

A STUDY OF CONFLICTS IN JANE AUSTEN'S
"PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"



A THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Letters at
Hasanuddin University Ujung Pandang

in partial Fulfilment of
the Requirement for the
Sarjana Degree

By

MERLA

91 07 232

UJUNG PANDANG

1996

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Presented to the Faculty of Letters of
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Bachelor Degree

By

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UJUNG PANDANG

1996

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

FAKULTAS SASTRA

Pada hari ini, tanggal April 1996, panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi dengan judul:

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yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Jurusan Bahasa Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Ujung Pandang, April 1996

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A THESIS

*Presented to the Faculty of Letters at
Hassanudin University during February
as Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirement for the
Science Degree*

By

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UJUNG PANDANG

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u.b. ~~Sekretaris~~ Jurusan Sastra Inggris


(Drs. R.S.M Assagaf, M.ed.)

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The Writer



ABSTRAK

"Pride and Prejudice" karya Jane Austen adalah sebuah novel yang terkenal yang lahir dari tangan seorang penulis wanita ternama. Jane Austen melalui karyanya ini mencoba mengangkat problema kehidupan sosial masyarakat khususnya wanita. Hal mana saling berkaitan satu dengan yang lainnya seperti masalah cinta, persahabatan, perjodohan, perselisihan antara anggota keluarga, perkawinan, kekuasaan dan tradisi formal kehidupan oleh para bangsawan yang sering berkontradiksi dengan tradisi semiformal kehidupan masyarakat menengah. Jane juga berhasil memunculkan satu konsepsi atau jaminan benang merah bila dihubungkan dengan persoalan yang sama di zaman ini yang hampir mewarnai keseluruhan cinta yaitu usaha untuk menjembatani antara cinta dan kekuasaan (love and authority).

Untuk memudahkan penyusunan tesis ini, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan, dengan cara mencari, mengumpulkan, dan meneliti buku artikel yang berkaitan dengan bidang analisis penulis.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis penulis, diketahui bahwa keinginan akan kebebasan dan perubahan oleh wanita Inggris dari kungkungan dan ikatan tradisi yang ada serta aturan yang ketat tergambar dalam novel ini. Aturan-aturan yang kaku dan rumit yang berlangsung dalam keluarga bangsawan, membuat mereka merasa terbelenggu di tengah kebebasan dan kekuasaan yang mereka miliki sehingga menimbulkan baik dalam diri mereka ataupun dengan

orang lain. Sebagai manusia yang fitrahnya cenderung menginginkan kebebasan, semua aturan tersebut adalah simbol dari pengaruh zaman feodalisme. Mereka tidak ingin aturan yang sama akan mempengaruhi atau mengubah sikap serta prinsip hidup mereka khususnya dalam persoalan pemilihan jodoh.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature usually reflects a condition of time and place it was written. A fictional writing such as a novel, for example, was written based on the author's personal experiences who lived at the particular time. As a product of imaginative thinking, a novel conveys some universal values such as love, spirit, emotion, and conflict. Since literature takes human experience as its material, this aspects emerge in nearly all forms of literary work such as novel, drama, and short story. By reading a novel, a reader is exposed to various information regarding all aspects of human life.

Novel is a mirror of the society. It always shows the situation of the society at the time. It can be a reflection of social life. In their book "Teori Kesusastaan" Wellek and Austin (1993) states:

Sastra adalah ungkapan perasaan masyarakat. Sastra mencerminkan dan mengekspresikan hidup. Seniman menyampaikan kebenaran yang sekaligus juga merupakan kebenaran sejarah dan sosial. Karya sastra merupakan "dokumen" karena merupakan "monumen" ("document because they are monuments"). "Sifat mewakili zaman" dan "kebenaran sosial" dianggap sebagai sebab dan hasil kebenaran nilai artistik suatu karya sastra.

(Wellek and Warren, 1993:110-111)

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW, BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND THE SYNOPSIS OF THE NOVEL

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1. Definition of Conflicts

Conflict is a universal phenomenon in human life. Everyone in this world can face various conflicts for very different reasons. As a human being one must be able to get rid of numerous conflicts. Hemingway wrote in "Another Country" through the main character, The Italian Mayor, that "the man should place himself on the position not to lose". Perhaps, Hemingway tries to declare that a man must fight with everything which can block his wishes. So, the man should face his problems and become the winner. If a man can solve his conflict, he will become wiser, full of a alertness and confidence in his action.

A psychologist, Drever, in his book writes that conflict is :

Perlawanan antara impuls yang saling bertentangan atau keinginan yang saling bertentangan, biasanya mengakibatkan ketegangan emosi, sering sangat tidak menyenangkan, yang menurut teori psikoanalisa, mengakibatkan tertekannya (refression) salah satu dari impuls yang demikian. (Drever, 1986: 73)

very interesting and easy to understand. Her secret is that she is very genius in describing woman characters. In his book " Sejarah Kesusastraan Inggris", Samekto (1976) explains:

Tokoh-tokoh ini orang-orang biasa saja, tetapi watak mereka dilukiskan dengan begitu jelas, cermat dan mendetail sehingga mereka masing-masing terasa benar memiliki individualitas sepanjang cerita. Bahasanya yang jernih, lancar, dan sederhana, serta nada-nada humor dan satiris yang halus menambah enakanya novel-novel ini untuk dibaca. Seperti terasa dalam novel-novelnya, pandangan hidup Jane Austen lebih condong kepada "fikiran sehat" atau "Common sense" (Samekto, 1976: 58).

Jane Austen always employs simple and concrete language. She likes describing the rank of social status, women's problems, such as choosing marriage partners. She likes using satire but sometimes uses caricature in her novels. In Encyclopedia Americana (1982) "Pride and Prejudice" is described as the most popular and wittiest of her novels, resembles the 19th century comedy of manners with which her work has been two generally associated and she herself was later dissatisfied with the sustained "Playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style" (Encyclopedia Americana, 1982: 699)

Regarding the two main characters in this novels Bayle (1979) concludes that:

Both Darcy and Elizabeth are flanked by figures who parody their basic tendencies; in Mr Bannet the irony of the detached observer has become sterile, while lady chatherine de Bourgh represent the world side of aristocrated self consciousness. The Gardiner stand as a rebuke to Darcy's social prejudice and aristocrated pride, and example of natural aristocracy. The married of Elizabeth and Darcy, is as Mark

Scorer has pointed out, a kind of economic and social margin an accommodation of traditional values based upon stay with the new values personified in the Gardiners. (Bayle, 1979: 4).

Robert Barnad (1984) has written about Jane Austen's style in "Pride and Prejudice" with Austen's ironic sentences about universal truth of single man in good fortune and of a husband hunting mother.

"Pride and Prejudice", which the author herself thought "too light and bright and sparkling", opens with a typical example of her irony: "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife". The irony doubleedged making fun both of enunciators of universal truths and of husband-hunting mother (Barnard, 1984:102).

In another section of his book, Hobsbaum (1983), expresses his criticism of Austen's work "Pride and Prejudice".

Jane Austen, here as elsewhere uses as a technique of comedy the contrast between how people see them-selves and how they may seem to the reader. It is more complex than the proposal of Mr. Collins in *Pride and Prejudice* here, both participants in the dialogue make fools of themselves (Hobsbaum, 1983: 132).

Jane Austen as the smart novelist, likes to observe the people around her. She likes to talk about moral in her works especially of the English people in that time. It is always in her works, moral question are alluminated by social behavior, through her brilliance in making the characters alive. She always includes some moral problems that the readers can compare with real life.

In another section of his book, Barnard (1984) expresses his admiration toward Jane Austen's work as one of the best novelist in her era.

