be expressed in different behavioral ways. This stimulus – response interpretation of consistency, implies that a given attitude relates to a given response or set of response.

Here is stated the three kinds of vanity all center on the concept of importance in the terms of the deeper meanings, :

- **Vanity (as a mode of narcissism) implies the quality of life is important.**
- **Vanity (as a mode of pride) implies this world is important.**
- **Vanity implies self – importance.**

**In the eyes of vanity, life is matter of fact, neither joyful nor dramatic. It has to give himself importance, either physically, the way they dress, socially, status, or by other way. It desire fame, or to be leader, not follower of anyone or any fashion.**

( [www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/](http://www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/) )

These characteristics are belief and attitudes that emanate from the motif of an emotion like an aura, that can be said on the other words this tangle of attributes is the reason that the definition of an emotion has been such a cause issue.

Another way to conclude these matters is seeing this directly statement of Mary's observation of Darcy's character and the circumstances that cover his life:

*"Pride", observed Mary,*

*A person may be proud without being vain. Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us." (Austen : 1983 ; 234).* The presence of negative thoughts about other people indicates pride, the vanity mode of which reflects a sense of superiority; it originates destructive comments about anyone else.

There seems to be widespread agreement that affect is the most essential part of attitude and the proposed definition, therefore appears to do justice to the concept of attitude. "Such labels as opinion, satisfaction, prejudice, intention, value, belief, etc, have sometimes been applied to clear measures of evaluation." (Ajzen : 1975 : 11 ). According to this view, a distinction between belief and attitude for example, would be justified from the acts of the research.

Darcy's pride is probably based on his rank and independent wealth, but on the contrary his housekeeper at Pemberly who has known him since he was four, remarks that he is the handsome man he had ever seen. This contradiction of Darcy's behavior puzzled Elizabeth. Through

of Darcy's confession, raise that his early as the result of his parents training.

Within of his involve in Elizabeth's sister, Lydia Bennett with George Wickham, Elizabeth discovers that Darcy is the instrumental person of orchestrating the marriage which saving the reputation and marriage-ability of the other Bennett daughters, of course bring Elizabeth in some inconsistency in seeing of Darcy's character delineations.

His attitudes in the first impression are difficult to believe in view of his next attitude and it raise of the big question mark of the Elizabeth mind about the true deeper of Darcy's true personality by using all of her exceptional powers of observation that probably would not be wrong, leads Elizabeth in far judgment of her sticking stubbornly after finally definite a wrong conclusion of Darcy's truth character. After finally recognize a generous that latent of behind Darcy's stiff demeanor that reveals after all of his deeper knowing about Darcy.

Through circumstances cause her to reassess her negative impression of him and she eventually found her newly discovered loved.

*"What is Mr. Darcy to me, pray, that I should be afraid of him? I am sure we owe him no such particularly civility as to be obliged to say nothing he may not like to hear,....."*

.....she could not help frequently glancing her eye at Mr. Darcy's though every glance convinced her of what she dreaded,....

(Austen : 1983 : 283)

It draws us to being more careful to have other perception to someone else outside our community.

### 3.1.3 JANE BENNETT

Jane Bennett is the eldest and the most beautiful daughter of the Bennett family, ;

*" Jane was so admired, nothing could be like it. "   
Everybody said how well she looked; and Mr. Bingley thought her quite beautiful, and danced with her twice. "*

(Austen : 1983 : 230)

She is twenty-two years old and she is favorite sister of Elizabeth of an angel keep impress someone else in recognizing her. ;

.....Miss Bennett, he could not conceive an angel more beautiful...

(Austen : 1983 ; 233)

Other descriptions about her beauty, could be seen by Mr. Bingley's admiration, as follows this, ;

*" Oh! She is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld! "*

(Austen : 1983 ; 233)

Mr. Bingley is attracted by her beauty when there meet for the first time at the Maryton Ball.

Jane Bennett is the closest intimate's sister of Elizabeth. There is a warm bond of affection between them. She has a good heart and good nature beside that her full heart keeps giving her love and her affection to her family. Her love was spread out when she saws Mr. Bingley at the first time in the dance party at the Maryton Ball.

..... *"... I never saw such happy manner!" – so much ease, with such perfect good breeding!* (Austen : 1983 : 233 ) Through this kind of emotion, love, could be seen closer as this following, ;

**" The only time that a person feels such love for any length of time is when the person falls in love with someone then the world transform magically into a wonderland"**  
( [www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/](http://www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/) )

How magically this feeling influenced to the beautiful Jane toward to Mr. William Bingley. Beside that, Mr. Bingley does not only regard her beauty, but also to his circumstances, Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley's sister,

*" You are dancing with the only handsome girl in the room, "*

..... *Mrs Hurst and her sister allowed it to be so but still they admired her and liked her and pronounced her to be a sweet girl.*

(Austen : 1983 : 233 )

Jane helps to keep her sister's tendency to be judgmental in check by offering positive interpretations of negative situations. Jane's desire to



see only the best in people becomes rather extreme at times. Take for example, her perception to Caroline Bingley, ;

*" Certainly not; at first. But they are very pleasing women when you converse with them. Miss Bingley is to live with her brother and keep his house; and I am much mistaken if we shall not find a very charming neighbor in her."  
(Austen : 1983 ; 232 )*

Her good perceptions in seeing the best of people are clearly seen.