Jane Austen's clear eyed, realistic appraisal of life and its possibilities, her understanding that human must make the best of unsatisfactory fates, that having made foolish decisions they must endure what cannot be cured, give her novel a very different field from the prevalent tone of the romantic poets, with their all-or-nothing, bliss-or-suicide assumption, and through the nineteenth century. She aroused devotion in coterie than maespread enthusiasm. Only in our time has she become a popular classic, admired for her wit, her common sense, her insight into character and social relationship (Barnard, 1984:101)

Gilbert Ryle (1979) has asserted about moral that Austen drawn in her work "Pride and Prejudice" such as pride, unconfident, snobbish, naughty, and no sense of dignity.

Austen drawn the morals by presenting some different character in her novel.

In *Pride and Prejudice* almost every character exhibit too much or too little pride. Elizabeth Bennet combines a cocksureness in her assesment of people with a proper sense of her own worth . Jane is quite uncochure. She is too diffèrent. She is not resent being put upon. Their mother is so stupid and vulgar that she has no sense of dignity at all. Darcy is noughty and snobish, a true nephew of lady catherine. His early love for Elizabeth is vitiated by condescension. He is proud to be able to help Elizabeth and her social embarrassing family. Mr. Collins is the incarnation of vacuous complacency. He glories in what are more reflection from the rank of his titled patroness and his status us a clergyman (Ryle, 1979: 109)

As far Jane Austen is concerned, she likes to place women's life as her topics in setting up her work. Her work is concerned with woman is finding their real husband in order to get the happiness in their marriage. Her works are also concerned with moral problems such as deviation or elopement with exits in our society.

Together they created a home decidedly, although not forbiddenly, bookish, reading and writing were enjoyed as family activities and their reading was by no means confined to "Polite" literature or to accept English Classics. Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding were their favorite novelists.

Jane grew as an elegant woman, she was smart, witty, attractive, and accomplish in writing. Jane never left her family's environment in Hampshire. She visited London once and remained settle in that big city. In fact, Jane Austen's early years were spent in an actively Christian Household in a remote country village but it does not meant that her life was intellectually or socially limited. The family circle large was constantly supplied with news. Her family was happy and free and was bounded with love and understanding. Two her brothers, James and Henry, went to Oxford and managed to edit a literary periodical, "The Loiterer".

Jane Austen began her work in early age. Her literary development also reflects the outlines of her emotional and intellectual growth between the age of 12 and 17. Her earliest writing was announced finally in "Lady Susan", a short novel -in -letter written about 1793-1794. Then in 1795 she produced "Sense and Sensibility" as a novel -in-letter called "Elinor and Marianne". She completed the first version of "Pride and Prejudice" between 1796-1797. Her last novel "Northanger Abbey" which was written in 1798 or 1799.

Jane Austen never got married but resided and worked in her family's home. She seemed to have been a lively and observant woman. The Austen lived in the English Countryside and Jane came to know all of country society, from the village apothecary to the landed aristocracy. She was familiar with pre-romantic poetry of Collins, Gray, Cowper and with the salacious works of Laurence Sterne. Her works were influenced by the major English novelist of 18th century especially Richardson, Fanny Buenny, and Maria Edgeworth. After she finished her work "Sanditon" on March 18, her health was fluctuated. She thought that she was suffering from bile, but the symptoms made possible clinical assessment that she was suffering from Addison's disease of the suprarenal capsules. In May she was taken to Winchester to be under the care of an expert surgeon. On the morning of July 18, 1817, at 4:30 AM, she died. Six days later she was buried in Winchester cathedral. Her authorship was announced to the world at large by her brother, Henry, who supervised the publication of "Northanger Abbey" and "Persuasion" and contributed a "Biographical Notice of the Author", paying tribute to his sister's qualities of mind and character and recording her final words: in answer to the question of mind and character and recording her final words, she replied with characteristic decorum and economy, "I want nothing but death." (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1985).

2.3 The Synopsis of "Pride and Prejudice"

The Bennets was a happy family who lived in longbourn. The family has five beautiful daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Caterine (Kitty), Mary, and the youngest Lydia. Their mother, Mrs. Bennet, was a woman of little intelligence and less knowledge. Her business in life was to get her daangthers married. Her dream would come true when the young man who had bought the netherfield park, soon become their new neighborhood. She plained to visit Mr. Bingley. Then she forced her husband, Mr. Bennet to arrange the meeting and introduce all of her daughters to him.

The Bennet family should meet Bingley, his sisters, and his friend at the assembly balls. Mrs. Bennet was very happy when she knew that Mr. Bingley had danced with Jane as his wife. Everyone claimed that Mr. Bingley was handsome, well mannered with agreeable expression and natural friendliness. It was very different from his friend. Mr. Darcy. He had danced once with Mrs. Hurst and once with miss Bingley. He refused to be introduced to any other lady and he spent the rest of the evening walking silently around the room. His pride would be a trouble for himself because nobody liked his behaviour especially the Bennets family. Everyone hoped that he would never come back again.

A few days after the dance party , Jane got a note from Caroline Bingley who invited her to have a dinner at Netherfield. Jane had to go there


although she had to go on horse back. Her mother was delight and she expected that Jane would stay there.

In the next morning, Jane wrote her family that she was sick. Elizabeth was unhappy and worried about the news and decided to visit Netherfield to see her sister, Jane. She went there alone by crossing field after field and she arrived there with tired legs and dirty stocking. Her arrival caused a great deal of surprise to Mr. Bingley's sisters and made some criticism although Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy were very simphatetic and thought that she was very brave woman.

Mr. Bingley's sisters were so proud and arrogant although they tried to behave well toward Elizabeth but Elizabeth knew that their manner were not as good as Mr. Bingley's behaviour to her. At the same time, Elizabeth did not notice that Mr. Darcy was begining to pay attention to her. Darcy admired her intelligence though her dark eyes and he wanted to know more about her.

One day Mr. Bennet told to his wife that his cousin, Mr. Collins, would visit their family. Mr. Collins would become the owner of Longburn estate after Mr. Bennet died. Mr. Collins was a heavy looking young man and his manner was very formal. He always made remarks about Lady Catherine de Bourgh and he respected her very much.

Collins began to offer marriage proposal to Jane instead of Elizabeth. Mrs. Bennet accepted the proposal because she knew that the Longbourn



soon be engaged with Charlotte. The Lucas daughter and Elizabeth's close friend. The following day, Jane got a letter from Caroline telling her that all of them were moving to London for Christmas and would not come back anymore.

Mrs. Bennet's brother and his wife from Cheapside wanted to spend Christmas at Longbourn. The Bennet family had the pleasure of receiving them. Mrs. Bennet had much to tell her sister in law, Mrs. Gardiner, about her disappointments. Two of her daughters had been on the point of marriage and after all nothing had happened.

The Lucases family was very happy about Charlotte's marriage. Lady Lucas called at Longbourn more often than usual to say how happy she was, though Mrs. Bennet's sour looks and ill-natured remarks might have been enough to drive happiness away. After Charlotte and Mr. Collins getting married, they left for Hunsford Parsonage in Kent and before Charlotte left Elizabeth for her new home, she had made Elizabeth promise to visit her. In March the opportunity came. Elizabeth, Sir William Lucas and Maria Lucas went to Hunsford Parsonage. Charlotte was pleased to see Elizabeth. The Lady Catherine made her manner impressive for the visitors. She liked to size someone up by talking family background into account.

Elizabeth met Mr. Darcy and his cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam, who made a visit to aunt Lady Catherine. Through Fitzwilliam's story, Elizabeth knew that Darcy tried to separate Jane from Mr. Bingley without any reason

and Elizabeth was very sad to hear the news. In the other side Darcy become closer to Elizabeth and he wanted to marry to refuse his proposal. Then Elizabeth explained all her reasons, including Mr. Wickham's story and she worried about her sister to suffer from from Mr. Bingley. Darcy was very concerned of Elizabeth's dissatisfaction and her misunderstanding. The next morning, he handed a letter to Elizabeth to explain clearly all the matters. Elizabeth grew ashamed of herself after reading the letter and realized that she had misunderstood Darcy so far.