Another depicts her as the most gentle and affectionate of her characters; Jane is charitable in her opinion of others and maintains an appearance of sweet composure. She says to Elizabeth, ;

*" Beyond a doubt, they do wish him to chose Miss. Darcy." Replied Jane; but this may be from better feelings than you are opposing. They have known her much longer then they have known me,; no wonder if they love her better. But whatever may be their own wishes, it is very unlikely they should have opposed their brother's."*

*" What sister would think herself at liberty to do it, unless there were something very objectionable? If they believed him attached to me, they would not try to part us, ; if he were so, they could not try to part us,; if they were so, they could not succeed."  
(Austen : 1983 ; 302 )*

Those statements, shows of her wisely thought in facing the problems. According to this acts, feelings, and response that had given of Jane in that matter, is one kind of psychological response;

**" Affect refers to a person's feeling toward and evaluation of some object, person, issues, or event,; Cognition denotes his knowledge, opinion, belief, and thoughts about the object,; conation refers to his behavioral intentions and his actions with respect to or in the presence of the object." ( Ajzen ; 1975 ; 12 )**

This is one kind of age – ole trilogy of affect, cognition, and conation in the stimulus – response in the physiological theology. When Mr. Bingley is leaving for London her love affair seems to be breaking off. Then she follows him to London as she still shows her expectation of Bingley's love. When she hears that her sister Lydia has eloped with Wickham, she returns to visit her mother in Longbourn to show her affection for Lydia.

Jane is not easily influenced by the opinion of others. She shows her deep affection and independent by attending Bingley's invitation to dinner sent by Caroline Bingley. When she is intending to accept Bingley's invitation Jane says; *"I had much rather go in a coach."* (Austen : 1983 ; 241 ) This word shows us of her gentle and serene that is covered in humor.

### **3.1.4 CHARLES BINGLEY**

Charles Bingley is twenty-two years old. He has inherited 100.000 pounds and possesses of an annual income of four to five thousand pounds. ....*Mr. Bingley inherited property to the amount of early an hundred thousand pounds from his father who had intended to purchase an estate.....*

*(Austen : 1983 ; 232 )*

He is a handsome, pleasant, and gentle man. He makes friend easily and finds pleasure in social conversation. This predisposition also recognize by Jane Bennett.

*"He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, sensible, good, humoured, lively,...*

*"He is also handsome," replied Elizabeth, "which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can. His character is thereby complete." (Austen : 1983 : 231)*

He serves as a contrast to Darcy's unsociability and strength of character. Between him and Darcy there was a very steady friendship, in spite of a great opposition of character. Bingley was endeared to Darcy by the easiness, openness, and ductility of his temper, on the contrary Darcy was the superior but Darcy was clever.

In that respect his friend had greatly the advantage,;

*"Bingley was sure of being liked wherever he appeared."*

*(Austen ; 1983 ; 232 )*

Mr. Bingley is too easily influenced in his love affair by the opinions of Darcy and of his sisters, Miss. Bingley and Mrs. Hurst. We find that his gullibility to be influenced it due to his dislike of argument and he is uncomfortable when Darcy and Elizabeth argue the qualities of friendship. He accept Darcy's opinion that Jane is not in love with him rather than asking for her himself for fear of her rejection.

....." *But it must very materially lessen their chance of marrying men of any consideration in the world.*" *Replied Darcy.*

*(Austen ; 1983 ; 244 )*

Toward this phenomenon ( Ajzen ; 1975 ; 125 ) stated briefly , ;

....." Thus, the object of a belief may be a person, a group, of people, an institution, a behavior, a policy, an event, etc, and the associate attribute may be any object, traits property, quality, characteristic, outcome, and event."

On the other words, it gives specifically knowledge that there are related links between beliefs of someone to an object that is covered by some attributes. Mr. Bingley's character is rather introverted compared to Darcy when it is revealing of his sense about love implicitly. He makes the Bennett's family worry that his leaving Netherfield is for good.

### **3.1.5 LYDIA BENNETT**

Lydia Bennett is the youngest of the Bennett sisters. She is sixteen years old and is the tallest of the sisters. It could be seen, by this following, ;

*" Lydia, my love thought you are the youngest, I dare say Mr. Bingley will dance with you at the next ball."*

*" Oh !" said Lydia stoutly, " I am not afraid; for though I am the youngest, I am the tallest." (Austen; 1983 ; 228 )*

She is well built with the pleasant face and a fine complexion. She is her mother's favorite perhaps because of her similarity in character.

She dominates her elder sister, Kitty and has a bad influence on her. On other occasion, she gives no evidence of affection to anyone else, even to her sister. She uses her aunt, Mrs. Philips, as a means to meet Wickham. She is emotional and immature, Lydia dose not think, she simply acts upon her impulses and that impulsiveness, combined with negligent parents leads to her near ruin. Lydia's misbehavior stems from a lack of parental supervision on the parts of both her mother and father. It can be seen that Lydia has not yet reached maturity, for she easily to go to Brighton without considering future dangers.