In midst of July after her summer vacation in London, Elizabeth and the Gardiners, intended to see Derbyshire the place of Mr. Darcy's family. She got some useful information from the servant that Darcy was a good man. Mrs. Gardiner was glad to hear that and when they met Mr. Darcy, Mrs. Gardiner invited him to dine. Elizabeth was pleased when Darcy introduced his sister. She had heard that Miss Darcy was extremely proud but after watching her every minute she was convinced that she was only exceedingly shy.

One morning Elizabeth received a letter from Jane telling her that Lydia had eloped with Wickham. This news had made Elizabeth to fill shocked and the Gardiner left Mr. Darcy's house soon after she heard the news. The Bennets family were very displeased and they soon had to go to London to find them. Two days later, a letter was sent from London informing that he had found Lydia and Wickham who would prepare their marriage.

Next, Elizabeth heard from Mrs. Gardiner that Darcy took part in finding the couples and arranging their marriage. Darcy's kindness had made Elizabeth to feel ashamed about her prejudice towards Darcy.

The next day, Mr. Bingley made a visit to the Bennet family especially to see Jane. Bingley's visit was welcomed and who was offered to go shooting until dinner time. After dinner he had a chance to whisper Jane a few words that he wanted to engage her. Bingley's proposal brought happiness to the Bennet family after having shocked due to Lydia's elopement. A week later, Lady Catherine came to Longburn to warn Elizabeth to avoid Mr. Darcy because Mr. Darcy had been engaged with her daughter. Elizabeth was blue in her face and disagree with her statement. Then Lady Catherine told her that she would not tell Elizabeth when the engagement would come true.

Only a few days after Lady Catherine's visit, Mr. Bingley accompanied by Mr. Darcy visited the Bennets family. Elizabeth had the chance to explain what she had in mind. She told him that her feelings had changed considerably and she could receive his affection with gratitude and pleasure. In the evening the following day, Mr. Darcy told Mr. Bennet about his intention of visit was to propose to Elizabeth. Darcy's proposal surprised the family because they had been aware of the fact that Elizabeth disliked him very much. Mrs. Bennet was happy because two of her daughters would soon marry which would place them in the upper class society.

CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

In this analysis the writer explains the conflicts that emerge in the novel "Pride and Prejudice" which are divided into two main parts; internal conflict and external conflict. The first conflict is concerned with the internal conflict of woman main character and the second conflict is concerned with the external conflict between one character with another characters. These conflicts are; conflict between Elizabeth and Mrs. Bennet; conflict between Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Bennet; conflict between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy; conflict between Elizabeth and Miss Bingley; conflict between Elizabeth and Mr. Collins; conflict between Elizabeth and Charlotte and conflict between Elizabeth and Lady Catherine de Bourgh.

3.1 The Internal Conflict of The Woman Main Character

(Elizabeth)

Elizabeth was the second daughter of Bennets family. She was her father's favorite. She always thought what she wanted to do before she acts. Elizabeth was influenced by her father. She used to have the same opinion with her father but in the other side, Elizabeth always argued with her mother

especially about the principles such as her mother wisher to accept every way to get a rich man for her daughters. Elizabeth knew that her mother was materialistic woman and she was very sorry to think of her behaviour. Elizabeth understood with her mother business but she did not agree with her way to fulfil it. She showed her attitude when she knew that her mother persuaded Jane to attend Miss Bingley's dine invitation. As an observant woman, Elizabeth worried about Jane's condition after arriving at Mr. Bingley's house. She determined her family to agree with her decision to see Jane through a carriage which she did not have. Therefore walking was her only alternative. She declared:

"How can you be so silly", cried her mother, "as to think of such a thing, in all this dirt! You will not be fit to be seen when you get there." "I shall be very fit to see Jane - Which is all I want." "Is this a hint to me, Lizzy," said her father, to send for the horses?" "No, indeed. I do not wish to avoid the walk. The distance is nothing, when one has a motive; only three miles. I shall be back by dinner." (Austen, 1992:78)

She knew that the journey was so dangerous for a woman but her affection and solicitude had burnt her motive to see her sister, Jane. She was also brave to support Jane when she was in doubt about Bingley's love though Elizabeth knew that Miss Bingley tried to separate Jane from Bingley because Bingley's sister preferred Darcy's sister to be her brother's wife.

"Indeed, Jane, you ought to believe me. -No one who has ever seen you together, can doubt his affection. Miss Bingley I am sure cannot. She is not such simpleton. Could she have seen half as much love in Mr. Darcy for herself, she would have ordered her wedding clothes.

But the case is this. We are not rich enough or grand enough for her brother, from the notion that when there has been one intermarriage, she may have less trouble in achieving a second". (Austen, 1992:159)

As an independent woman, she did not like a man or woman whose future was dependent on intimidating person. She could see this in her cousin's attitude, Mr. Collins, toward Lady Catherine. Elizabeth realized the reason why Mr. Collins very much respected Lady Catherine because she had given him the place in Hertfordshire and a good position in a society as a clergyman. Elizabeth saw the absurd values from his explanations about Lady Catherine. Therefore, she committed to reject Mr. Collins's proposal and who surprised when her best friend, Charlotte, engaged with Mr. Collins. She realized that her decision would make her mother angry but she did not care of it.

"Oh! that my dear mother had more command over herself, she can have no idea of the pain she gives me by her continual reflection on him. But I will no refine. It cannot last long. He will be forgot, and we shall all be as we are before". (Austen, 1992:173)

Mr. Bennet who always gave his encouragement, had supported her decision.

"Come here, child", cried her father as she appeared. "I have for you on an affair of importance. I understand that Mr. Collins has made you an offer of marriage. Is it true?" Elizabeth replied that it was. "Very well - and this offer of marriage you have refused?" "I have, Sir". "And unhappy alternative is before you, Elizabeth. From this day you must be a stranger to one of your parents, - Your mother will never see you again if you do". (Austen, 1992:152)

Another internal conflict that emerge in herself was her blind prejudice to Mr. Darcy. She abhorred Darcy very much and never wanted to know the good side of Darcy's personality. She confirmed that Darcy was proud, arrogant and nobody liked his behaviour. However, she was surprised when Mr. Darcy declared that he loved her. Darcy's state of feeling was rejected and she never wanted to tolerate whatever Darcy did for her and her sister.

Her astonishment, as she reflected on what had passed, was increased by every review of it. That she should receive an offer of marriage from Mr. Darcy! that he should have been in love with her for so many months! so much in love in love as to wish to marry her inspite of all the objections which must appear at least with equal force in his own case, was almost incredible!. (Austen, 1992:225)

She began to understand Mr. Darcy's kindness when she got a letter explaining Wickham's story from him. The letter made Elizabeth grew absolutely ashamed of herself that she had been blind, partial and prejudice to him.

"How despicably have I acted!" she cried. -"I, who have prided myself on my discernment! - I, who have valued myself on my abilities!....-Pleased with the preference of one, and offended by the neglect of the other, on the very beginning of our acquaintance, I have courted prepossession and ignorance, and driven reason away, where either were concerned. Till this moment, I never knew myself". (Austen, 1992:236-237)

Finally, she knew that Mr. Darcy was not so bad as she thought. She was pleased with what he had done for her family regarding Lydia's elopement. Her blind prejudice to him was absolutely unreasonable.

3.2 Conflict Between One Character With Another Character.

3.2.1 Conflict Between Elizabeth and Mrs. Bennet.

Mrs. Bennet was a woman who came from a moderate family but her way of thinking was in opposite. Her own mind was less difficult to understand. She was a woman of little intelligence and less knowledge. She had a bad temper and when she was discontented, she blamed her nerves. Her business in life was to get her daughters married. Her pleasure was visiting and gossiping with her friends.

Elizabeth was her daughter who usually disagree with her opinion. She knew exactly about her mother's attitudes and her business but she could not accept her way to fulfil it.

Jane was therefore obliged to go on horseback, and her mother attended her to the door with many cheerful prognostic of a bad day. Her hopes were answered; Jane had not been gone long before it rained hard.....The rain continued the whole evening without intermission; Jane certainly could not come back. "This was a lucky idea of mine, indeed!" said Mrs. Bennet, more than once, as if the credit of making it rain were all her own. (Austen, 1992:77)

The conflict emerged when Elizabeth refused Mr. Collins's marriage proposal. She expected Mr. Collins's proposal in order that the Loughbourn

estate would belong to her family. Mrs. Bennet tried to persuade Mr. Collins that Elizabeth could make up her mind.

"But depend upon it, Mr. Collins", she added, "that Lizzy shall be brought to reason. I will speak to her about it myself directly. She is a very headstrong foolish girl, and does not know her own interest; but I will make her know it". (Austen, 1992:151)

Because Mrs. Bennet did not want to lose the chance, but she could not persuade Elizabeth, she got the matter done by her husband, Mr. Bennet. However, he avoided helping her. As a result of her disappointment, she began to blame Elizabeth.

"Aye, there she comes", continued Mrs. Bennet, "looking as unconcerned as may be, and caring no more for us than if we were at York, provided she can have her own way. But I tell you what Miss Lizzy, if you take it into your head to go on refusing every offer of marriage in this way, you will never get a husband at all - and I am sure I do not know who is to maintain you when your father is dead. - I shall not be able to keep you - and so I warn you. - I told you in the library, you know, that I should never speak to you again, and you will find me as good as my word. I have no pleasure in talking to undutiful children". (Austen, 1992:154)

Elizabeth couldn't stand to face her mother's confusion. Elizabeth was willing to protest with many reasons which would increase the irritation of her mother. She realized the effect of her decision but she did not want to blame anyone for this unfavourable situation.

3.2.2 Conflict Between Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet.

Mr. Bennet was a good father for his lovely daughters. He never demanded his family to follow his opinion. He was very different from his wife. After twenty years of his marriage, his wife still did not understand his character. He usually had different views with his wife. If his wife wanted to get her daughters married with the rich men and tried to demand them to do what she wanted, Mr. Bennet was always in the opposite side. He did not want to force the girls as he realized that they were no longer a child and they should be able to find their own partners. Different views between them created conflict as a result.

“Oh! single, my dear, to be sure ! A single man of large fortune; four of five thousands 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”.

“Is that his design in settling here?”

“Design! nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fall in love with one of them, and therefore you must visit him as soon as he comes”. (Austen, 1992:51-52)

Mr. Bennet always placed himself in the right position that the daughters could see that he never determined his wishes to them. He loved her daughters and he did not want to sacrifice them for purpose of family business.

“Well my dear”, said Mr. Bennet, when Elizabeth had read the note aloud, “if your daughters should have a dangerous fit of illness, if she should die, it would be a comfort to know that it was all in pursuit
“Oh! I am not at all afraid of her dying. People do not die of little trifling colds. She will be taken good care of. As long as she stays

there, it is all very well. I would go and see her, if I could have the carriage". (Austen, 1992:78)

From this conversation we know that Mr. Bennet was wiser and more rational to act than his wife who just cared of her own business. Another occasion where conflict emerged was Elizabeth's refusal of Mr. Collins's proposal. Mrs. Bennet would not lose the chance of getting Mr. Collins to be her son in law supposing that Mr. Bennet could help her to get Elizabeth changed her decision. Mr. Bennet's rejection was to make his daughter to be free and happy.

"An unhappy alternative is before you, Elizabeth. From this day you must be a stranger to one of your parents. - Your mother will never see you again if you do not marry Mr. Collins, and I will never see you again if you do". (Austen, 1992:152)

In this case, Mr. Bennet was more considerate and he realized that Elizabeth was not in love with him so he wouldn't blame her. Mrs. Bennet was unable to force her husband to understand her opinion. So, she could only grumble to herself.

3.2.3 Conflict Between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy.

Elizabeth first met Mr. Darcy in a large party at the ball. Mr. Darcy was Mr. Bingley's friend. He was tall, handsome with an income of ten thousand a year. He was greatly admired during that evening but his manners disgusted everyone. It was discovered that he was too proud to enjoy the

company. At the first time they met, Mr. Darcy had offended Elizabeth's feelings he refused to be introduced to her.

"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".

"You are dancing with the only handsome girl in the room", said Mr. Darcy, looking at the eldest Miss Bennet.

"Oh! she is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld! But there is one of her sisters sitting down just behind you, who is very pretty, and I dare say, very agreeable. Do let me ask my partner to introduce you".

"Which do you mean?" and turning round, he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till catching her eye, he withdrew his own and coldly said, "She is tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me; and I am in no humour at present to give consequence to young ladies who are slighted by other men....." (Austen, 1992:59)

Elizabeth was offended by Mr. Darcy's rudeness. His pride insulted her and he looked at her only to criticize her. Elizabeth being a smart woman, could catch his pride through his manners towards the people at the ball.

"His pride", said Miss Lucas, "does not offend me so much as pride often does, because there is an excuse for it. One cannot wonder that so very a fine young man, with family, fortune, everything in his favour, should think highly of himself. If it may so express it, he has a right to be proud".

"That is very true", replied Elizabeth, "and I could easily forgive pride, if he had not mortified mine". (Austen, 1992:66-67)

Elizabeth seemed to hate him and she was still in her prejudice towards him until they met again in the second time at Mr. Bingley's house. At this meeting, Darcy realized that she had hardly a good feature in her face and intelligence with a beautiful expression in her dark eyes. His admiration encouraged Elizabeth to assume that Darcy began to be interested in her.

Elizabeth, having rather expected to affront him, was amazed at his gallantry; but there was a mixture of sweetness and archness in her manner which made it difficult for her to affront anybody; and Darcy had never been so bewitched by any woman as he was by her. He really believed, that were it not for the inferiority of her connections, he should be in some danger.(Austen, 1992:96)

Although Elizabeth's manner was not fashionable, it attracted Mr. Darcy however. Because he knew that Elizabeth hate him, he began to limit his attention to her. He wanted to know more about her but he did not want to loose his pride.

Elizabeth who had abhorred Mr. Darcy at the first time began to look for some information about him under the help of Mr. Wickham. He was the son of the lawyer of Mr. Darcy's father. He and Mr. Darcy grew up together, sharing the same amusement and object of the same parental care. He was telling a lie to Elizabeth about Darcy's negative personality.

"How strange!" cried Elizabeth. "How abominable !- I wonder the very pride of this Mr. Darcy has not made him just to you!- If from no better motive, that he should not have been to proud to be dishonest, - for dishonest I must call it".

"It is wonderful", -replied Wickham, - "for almost all his actions may me traced to pride; - and pride has often been his best friend. It has connected him nearer with virtue than any other feeling. But we are not none of us consisten; and in his behaviour to me, there were stronger impulses even than pride".

(Austen, 1992:124)

Elizabeth trusted him and this had made a big conflict to arise between she and Mr. Darcy. When she met Mr. Darcy at the Netherfield ball, Elizabeth tried to insult his feeling.

"Sometimes, one must speak a little, you know. It would look odd to be entirely silent for half an hour together and yet for the advantage of some, conversation ought to be so arranged as that they may have the trouble of saying as little as possible."

Mr. Wickham is blessed with such happy manners as may ensure his making friends - whether he may be equally capable of retaining them, is less certain," replied Elizabeth with emphasis, "and in a manner which he is likely to suffer from all his life."

Darcy made no answer, and seemed desirous of changing the subject. (Austen, 1992: 134 - 135).

Mr. Darcy himself had a struggle in his heart. He could not deny that he was interested in Elizabeth despite he realized that he could probably not be accepted by Elizabeth. He was suspicious that Elizabeth was influenced by Wickham's story. He knew that the story would give a different accounts of him and it would puzzle her exceedingly.