Base on that terms could be seen clearly, of the description of Lydia's character,;

*" In the self love mode, she fell good, good in herself, and glad for her life as a whole, even fro the bad sorrowful aspects of it,; she is glad for life it self ~ exhilarating."*  
( [www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/](http://www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/))

Although Lydia has shown her immoral behavior, yet she cannot fully blame of having eloped with Wickham because she is the last daughter and because she is given so much free time to do what she likes.

Lydia has no feelings of gratitude to Darcy for his kindness to her and to Wickham. She is equally not responsible with Wickham, since the two of them are constantly in debt and need assistance from Jane and

Elizabeth. Although Lydia does not care so much about it by sending a letter, while she is still gets away with Wickham. Her marriage to Wickham represents relationship that is based on physical gratification. Her initial love for Wickham is bound to cool and since she probably never judges rightly, they can be predicted to have an unhappy marriage.

### 3.1.6 GEORGE WICKHAM

He is handsome personable militia that is the son of the man who Pemberly estate, a charming and well-spoken young man. Wickham uses his charisma to insinuate himself into the lives of others,;

*..... " for the young man wanted only regimentals to make him completely charming. His appearance was greatly in his favor,;... a fine countenance,... a good figure, and very pleasing addresses. The introduction was followed up on his side by a happy readiness of conversation – a readiness at the same time perfectly correct an unassuming,.....  
(Austen ; 1983 ; 265 )*

The quotation above clarifies the sly – attitude of Wickham, who pretended to be kindly and even friendly in welcoming others admired to him. This is a kind of his way held in order to meet his manipulated plans in trapping others. He is a type of a great pretender.

Wickham is not a noble man, but he was owe been a trusted steward of Darcy's father. Moreover, he loses 3.000 pounds settlement from Darcy when he was lived together with his family together with Darcy's father. His behaviors throughout the novel show him to be a

gambler who has no scruples about running up his debts and then running away. He is a liar, hypocritical, and suffers from gambling debts. Like Elizabeth, he possesses an ability to read people, however he uses his knowledge to gain for his advantage. When he finds Elizabeth dislike Darcy, he tries to capitalize on her dislike to gain her sympathies,;

*" Mr. Darcy often acknowledge himself to be under the greatest obligations to my father's active superintendence, and when immediately before my father's death, Mr. Darcy gave him a voluntary promise of providing for me, I am convinced that he felt it to be as much a debt of gratitude to him, as of affection to myself."*

*"How strange!" cried Elizabeth. "How abominable!"*

*"I wonder that very pride of this Mr., Darcy has not made him just to you! – "*  
*" It is wonderful, " – replied Wickham , - ' for almost all his actions may be traced to pride, ; - and pride has often been his best friend,."*  
*(Austen ; 1983 ; 271 )*

The quotation above shows the hypocrisy of Wickham. He is really a great actor as seen in his dialogues with Elizabeth. In this matter, Elizabeth's discernment cannot catch of his lie, that lay down behind on his trap in manipulating victims. Wickham is describing here as a very sly person and full of intrigues and manipulations due to his ambition. Having the ability to playing off the fragile ego of his enemy, that, it will be easy for him to govern the situation.

He has turned away from the church and makes a final settlement with Darcy's younger sister, Georgiana Darcy. Afterwards, she asks for a living, but Darcy who knows about his truth character refuses it. His

elopement with Lydia provides an opportunity for Elizabeth to discover Darcy's nobility of character. He serves to encourage Elizabeth's prejudice that he has formed against Darcy.

Consistent with **Thurstone's (1931)** in physiological analogical theory "An attitude may be conceptualized as the amount of affect for or against some object." These factors determine these two variables between belief and attitude in making consequences in revealing someone's character.

Due to this matter can be concluded of Wickham's characterization that is a well spoken young man possess a narcissism characteristic which is latent behind of his charm,;

*"Narcissism puts a gleam in his eyes, the quality of life is important, so he will be dramatize everything, ; life is a drama. He attunes to heroism and romanticism. He acts from philanthropic motives and desire to help other people suffering,; he helps others to help themselves. He does not impose his vies on them.*

( [www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/](http://www.discover-your-mind.co.uk/) )

Moreover, that quotes shows of how manipulated and dramatized Wickham in trying others for him self-due to gain the sympathies for his narcissism.

### **3.1.7 LADY CATHERINE DE BOURGH**

Lady Catherine De Bourgh is Mr Darcy's aunt, the sister of his mother. She is the owner of the estate at Rosings and is a mother of the



sickly Miss De Bourgh, whom she wishes to marry Darcy so that the two estates can be united. For this reason, she is also regarded as a matchmaking woman, seeking a rich husband for her daughter, like Mrs Bennett.

*Lady Catherine just a tall, large woman with strongly – marked features, which might one have been handsome. Her hair was not conciliating, nor was her manner of receiving them, such as to make her visitors forget their inferior rank. She was not rendered formidable by silence, but whatever she said, was spoken in so authoritative a tone, as marked her self – importance.*

*(Austen ; 1983 : 317)*

Lady Catherine De Bourgh appearance is tall, with heavy built features and so insolent, and affected manners. She likes to regulate the lives of the people in her parish. She is, however, pleased to show the great interest in them and often asks them to dinner when she does not has any company. She has an important role in the plot because after she has met Darcy she encourages him to propose again.