"I can readily believe," answered he gravely, "that report may vary greatly with respect to me; and I could wish, Miss Bennet, that you were not to sketch my character at the present moment, as there is reason to fear that the performance would reflect no credit on either." (Austen, 1992: 136).

When Elizabeth came to visit her best friend, Charlotte, at Herfordshire, they were invited by Lady Catherine. At this moment, Darcy and Elizabeth met again. After a few minutes of conversation, Elizabeth began to realize that Mr. Darcy was not as bad as she imagine. He was clever and a good friend to talk to. She also knew that Mr. Darcy was the young man who was not adaptable to other people around him, especially with the people he had never seen before.

"I am sorry to pain you - but so it was. He danced only four dances, though gentlemen were scarce; and, to my certain knowledge, more than one young lady was sitting down in want of a partner. Mr. Darcy, you can not deny the fact."

"I had not at that time the honour of knowing any lady in the assembly beyond my own party."

"Perhaps," said Darcy, "I should have judged better, had I sought an introduction, but I am ill qualified to recommend myself to strangers."

"Shall we ask your cousin the reason of this?" said Elizabeth, still addressing Colonel Fitzwilliam. "Shall we ask him why a man of sense and education, and who has lived in the world, is ill qualified to recommend himself to strangers?"

"I certainly have not the talent which some people possess," said Darcy, "of conversation, or appear interested in their concerns, as I often see done." (Austen, 1992: 208-209).

One day when she was walking in the park, she saw Colonel Fitzwilliam waiting for her. They were walking together and talking everything regarding Mr. Darcy. He told her that Mr. Darcy was a great friend of Mr. Bingley. He was believing that Darcy did take care of him every time he was in need. Fitzwilliam also told her about Darcy's plan to separate Mr. Bingley from her sister, Jane.

"And remember that I have not much reason for supposing it to be Bingley. What he told me was merely this that he congratulated himself on having lately saved a friend from the inconvenience of a most imprudent marriage, but without mentioning names or any other particulars, and I only suspected it to be into a scrape of that sort, and from knowing them to have been together the whole of last summer."

"Did Mr. Darcy give you his reason for this interference?"

"I understand that there were some very strong objections against the lady." (Austen, 1992: 217 - 218).

The news had made Elizabeth suffer and she very regretted with Mr. Darcy's plan. She could not accept his plan to separate Jane from Bingley without any reason.

"I do not see what right Mr. Darcy had to decide on the propriety of his friend's inclination, or why, upon his own judgement alone, he was to determine and direct in what manner that friend was to be happy."(Austen, 1992:218).

Elizabeth was quite realized now that Mr. Darcy was so cruel as Mr Wickham said. Perhaps, he wished to retain Mr. Bingley for his sister. This case made a conflict between she herself and Mr. Darcy, and Elizabeth was difficulted to forgive him. At the same time, Darcy told her about his feeling that and loved her. Elizabeth was suprised and doubted. She could not lie to herself that she had amired him too. It made a struggle in her heart, she liked him but she also hated for what he has done to Jane.

"Had not my own feeling decided againts you, had they been indiffernt, or had they even favourable, do you think that any concideration would tempt me to accept the man, who has been the means of ruining, perhaps for ever, the happness of a most beloved sister?"

"And I had no known you a mouth before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailid on to marry." (Austen, 1992:222 - 224).

Mr. Darcy was ahocked with her refusal , but he didn't want to blame Elizabeth. He knew the truth, Elizabeth had influenced by Wickham's story. He could accept the reason why she rejected him . Mr. Darcy was an open heart. He tahanked for her statement about him and apologizing for what he has done to her.

" You have said quite enough, madam . I perfetly come prehend ypur feelings, and have now only to be ashamed of what my own have been. Forgive me for having taken up so much of your times, and accept my best wishes for health and happiness. "(Austen, 1992: 224).

It seemed that Darcy tried to solve the problem with the best way without blaming others. Elizabeth who was blinded by her prejudice, felt ashamed of herself after reading the letter.

Mr. Darcy who was shocked by her refusal confirmed that he still loved her. He convinced himself that one day Elizabeth would realize her faults and perhaps, accepted his second proposal.

Elizabeth was embarrassed with her attitudes toward Mr. Darcy. She realized now that Darcy was not bad as Mr Wickham said, so she forced herself to speak and tried to gave him understand that she was blinded by her prejudice and explaining that her sentiment was gone.

Finally, Elizabeth tried hard to be honest to herself family about her feeling and her relationship with him. She was speaking frankly to her father and her sister , Jane, that she was really in love with him although everyone knew that she hated him so much. Elizabeth tried to make her family understood with her decision. She explained that Mr. Darcy was her best choise and she rally loved him, with all his qualities of his personality. Her father who always supported her - really knew of her character then he given all the decions to her hand because Mr. Beennet knew that Elizabeth had considered everythings.

3.2.4 Conflict Between Elizabeth and Miss Bingley.

Caroline Bingley was one of Mr. Bingley's sister. She was arrogant and very proud. In fact she was very fine ladies, rather handsome, and well educated. She had a habit of spending more because she came from a very respectable family in North of England. People like Miss Bingley, was always regarded to belong to high class society.

This condition made her become a conceited lady. She liked to judge everyone according to her / his social status in a given society. She found out that the Bennets family was equal status with her family. Elizabeth was a moderate family which had no taste, bad manner, no connection, and she was never got governess. Miss Bingley also was a hypocrite person, because she was only being polite to Elizabeth because her brother had admired to her sister, Jane.

Miss Bingley was surprised when she knew Elizabeth was walking for three miles alone in such a bad weather in order to see Jane. She could not accept that young lady to go alone without her servant who could protect her. Miss Bingley began to criticize her. Miss Bingley father remarked that Elizabeth manner were bad indeed, a mixture of pride and impertinence, and she had no conversation, style, taste, and beauty.

"She has nothing, in short, to recommend her, but being an excellent walker. I shall never forget her appearance this morning. She really looked almost wild."

"She did indeed, Louisa. I could hardly keep my countenance. Very nonsensical to come at all. Why must she be scampering about the

country, because her sister has a cold ? Her hair so untidy, so blowsy!"

"Yes, and her petticoat; I hope you saw her petticoat, six inches deep in mud, I am absolutely certain; and the gown which had been let down to hide it, not doing its office." (Austen, 1992: 81-82).

Elizabeth being a snark woman could catch on Miss Bingley cold manner through Miss Bingley's attitudes to her but she knew that Miss Bingley was not so smart as her appearance. The conflict emerged when Miss Bingley knew that Mr. Darcy sized Elizabeth. She was very jealous and tried to insult and criticize Elizabeth in front of Mr. Darcy.

"To walk three miles, or four miles, or whatever it is, above her abcess in dirt, and alone, quite alone! What could she mean by it ? It seems to me shew an abominable sort of conceited independence, a most country town indeliberate to decorum."

"I am afraid, Mr. Darcy," observed Miss Bingley, in a half whisper, "that this adventure has rather affected your admiration of her fine eyes."

"Not at all," he replied; "they were brightened by the exercise." (Austen, 1992: 82).

Darcy's protection of Elizabeth made Miss Bingley to feel jealous to her. Miss Bingley kept on insulting her until she got Mr. Darcy's attention. Miss Bingley was venting her feeling in criticism on Elizabeth's appearance and her dress.

"How very ill Eliza Bennet looks this morning, Mr. Darcy," she cried; "I never in my life saw any one so much altered as she is since the winter. She is grown so brown and coarse ! Louisa and I were agreeing that we should not have known her again."

"For my own part," she rejoined, "I must confess that I never could see any beauty in her. Her face is too thin her complexion has no brilliancy; and her features are not at all handsome. Her nose wants character ; there is nothing marked in its lines. They have a sharp,

shrewish look, which I do not like at all; and in her air altogether there is a self-sufficiency without fashion, which is intolerable."