*But Lady Catherine seemed gratified by their excessive admiration, and gave most gracious smile, especially when any dish on the table proved a novelty to them. The party did not supply, much conversation;*

*\* You have given me a treasure. \**

*\* Are any of your younger sister out, Miss Bennett ? \**

*'Yes, Ma'am. All'*

*"All! ~ What, all five out at once?"*

*Very odd! ~ And you only the second ~ The younger ones out before the elder are married! ~ Your sister must be very young?"*

*'Yes, my youngest is not sixteen.'*

*"Upon my word," said her Ladyship. "You give your opinion very decidedly for so young a person ~ Pray, what is your age?"*

*'With three younger sisters grown up,' replied Elizabeth smiling, 'Your Ladyship can hardly expect me to own it.'*

*"You can not be twenty. I am sure ~ there fore you need not conceal your age."*

*'I am not one and twenty.'*

*(Austen : 1983 : 319)*

Lady Catherine was generally speaking – stating the mistakes at the three others, or relating some anecdote of her. Lady Catherine determines what they were to have on the morrow. From these instructions and manners, that one describes clearly by these conversation, shows us of how tied a vanity close bound to her. How pride and arrogant Lady Catherine De Bourgh, Darcy's aunt in keep stating others mistakes and keep dominating other to her own self.

### **3.1.8 CAROLINE BINGLEY**

Caroline Bingley is Mr. Bingley's sister. She possesses an inheritance of 20,000 pounds. She seeks to win Darcy for herself and

Georgiana from her brother. When Mr. Bingley goes to London, she helps to keep him there and arrives in London; she keeps them apart and is not civil to her. Her obvious permits Darcy contrast with Elizabeth attractive independence.

*Miss Bingley's attention was quite as much engaged in watching Mr. Darcy's progress through his book as in regarding her own; and she was perpetually either making some inquiry or looking at his page. She could not win him, however, to any conversation.*

*(Austen : 1983 ; 255)*

*"By the way Charles, are you really serious in meditating a dance at Netherfield? - I would advise you, before you determine on it, to consult the wishes of the present party; I am much mistaken if they are not some among us to whom a ball would be rather a punishment than a pleasure."*

*"If you mean Darcy! - cried her brother, "He may go to bed, if he chooses, before it begins, but as for the ball, it is quite a settled thing, and as soon as Nichols has made white soup enough I shall send round my cards."*

*"I should like ball infinitely better." She replied, "If they were carried on in a different manner, but there is something insufferably tedious in the usual process of such meetings." Miss Bingley made up answer and soon afterwards got up and walked about the room. Her figure was elegant, and she walked well, - but Darcy, at whom it was all aimed, was still inflexibly studious."*

*(Austen : 1983 ; 256)*

These shows of Mr. Bingley's shallows and haughty sister, who before befriends Jane and later snubs her. She attempts to attract Darcy's attention and is jealous because she could do nothing in less Darcy's admiration to Elizabeth.

### 3.1.9 Mr. COLLINS

Mr. Collins is Mr. Bennett's cousin. Mr. Bennett's ridiculous cousin, who will inherit Longbourn after Mr. Bennett's die. The author describes him as not a sensible man. The greatest part of his life is spent under the guidance of an illiterate father upon Lady Catherine De Bourgh's recommendation. He seeks a bride, first opposing to Elizabeth and then to Charlotte Lucas. He can be regarded as a quite materialistic man, for he wants to marry Elizabeth in order that the Longbourn estate is not separated from them. In other words, he wants to marry Elizabeth because of her property. *Having now a good house and very sufficient income, he intended to marry; and in seeking a reconciliation with the Longbourn family,...*

(Austen : 1983 ; 264 )

*" My reason for marrying are, first, that I think it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances ( like myself ) to set the example of matrimony in her parish. Secondly, that I am convinced it will add very greatly to my happiness ; and thirdly, - which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble Lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness. "*

*" Allow me, by the way, to observe, my fair cousin, that I do not reckon the notice and kindness of Lady Catherine De Bourgh as among the least of the advantages in my power to offer. You will find her manners beyond - any thing I can describe, and your wit and vivacity I think must be acceptable to her, especially when tempered with the silence and respect which her rank will inevitably excite. "*

*' When I do myself the honor of speaking to your next in this subject I shall hope to receive a more favorable answer than you have now given me ; though I am far from accusing you of cruelty at present. '( Austen ; 1983 ; 286 )*

If he is compared to Darcy, Mr. Collins's character is not proud. The author points out that he is not really in love with Elizabeth, despite his willingness to marry her. He proposes marriage only once while Darcy proposes his marriage twice; showing that Darcy has a different sense of love from that of Collins.

### **3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND**

As we follow the plot of the novel "Pride and Prejudice", we can see that it contains a set of problems and issues which vary. We also see that on the other hand it is also a romantic story with a happy ending. This technique is an aspect of Jane Austen's style which holds the reader's attention. Jane Austen's stories seem to be real value during her era because her ideas are formed due to the situational context at that time. Here the middle class is always striving for a feeling of mutual acceptance among their fellow class members. This included material and prestige factor can be observed from the constant presence of dancing parties held by the people of that class during that period. Before the writer goes on to describe this story in more detail, it is appropriate to clarify the limitations which will keep to in this section of the analysis. In actual fact, if through analysis of this Jane Austen novel is to be carried out, it is important note that there are not only the simple characteristic traits of Pride and Prejudice at play within, but there is another character traits which more specifically influences one of the character's behavior and that is the traits of arrogance because of this, the writer has decided to examine how it is that this traits is found only in the personality of one

character when there are so many others within the novel. This is also what caught the attention of the writer and triggered this research project. The writer desires to analyze the novel from a different angle from those who have studied before. In previous analysis, generalized discussion on the plot, themes, character, and setting have been mentioned. In the other words those aspects have been analyzed without evaluating how they interrelate. Because of this, the writer will specifically discuss the personalities of the character which influence this story. This is how the writer wishes to look for the reason behind this feeling of arrogance. Are there any specific factors which influence the result? Those, in the analysis of this story the writer will not just describe the main characters and their general traits, but she will also implicitly describe the main a little of the setting, the themes and the plot, although this is not too clearly shown. These elements are all aspects which are interwoven and influence one another.

In order to understand the title of this thesis, **"Vanity in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice"**, we need to understand the correct meaning of personal **"Vanity"**, has the meaning is the traits that has been carried for years and is formed in that person because of influence both within and without of that person self. The meaning of vanity is as follows: **"Vanity is showing too much pride in oneself and too little consideration for others"**. Those **"Personal Vanity"** here has the meaning of the shaping of an excessive pride in oneself and of giving rise to very great vanity.

In the analysis of this research, it will be shown how the personality of the characters have played a role in the story, why Mr. Darcy and Miss Bingley are occupied with pride, why Elizabeth is occupied with prejudice and also what has happened to Mrs. Bennet. The variety of characters in the novel gives rise to certain questions. For instance, are their existing situations based on their education, their family life, or their social environments? In the novel "Pride and Prejudice", environment influences the characters causing the differences between them. Before any further discussion is undertaken the writer will clarify what environment actually means.

*"Environment means everything surrounding and individual in his life, be it is physical surroundings as his parents, his house, his friends relatives and neighbors or even the emotions he the feel, his ideas, difficulties and so on." (Bernhardt, 1953:27)*

It needs to be clarified that environment is not just concrete objects. Feeling and hopes present within us are also part of our environment. As well as that, problems and issues which we all face contribute stimuli that encourage us to carry out particular actions.

**Bernhardt (1953:27)** suggests that in the interaction between individuals and the environment, there are four possible types of relationship. They are:

1. Individual opposing the environment
2. Individual making use of environment
3. Individual going along with whatever is going on in the environment
4. Individual adjusting to the environment

Mrs. Bennet for example can be described as a character who wishes to put her environment to good use. When Mr. Bingley arrives to

rent this grand and wealthy to rent Netherfield, the opportunity to try and marry one of her daughters to this grand and wealthy young gentleman is not wasted. We can observe this from the following sentence. *"It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife". (Austen, 1992:8)* Mrs. Bennett, with five marriageable daughters, tells her husband that it is his duty to visit Mr. Bingley as soon as possible. The way Mrs. Bennett utilizes her environment to realize her own ambitions can be said to be ineffective and dangerous. This issue seems to be one of simplicity but is in actual fact quite complex, because it is based on several intertwined psychological factors.

Another example comes from Mr. Collins when he had a good fortune opportunity to meet with Lady Chaterine De Bourgh when a position becomes available in Hunsford. The acknowledge of Mr. Collins, his high position along with his belief that the he himself is a very decent man, that he is a kind minister of the church and that he has that right to become a rector make him a combination of absolute vanity and generosity.

Mr. Collins' pride is very evident when he proposes to Elizabeth:

*"You must give me leave to flatter myself, my dear cousin that your refusal of my addressees is merely words of course. My reasons for believing it are briefly these: it does not appear to me that the establishing it can offer would be any other than highly desirable. My situation in life, my connections with the family of De Bourgh, and my relationship to your own, are circumstances highly in my favor". (Austen, 1992:95)*

At one particular moment Mr. Collins received an invitation from Catherine De Bourgh. Mr. Collins feels proud because it is unusually special invitation. He indeed wants to show off how grand his patron is



in front of his guest. Through such a situation, Mr. Collins vanity characteristics can be easily seen.

In the daily life of human beings, the environment in the form of physical, psychological, or spiritual matters is always present. In that environment people are generally engaged in reciprocal relationships and the influences from one another exist. The primary topic of this story is the influence of the social environment and the family causing the characters of the novel to become proud, prejudiced and furthermore, vain. We know that the first individual influence or social group encountered by human after birth is the family. From this family, the shaping of social norms, the forming of a frame of reference, a sense of belonging and many other socializing experiences occur.

In this world every single person has their own unique traits. Psychologists are inclined to believe that to understand and study an individual's traits it is enough to study the societal environment where that individual lives. Before offering a more complete analysis the writer will clarify the meaning of social group within the framework of the interconnectedness of different individuals' endeavours. When writing about the interactions found in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, it can be said that they are representative of social groups in the society. Positive and negative relationships between individuals will cause those individuals to have certain attitudes towards an object.