"I remember, when we first knew her in Hertfordshire, how amazed we all were to find that she was a reputed beauty; and I particularly recollect your saying one night, after they had been dining at Netherfield,

"She is a beauty! - I should as soon call her mother a wit." But afterwards she seemed to improve on you, and I believe you thought her rather pretty at one time." (Austen, 1992 : 289 - 290)

Mr. Darcy who began to fall in love with Elizabeth, did no longer want to hear Miss Bingley's criticisms over Elizabeth. Darcy was in love with her without observing Elizabeth's social status. He loved her due to her intelligence, spirit, independence, and observance. He declared that Elizabeth was the most handsome woman.

"Yes," replied Darcy, who could contain himself no longer, but that only when I first knew her, for it is many months since I have considered her as one of the handsomest women of my acquaintance." He then went away, and Miss Bingley was left to all the satisfaction of having forced him to say what gave no one any pain but herself. (Austen, 1992: 290)

Miss Bingley was an impolite person and she was not concerned of her rudeness. She also urged Darcy to get Jane away from Bingley. She also wrote a letter to Jane telling her to leave Netherfield for good. In fact, she wouldn't accept Jane as a member of her family. Then she tried to prevent her brother from getting married with Jane because Jane belonged to an ordinary people. Elizabeth herself convinced her sister that Mr. Bingley was really in love with her.

Elizabeth was considered a wiser and more reasonable woman. She understood about Miss Bingley's disguise interest. She believed that Miss Bingley was very jealous so she could not contain herself to offend Elizabeth's feeling. When Elizabeth had marriage with Mr. Darcy Miss Bingley had to change her attitudes to her.

Miss Bingley was very deeply mortified by Darcy's marriage; but as she thought it advisable to retain the right of visiting at Pemberley, she dropped all her resentment; was fonder than ever of Georgiana, almost as attentive to Darcy as here before, and paid off every arrear of civility to Elizabeth. (Austen, 1992:395)

3.2.5 Conflict Between Elizabeth and Mr. Collins.

It was the tradition for the family to see one another or attend the dinner party, especially among the relatives. One morning, Mr. Bennet told his wife that his cousin would come to visit them.

After amusing himself some time with their curiosity he thus explained. "about a month ago I received this letter, and about a fortnight ago I answered it, for I thought it a case of some delicacy, and required early attention. It is from my cousin, Mr. Collins, who, when I am dead may turn you all out of this house as soon he pleases." (Austen, 1992:106)

Mr. Collins was a tall, and good looking young man. His manners were very formal and who was very sensible too. In addition, he was cunning to attract someone's feeling. He was trying to impress the family because he knew that one day the Longbourn estate would be his own future property. He was also fond of talking about Lady Catherine de Bourgh, the noble woman

from Rosings. He said that he had never seen such a kind woman with good behaviour and high social status. Lady Catherine also liked to advise him to marry as soon as he could. She told that Mr. Collins has got everything in his life. Now he has a good house and good income and he thought that he could get a fine woman through his position. Then Mr. Collins made his plan to marry with one of Mr. Bennet's daughters.

Having now a good house and very sufficient income, he intended to marry; and in seeking a reconciliation with the Longbourn family he had a wife in view, as he meant to choose one of the daughters, if he found them as handsome and amiable as they were represented by common report. This was his plan of amends - of atonement - for inheriting their father's estate. (Austen, 1992:114)

He initially chose Jane but he knew from Mrs. Bennet that Jane would soon be engaged with Mr. Bingley so he could choose Elizabeth since Elizabeth was equally beautiful with Jane. Mr. Collins immediately proposed to marry Elizabeth. He was confident that Elizabeth would accept his proposal. It was surprising, however, that his marriage proposal was rejected by Elizabeth. This was due to the fact that Elizabeth was an independent woman. She did not like Mr. Collins's manner. She refused him seriously because she realized that Mr. Collins could not make her happy.

"I do assure you, sir, that I have no pretension whatever to that kind of elegance which consists in tormenting a respectable man. I would rather be paid the compliment of being believed. I thank you again and again for the honour you have done me in your proposals, but to accept them is absolutely impossible. My feelings in every respect forbid it. Can I speak plainer? Do not consider me now as an elegant female intending to plague you, but as a rational creature speaking the truth from her heart." (Austen, 1992:150)

Elizabeth hoped that her refusal would make Mr. Collins to be aware that not all woman was interested in good status and income. Mr. Collins was trying to persuade her by approaching her parents. He could not believe that Elizabeth was serious in her rejection.

"You are uniformly charming!" cried he, with an air of awkward gallantry; "and I am persuaded that when sanctioned by the express authority of both your excellent parents, my proposals will not fail of being acceptable." (Austen, 1992:150)

However, Elizabeth was still in her decision, and she did not want to change it. She didn't seem to sacrifice her principle in her life that status and money didn't ensure happiness. Three days later, Mr. Collins changed his mind and proposed to Charlotte Lucas. He seemed to be very strange man who could make two proposals within a short time. Finally, it was proved that with a good income, he could get a woman to marry with.

3.2.6 Conflict Between Elizabeth and Charlotte.

Charlotte Lucas was Elizabeth's who is about twenty-seven years. Her family was very close with the Bennets family. Elizabeth and Charlotte were always discussing about marriage partner. Charlotte was the woman who thought that marriage should be based on love, understanding, and mutual respect. As Elizabeth's close friend, she knew Mr. Collins has offered Elizabeth to marry him.

While the family in this confusion, Charlotte Lucas came to spend the day with them. She was met in the vestibule by Lydia, who, flying to her, cried in a half whisper, "I am glad you are come, for there is such fun here! What do you think has happened this morning? - Mr. Collins has made an offer to Lizzy, and she will not have him." (Austen, 1992 : 153).

At the same time Charlotte met Mr. Collins, who knew exactly about Mr. Collin's problem. She tried to attract his attention by listening to his speeches. Elizabeth was very happy when she knew that Charlotte has made him to feel better in order for him to forget about Elizabeth's refusal. This was very amiable, but Charlotte's kindness extended farther than Elizabeth. The purpose was nothing less than to secure her from any return of Mr. Collins's addresses by engaging them towards herself.

Her dream soon came true when Mr. Collins was offering her to marry with Charlotte was very pleased and she thought that she had a little fortune. She realized that she would be dying an old maid. Charlotte herself was tolerably composed.

She had gained her point and had time to consider about it. Her reflection was, in general, satisfactory although she knew Mr. Collins was neither sensible nor agreeable.

Without thinking highly either of men or of matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only honourable provision for well-educated young women of small fortune, and however uncertain giving happiness, must be their pleasant preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck it. (Austen, 1992: 163).

Charlotte realized that she had forgotten her principle about marriage. Now, she has made a big conflict between she and Elizabeth. Elizabeth would wonder, and probably would blame her and though her resolution was not to be shaken, her feelings must be different by such disapprobation. She resolved to give the information to herself and Elizabeth who was very surprised to hear the news, thus she could not help crying out.

"Engaged to Mr. Collins! my dear Charlotte, - impossible!"

"Why should you be surprised, my dear Eliza? - Do you think it incredible that Mr. Collins should be able to procure any woman's good opinion, because he was not so happy as to succeed with you?"

"I see what you are feeling," replied Charlotte, - you must be surprised, very much, - so lately as Mr. Collins was wishing to marry you. But when you have had time to think it all over, I hope you will be satisfied with what I have done. I am not romantic you know, I never was. I ask only a comfortable home; and considering Mr. Collins's character, connection, and situation in life, I am convinced that my chance of happiness with him is as fair, as most people can boast on entering the marriage state." (Austen, 1992: 165-166).