The main issue concerning the occurrences which arise between characters in *Pride and Prejudice* is their relationship in the social stimulus situation. Being a member of the society and social groups in the eighteenth century, Jane Austen's primary skill is to describe English

character in form of a gentle satire. Before we discuss the factors of vanity in *Pride and Prejudice* more specifically, the writer wishes to explain the social background which leads to the forming of a pride attitude. This story centres itself on the Bennet family in the town Longbourn, the Bingley family and Lady Catherine De Bourgh family from London. Others family present are there in a supporting role.

The Bennet family is one of the foremost families in Longbourn and has five attractive daughters. The five daughters are constantly made the centre of attention by the people of Longbourn. In this family, there are a number of different types of personalities that are prominent. The character of Mr. Bennet is an odd combination of a lightening quick wit, a good sense of humour and habit of being rather fickle. Twenty three years has not been enough time for his wife to gain an understanding of his personality. Mrs. Bennet herself is the sort women who find it difficult to understand things. She has little general knowledge and a disposition which changes easily and quickly. If she is dissatisfied with something, she is easily frustrated. Marsh (1987:23) gives us a list of the five daughters.

- *Elizabeth – the intelligent and spirited of the story.*
- *Jane – gentles and serene.*
- *Mary – the pompous and silly third daughter.*
- *Lydia – the youngest daughter and favorite of Mrs. Bennet, giddy and stupid.*
- *Catherine – a soldier – chasing daughter much like Lydia, but peevish.*

Although The Bennet is one of the foremost in Longbourn, they are still not of the same caliber as the families of noble descent from

London. Because of this, the Bennet family works hard to retain and lift their prestige in the small town of Longbourn. One way they can do this is by pushing to have one of their daughters marry a young nobleman from London. The prestige, social status, and materialistic factors all encourage the Bennet family to seek the attention of this young nobleman. They do it so that they themselves will be even more admired in the village of Longbourn and so that their wealth will also increase. This can be seen when Longbourn is suddenly visited by a dashing young bachelor by the name of Mr. Bingley. He takes up residence in a large rented house in Netherfield near Longbourn with the intention of residence there for a lengthy period of time.

Because Mr. Bingley is seen as a rich and grand, and because he is unwed, Mrs. Bennet sees him as an obvious choice to become the fiancée of one of her daughters.

*"Oh Single. My dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!"*

*"How so? How can it affect them?"*

*"My dear Mr. Bennet, "replied his wife, "How can you be so tiresome? You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them."  
(Austen, 1992:2)*

From this angle, we can see how the socio – economic environment is inspired in the beginning of the story. It is because of the pride which the Bennet family has possessed that Mr. Bingley is later wedded to one of their daughters. The children know of their parent's nature and desire, especially their mother who is materialistic and takes her pride from her social standing in society. Because of their experiences

in the family and in this environment, the children's personalities develop differently. We know that the social interactions that go on within a family have a share in deciding how the children will behave in their socializing outside of the family, that is in society in general. If, for instance, social interaction within the family for some reason does not follow a smooth course then there is a good chance that social interaction in society will also generally not flow naturally. The different personalities of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet frequently cause small disputes to erupt. These are enjoyed by Mr. Bennet he uses them to irritate, to anger, and to tease Mrs. Bennet before he fulfills her desires. His understanding of his wife is very complete.

The different personalities of these two parents directly influence the character of their children. The three girls, Mary, Kitty and especially Lydia, take after their mother. They are stupid and difficult to control. Jane and Elizabeth are more like their father, especially Lizzy. Mr. Bennet feels that from the five girls it is Miss Elizabeth who is the most shrewd and satisfying to engage in discussion. In the end though, it is also the children's attitude towards their families which have a large part in the children's social influences. A person's character is those shaped not only by the exterior environment but also by their views and acceptance within the family, whose members are also influenced by the social environment of their society. This can be seen at the time when Elizabeth is proposed to by Mr. Collins family. Even though she is urged by her mother to accept the proposal, she refuses. She is not influenced by her mother. It is not that she is rebellious or disrespectful to her mother; it is just that she has her own will and desires. Due to Elizabeth's frequent

mixing within society she has had experiences which are separate and those have an individual personality different from that of the others. Mr. Collins proposal holds no interest to her what so ever.

*"You are too hasty, sir," she cried. "You forget that I have made no answer. Let me do it without further loss of time. Accept my thanks for the compliment you are paying me. I am very sensible of the honor of your proposal, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than decline them."*

*After that she cries to Mr. Collins that she really has refused his proposal:*

*"Upon my word, Sir," cried Elizabeth, "your hope is rather than an extraordinary one after my declaration. I do assure you that I am not one of those young ladies (if such young ladies there are) who are so daring as to risk their happiness on the chance of being asked a second time. I am perfectly serious in my refusal."*

The same thing occurs at the proposal of Mr. Darcy. If Elizabeth's thinking and feelings are as materialistic as her mother's, then she will definitely accept Mr. Darcy's proposal. Her mother sees Darcy as a man who would make an ideal husband because he is educated, of the noble class and very rich. He does display, though a very pride character but Elizabeth should have been prepared to ignore this, because what it is most important is that he has an income of 20.000 pounds per month. Elizabeth though, possesses thoughts and feelings which are all her own, not her mother's. She is not easily influenced by the social environment of her family, who is always in pursuit of money and high social status.