Charlotte has lost her pride and sacrificed her feelings by accepting Mr. Collins's offer of marriage. Elizabeth had always felt that Charlotte's opinion of matrimony was not exactly like her own. Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Collins, was a most humiliating picture, and it was impossible for that to be tolerably considered. Elizabeth could not change or persuade her to refuse his proposal and she only wished that Charlotte would be happy in her marriage life.

But Elizabeth had now recollected herself, and making a strong effort for it, was able to assure her with tolerable firmness that the prospect of their relationship was highly grateful to her, and that she wished her all imaginable happiness. (Austen, 1992: 165)



3.2.7 Conflict Between Elizabeth and Lady Catherine.

Lady Catherine was a tall and large woman who might once have been handsome. She was a very respectable and proud woman. Her manner was very formal. She was the noble of Rosings and she a daughter who became the owner of her land. She was Mr. Darcy's aunt and she had arranged his marriage with her daughter, Miss Anne de Bourgh.

Elizabeth met her when she visited Charlotte and her husband, Mr. Collins. Lady Catherine who always knew about Mr. Collins's family, invited him and Elizabeth to attend her dinner at Rosings. As the Lady was the upper class, she was very bossy. Her manner of receiving the guests did not allow the visitors to forget her rank. It seemed that she wanted to show her richness and property. She always wanted to know in detail of her guest then criticized them or compared them with the noble people who she had known. She was spoken in so authoritative a tone, as marked her self-importance.

She asked her different times, how many sisters she had, whether they were older or younger than herself, whether any of them were likely to be married, whether they were handsome, where they had been educated, what carriage her father's kept, and what had been her mother's maiden name?"

"Oh! then - some time or other we shall be happy to hear you. Our instrument is a capable one, probably superior to - You shall try it some day. - Do your sister play and sing?"

"One of them does."

"Why did not you all learn? - You ought all to have learned. The Miss Webbs all play, and their father has not so good an income as your's. - Do you draw?" (Austen, 1992:199)

Elizabeth was very unrespectable to her and also felt sorry about Mr. Collins attitude to Lady Catherine. Mr. Collins was employed in agreeing with everything Lady Catherine said and thanking her everything she was given, as well as apologizing if he thought he made mistaken. Elizabeth felt honored to see Charlotte and Mr. Collins's life. They always had to do what Lady Catherine had told them.

Lady Catherine represented the worst side of aristocratic that she was proud of, and liked dictating other people's life. So, she was very surprised when Elizabeth boldly argued with her about the situation in her family. It was the first time she heard the direct answer from the young woman and it made her quite astonished.

"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".

Lady Catherine seemed quite astonished at not receiving a direct answer and Elizabeth suspected herself to be the first creature who had ever dared to trifle with so much dignified impertinence. (Austen, 1992:200)

Lady Catherine had known about Elizabeth's family, her parents were from an ordinary people with low taste. When Lady Catherine knew would be engaged with Elizabeth, she came to Longbourn for warning Elizabeth. She explained about her wishes to engage Mr. Darcy with her daughter.

"Let me be rightly understood. This match, to which you have the presumption to aspire, can never take place. No never. Mr. Darcy is engaged to my daughter.

Now what have you to say?"

"I will not be interrupted. Hear me in silence. My daughter and my nephew are formed for each other. They are descended on the maternal side, from the same noble line; and on the father's, from respectable, honourable, and ancient, though untitled families. Their fortune on both sides is splendid." (Austen, 1992:364-365)

The conflict soon emerged when Elizabeth argued about her close relationship with Mr. Darcy. She had known before about the planning to engage Mr. Darcy with Anne but she also realized that Mr. Darcy did not love her. She thought that if Darcy had another choice, she would be his choice. Elizabeth had made Lady Catherine very angry and she blamed Elizabeth in this situation. Lady Catherine tried to use her influence to arrange Mr. Darcy's future, and she warned Elizabeth to stay away from him. Elizabeth was not the weak-minded woman and she refused Lady Catherine's wishes. She was very certain of herself that Mr. Darcy really loved her. She did not care about Lady Catherine's threat and she had made the best decision for herself.

"You both did as much as you could, in planning the marriage. Its completion depended on others. If Mr. Darcy is neither by honour nor inclination confined to his cousin, why is not he to make another choice? And if I am that choice, why may not I accept him?" "You will be censured, slighted, and despised, by every one connected with him. Your alliance will be a disgrace; your name will never even be mentioned by any of us".

"These are heavy misfortunes," replied Elizabeth.

"But the wife of Mr. Darcy must have such extraordinary sources of happiness necessarily attached to her situation, that she could, upon the whole, have no cause to repine".

"Obstinate, headstrong girl! I am ashamed of you! Is nothing due to me on that score?"

"That will make your ladyship's situation at present more pitiable; but it will have no effect on me".(Austen, 1992:365)

Elizabeth was a free woman and she did not like if someone wanted to influence or disturb her life. She had learnt about different characters through her relationship with many people from different status. She stated in herself that she must fight with herself to be the winner of her internal conflict. She realized her position but she wouldn't sacrifice her principle.

"You are then resolved to have him?"

"I have said no such thing. I am only resolved to act in that manner, which will, in my own opinion, constitute my happiness, without reference to you, or to any person so wholly unconnected with me".

"Neither duty, nor honour, nor gratitude", replied Elizabeth, "have any possible claim on me, in the present instance. No principle of either, would be violate by my marriage of his family, or the indignation of the world, if the former were excited by his marrying me, it would in general would have too much sense to join in the scorn".

(Austen, 1992:367)

Lady Catherine was very suprised to hear her statements. She wouldn't persuade her any more because Elizabeth was a very headstrong girl and Lady Catherine could no longer change her decision.

"And this is your real opinion! This is your final resolve! very well. I shall now know how to act. Do not image, Miss Bennet, that your ambition will ever be gratified. I came to try you. I hoped to find you reasonable; but depend upon it I will carry my point".

"I take no leave of you, Miss Bennet: I send no compliments to your mother. You deserve no such attention. I am most seriously displeased".

(Austen, 1992:367-368)

3.3 Women's Consideration About Marriage Partner.

After we read and analyze the novel "Pride and Prejudice", we will find some of women's conflict about methods and criteria of finding their ideal partners. There are many different aspects of this and it depends on personal opinions or ideas which may become the root of happiness in marriage. Talking about human taste or wishes, we can not avoid discussing about psychology. Psychology as study of human behavior, seeks to accumulate fact about human activity and to learn the laws of human behaviour. It attempts to discover how and why people do the things they do. When we see the person who committed a crime, one of the question he seeks to answer is why anyone would commit a crime. Perhaps, we say that he tries to establish the motive. Motive is the driving force that the man do something. (Branca,k 1965:2-5)

The terms of taste is the world which is connected with perception such as hobby, hope, worry, temperament and the way of life, They are part of psychological terms. So if we talk about woman taste and values in Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice", we have to link it with psychology and the historical-background of the people in that time.

There are some definition and study about psychology but the writer only restrict the analysis focusing on personal psychology which is closely associated with this analysis. Prince (1979) says: "Personality is the sum total of all the biological innerdisposition, impulses, tendencies, appetites, instinc

of individual and acquired disposition and tendencies acquired by experience" (1979:11). Another psychologist, Ardhana says: "Kepribadian adalah suatu kumpulan keseluruhan dari elemen-elemen biologis, motivasi, tendensi, keinginan, dan kecenderungan-kecenderungan yang berasal dari pengalaman" (1982). So, based on two definitions above, we know that the dimension of human psychology is influenced by experience, world and environment.

Marriage is the important moment in human life. Every pair should be realize that marriage is something sacred, So, we can say that marriage is uneasy matter because every pair does not want to fail in their marriage which only takes place once in our life. Choosing and determining marriage partner are the first step to the succes in marriage. The criteria of a partner in this novel is most influenced by their feeling (taste value); emotion, love, concern, and their tendencies to increase their social status through their tendencies to increase their social status through their marriage with a rich men. It has been stated before that a man usually does the things because he has a motive. The criteria of the partner are also their motive to marry, such as love and emotion. Young says: "Man is always a feeling and emotive being. Only in a secondary way is he an intellectual, rational, and deliberative person". (1965:404). In this analysis, the writer tries to categorize the criteria (consideration) into two views; materialistic view and spiritualistic view.