In this novel, "Pride and Prejudice", vanity is caused by the social environment is society and by the role of economics. These factors both are able to influence a person. Take for instance; what is evident in Mr. Darcy's character. Darcy, the friend of Bingley, who attends the ball on that night, is of noble descent. His body is tall and he has a handsome

face. When Darcy refuses to be introduced to women at the ball, people quickly conclude that he is of the most vanity and most unpleasant type on earth. *"He was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, and everybody hoped that he would never come there again."* (Austen, 1992:8) The writer shows us how Darcy's pride arouses Elizabeth's prejudice at a dinner party given the Bennets.

On this occasion Darcy is pronounced to be the proudest man in the world. As the writer clearly shows:

*"Come, Darcy," said he "I must have you dance. I hate to see you standing about by yourself in this stupid manner. You had much better dance."*

*"I certainly shall not. You know how I detest it, unless I am particularly acquainted with my partner. At such an assembly as this, it would be insupportable. Your sister is engaged and there is not another woman in the room whom it would not be a punishment to me to stand up with."*  
(Austen, 1992:9)

Basically, he is a descent man yet because of the influence of his nobleman surroundings, his high social status, his education and his luxurious everyday living habit; he chooses to mix only with those who are similarly of high class. This is what causes his vanity. It can be seen when he and his friend arrive in Netherfield from London. He chooses to feel that Longbourn is just a small village unlike London and that people find there are just of the middle class. Vanity and pride are evident at the first ball held in the village.

Mr. Darcy has no wish to dance or to speak with someone from outside of his groups and Elizabeth overheard Mr. Darcy's vanity words; *"She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me."* (Austen, 1992:9). There is

nothing more than this word that is really shows us extremely clearly of the vanity and how prides Darcy to his own self.

Every person hopes that Darcy will never come again. The one person who dislikes him the most is Elizabeth. Her displeasure towards Mr. Darcy's character quickly becomes a personal hatred.

*"I do not lose much by not suiting his fancy; for he is a most disagreeable man, harried man, not at all worth pleasing. So high and so conceited that there was no enduring him! He walks here, and he walks there, fancying himself so very great! Not handsome enough to dance with!"*  
(Austen, 1992:17)

Elizabeth's prejudice towards Darcy are heightened when she discover from Miss Bingley that Darcy never speaks unless he knows his partner well. With his close friend, he is very pleasant company. Yet behind Elizabeth's negative prejudice, the behavior and attitude of Mr. Darcy is not felt to be negative. Indeed, at the onset Darcy looks at Elizabeth without any feeling of amazement but when they meet at the next opportunity Darcy begins to be aware of the gleam of Elizabeth's dark eyes showing the shrewdness of an exceptional brain. Even Darcy begins to admit that Elizabeth actually is slim and attractive. He is captivated by Elizabeth's cheerful characteristic. The conclusion which is follows from that realization is like a jolt for Darcy because Elizabeth is thoroughly hates him. The inner struggle which occur within Mr. Darcy comes to a climax when Darcy asks sincerely for Elizabeth to dance with him but to no avail.

Elizabeth is to remain resolute:

*"Sir William taking her hand, she would have given it to Mr. Darcy, who, though extremely surprised, was not unwilling to receive it. When she instantly drew back, and said some discomposure to Sir William, "Indeed, Sir, I have not least intention of dancing, I entreat you not to suppose that I moved in order to beg partner."*  
(Austen, 1992:24)

We can also see when Darcy declares his love for Elizabeth but is rejected by her. Darcy's revelation of love for Elizabeth is: *"In vain have I struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be respected. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and I love you."* Through this honest confession of William Darcy shows how the love effects can influence to the others arrogantly become different, vanity become generosity.

And then Elizabeth's accusation comes in the following lines:

*"I have a very reason to think ill of you. No motive can accuse the unjust and dangerous part you acted there. To dare not, you can not deny that you have been the principle, if not the only means of dividing them from each other."*  
(Austen, 1992:185)

From this reason Elizabeth comes to a strong refusal and says:

*"From the very beginning, from the first moment, I almost say, of my acquaintance with you, your manners impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others, were such as to form that ground work of disapprobation on which succeeding events have built so immovable a dislike; and I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed not to marry."*  
(Austen, 1992:187)

Mr. Darcy's vanity and self – respect have indeed led themselves astray. In actual fact people can have self respect without displaying vanity. Vanity is more tied up our opinion of our self whereas self – respect is connected with pride over what we possess.

Another character that gives support to vanity in this story, *"Pride and Prejudice"*, is Miss Bingley. She is a woman who becomes very elegant and cheerful if she feels happy or if she purposely makes herself



feel happy. She knows that she is a beautiful woman coming from the ranks of the noble class, that she has a wealth of 20,000 pounds and usually spends more of her money than she would. She has received her education in a seminary and is used to mixing with people of high rank. We can clearly see here that the social economic situation in society can change the personality of a person into one which is lofty and vanity. She is a woman who is vanity in all aspects of her life; she feels that she is a terrific person and often belittles other people.

This vanity is visible at the introductory party for Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy's families as new residents in Longbourn. Miss Bingley dislikes the atmosphere of the party because it is different from the ones she attends in London with her noble friend:

*"You are considering how insupportable it would be pass many evenings in this manner in such society: and indeed I am quite of your opinion. I was never more annoyed! The insipidity and yet the self importance of all those people! What would I give to hear your stricture on them."*  
(Austen, 1992:27)

She states her displeasure to Mr. Darcy and hoping that he too feels what she does and that he will disparage the other people attending the party by saying that they have no possession yet that think they are also great. Miss Bingley's vanity become worse she cannot get the attention of Mr. Darcy even though she is very attractive to him. Mr. Darcy views Miss Bingley just as the younger sister of his friend, Mr. Bingley. This vanity also caused by the jealousy of Miss Bingley over Elizabeth because she feels that Mr. Darcy only has eyes for Elizabeth. As a result she hunts for a way of snatching Mr. Darcy's attention away from Elizabeth. She does this by touching on Elizabeth's shortcoming and by giving in the eyes of Mr. Darcy. Ms. Jane, Elizabeth's elder sister, after a

few days there, fails ill. Elizabeth, who fears for her sister, eventually goes to Jane to visit and keep her company. After eating dinner there she goes up to be with Jane. Miss Bingley, the moment Elizabeth leaves the room, begins to criticize her by saying; *"She had no conversation, no style, no taste, no beauty."* (Austen, 1992:35). This criticism of Miss Bingley is not absolutely true, but this is just one way to show of her sense as a high class woman with a high sense and high rank of important link that she holds, through all of her luxurious make her has no attention to other and keeps underestimate others as her hobby.

Mrs. Hurst, Miss Bingley sister is of the same opinion and adds saying that Elizabeth has nothing worth praising except as a great walker and an appearance that is virtually that of one who is uncivilized. Receiving support from Mr. Hurst, Mr. Bingley increases her criticism and ridicule of Miss Elizabeth

*"She did, Loisa, I could hardly keep my countenance. It is very nonsensical for her to come at all! Why must she be scampering about the country, because her sister has a cold? Her hair, so blowsy."* (Austen, 1992:36)

From a conversation and drama such as this we can see how vanity, especially vanity of the nature such as that displayed by Miss Bingley, can push a person to insult and criticize another without looking at the real facts. The excessive pride she possesses as a noblewoman, her fame and her riches are all factors turning her into someone vain and conceited. It is the social environment of the high class which is the main factor in making her what she is.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Literature, especially the novel is usually an imaginative work which depicts the life of its time. It depicts the attitudes of people in a certain time, which lived at a certain place where the action takes place. Reading it can help us towards a better understanding of the types and motives and manners of our fellow human beings. Based on this, we may all agree with the statement that usually says that literature is the most vital element in our social heritage. So far the novel *Pride and Prejudice* has endured already nearly a hundred and seventy years. This novel describes the characteristics and manners of people, particularly women of its own time and the author's own class of society. However, this novel can still give us some insight into people, especially women whose inner life is the same in our own twentieth century.

The novel *Pride and Prejudice* presents the author's own experience, observation, and knowledge focusing on a family and neighborly life. Jane Austen once said that three or four families in one district were an ideal subject matter for a novel. Through this novel, we have seen no Jane Austen describes the motives and types as well inner thoughts of her women characteristic. These women characters are presented simply as women who are anxious to marry and how they might catch a rich husband. In the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, pride has something to do with the prejudice. In other words, prejudice in this case has arisen from pride, which blinds someone in judging other people's character. As the prejudice in this novel just happens to be misplaced so it must here be regarded as a destructive or negative feature of a

character for evaluating someone's virtue. Darcy has the attitude of behaving proudly and Elizabeth has a prejudice towards Darcy's pride.

In *Pride and Prejudice*, environment influences the characters causing the differences between them. We can see this in Mrs. Bennett's character, who wishes to put her environment to good use. It is also seen in Mr. Collins when he gets a high position in Hunsford, which makes him have the combination of vanity and generosity. Those he tries to propose marriage to Elizabeth. The main topics that we talk about pride, prejudice, and furthermore vanities; are seen in Elizabeth, Mrs. Bennett, especially in Mr. Darcy and in Miss. Bingley. Darcy, the friend of Bingley who attends the ball on that night is of noble descent. A ball at Maryton introduces the Bingley party to the neighborhood with mixed results. Everyone likes openhearted the Bingley but his friend Fitzwilliam Darcy is found to be disdainful and very vanity. Mr. Darcy will not speak or dance with anyone outside his own group. When Darcy also refuses to be introduced to women at the ball, people quickly conclude that he is the most vanity and most unpleasant type on the world.

Miss Bingley also demonstrated vanity in this story. She knows that she is a beautiful woman coming from the ranks of the noble class that she has a big inheritance. She has received her education in a seminary and she only associates with prominent people. Reading this novel should be essential for men and women in our country as the novel presents character that are assumed to have had a chance to either support or destroy each other and they almost in their mutual destruction before finally becoming reconciled. Consequently, we begin to understand that prejudice against individuals or whole groups should

be avoided as should stubborn and stupid in dealing persons or whole nations, and the prideful that exist in people can become vanity. In all of this, we can also conclude that persons can become vanity because of their environment and the economic situation in which they live.

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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