3.3.1 Materialistic View.

Before we come to the real analysis, we must know firstly what materialistic is . Materialistic is the situation where someone is always basing everything on material standard such as rich, social status, etc. Materialistic view has made someone to become proud, arrogant, selfish, and usually offends someone's feeling. The women who is included in this category is Mrs. Bennet, Charlotte, Caroline and Lady Catherine de Bourgh.

Mrs. Bennet is a materialistic woman. She only thought how she could get all her daughters married with the rich and honourable men. She was also an ambitions woman because she liked persuading their family to grant her request, although she had to sacrifice her self-respect.

"What is his name?"

"Bingley".

"Is he married or single?"

"Oh ! single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!" (Austen, 1992:51)

From this conversation we know that Mrs. Bennet would like to get her daughters married with Mr. Bingley, the owner of the Metherfield with four or five thousand a year. We could also know her expressions when she heard the news that Elizabeth would be engaged with Mr. Darcy, the owner of Pemberley, the noble man, with ten thousand a year.

"Good gracious! Lord bless me! only think dear me! Mr. Darcy! who would have thought it! And is it really true? Oh! my sweetest Lizzy! how rich and how great you will be! what pin-money, what jewels, what carriages you will have! Everything that is charming! Dear, dear

Lizzy. A house in town ! What will become of me, I shall go distracted". (Austen, 1992:386)

Mrs. Bennet was really a materialistic woman, she only thought of marrying her daughters with the rich men such as Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley and if her wishes would come true she had nothing to wish for.

The next view is concerned with Charlotte Lucas. She was the daughter of Sir William Lucas and Elizabeth's close friend. She was not beautiful as Elizabeth, about twenty seven years and she was not romantic woman nor attractive woman. She has a little fortune when Mr. Collins was proposing to marry her. She realized that she did not love him and she only knew he was a rich and honourable man and who would be the owner of the Longbourn estate after Mr. Bennet's death.

"Without thinking highly either of men or of matrimony, marriage had always been her object; it was the only honourable, provision for well-educated young woman of small fortune, and however uncertain of giving happiness, must be their pleasant preservative from want. This preservative she had now obtained; and at the age of twenty-seven, without ever been handsome, she felt all the good luck of it. (Austen, 1992:163)

She had sacrificed her principles that marriage should be based on love and a partner should know each other before they enter the marriage life.

"Happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance. If the disposition of the parties are ever so well known to each other, or ever so similar before hand, it does not advance their felicity in the least. They always continue to grow sufficiently unlike afterwards to have their share of vexation; and it is better to know as little as possible of the defects of the person with whom you are to pass your life". (Austen, 1992:69-70)

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In this case, Charlotte has put money and social status as her basis to gain the happiness of marriage in her life.

The next view is from Caroline Bingley, the sister of Mr. Bingley. She was an arrogant, proud, and ambitious woman. She only kept in touch with prominent person because she thought that she was from the high social status so her friends must also be from a high social class. One day after attending the ball party at Hertfordshire her brother was impressed the beauty of a modest woman, Jane Bennet, who was from the ordinary family and she was not honourable for Mr. Bingley's family. Caroline disagreed with their close relationship because she thought that they were not equal.

Caroline was trying to separate her brother from Jane. She persuaded Mr. Darcy to help him from the unequal relationship. She also sent her a letter to inform about her jaourney with her brother. She did not tell the truth but Jane and her sister, Elizabeth could catch up the hidden meaning of the letter.

"My brother admires her greatly already, he will have frequent oppurtunity now of seeing her on the most intimate footing, her relations all wish the connection as much as his own, and her sister's partiality is not misleading me, I think, when I call Charles most capable of engaging any woman's heart".
(Austen, 1992:158-159)

In fact, Caroline preferred Mr. Darcy's sister, Georgiana, to be her brother wife because she was equal with her family. She did not want to lose

her chance to get the rich woman for her brother although she knew that Bingley wouldn't love who based the happiness on material.

The same thing happened to Lady Catherine. She was the noble from Rosings who was very arrogant and who always judged some one by his property or his rank. She was Mr. Darcy's aunt. Lady Catherine has matched her daughter with Mr. Darcy whom she thought to be from the same rank. So she was very angry when she knew that her nephew, Mr. Darcy would be engaged with Elizabeth. She knew that Elizabeth was from the ordinary family, low taste, and uneducated family. She tried hard to keep her nephew from marrying Elizabeth because perhaps she would lose her chance to marry her daughter with him and retain their future and their richness.

"Do you pay no regard to the wishes of his friends? To his tacit engagement with Miss de Bourgh? Are you lost to every feeling of propriety and delicacy? Have you not heard me say, that from his earliest hours he was destined for his cousin?" (Austen, 1992:364)

3.3.2 Spritualistic View.

This view focuses on the purpose of life which are always in line with religious value. It is usually far from materialistic view. This view neither places emphasis on values nor social status. Murtadha Muthahari in his book "Perspektif Al-Quran Tentang Manusia Dan Agama" emphasizes about the human being who does not have religious attitude and spirit.

Setiap manusia yang tidak memiliki ideal-ideal dan keimanan, akan menjadi manusia yang sepenuhnya mementingkan diri sendiri, yang tidak melihat sesuatu kecuali kepentingan pribadinya belaka ataupun

akan menjadi seseorang yang bersikap ragu-ragu, goyah, dan tidak mengetahui tugas-tugasnya di dalam kehidupan atau nilai-nilai moral dan sosialnya. (Murthahari, 1992:82)

The women character who belonged to this view are Elizabeth and Jane Bennet. Jane was a beautiful, clever, soft feeling and introvert woman. She loved Mr. Bingley with all her heart and without seeing his richness or his social status. She only thought that Bingley loved her too although his sister disagreed with her because she was not equal with their family. She was still in her decision to wait Bingley although her mother, Mrs. Bennet, tried to persuade her to forget him and got another man.

"But if he returns no more this winter my choice will never be required. A thousand things may arise in six months!"

Jane's temper was not desponding, and she was gradually led to hope, though the diffidence of affection sometimes overcome the hope, that Bingley would return to Netherfield and answer every wish of her heart.

(Austen, 1992:160)

The same view is from Elizabeth Bennet. She was smart, attractive, independent, and liked to talk what she had in mind. Her principles concerning marriage should not be based on richness or social status but it should be based on love, respect and honesty. All of these would become the strong consideration to get the happiness in marriage.

Elizabeth was different from Charlotte. She did not like to sacrifice her principles. She expected a man whom she could trust and share love each other. She also did not like a man who liked to base his wishes or his future

an authority person who liked to intimidate someone. She refused Mr. Collins from this reasons although she knew Mr. Collins was rich and honourable.

"I am perfectly serious in my refusal. -You could not make happy, and I am convinced that I am the last woman in the world who would make you so. -Nay, were your friend Lady Catherine to know me, I am persuaded she would find me every respect ill qualified for the situation". (Austen, 1992:149)

From the two views above, we infer that Jane and Elizabeth are the women who won't measure their happiness in marriage by money or social status. For them, marriage is sacred which should be based on love, believe, respect and honesty.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

In reading the novel "Pride and Prejudice", we can understand a lot of thing about life. We can learn about friendship, authority, love, and moral. The emergence of conflict are in accordance with the real life in the society.

Jane Austen's works are full of imagination about human lifes as if we were involved in the character's conflict. Some of the conflicts and methods of solving them are shown by the characters which can be used as a comparison with our real life.

Jane Austen has presented a good example that reflects activities and attitudes of the characters, who are surrounded by problems, ambition, and conflict and challenge in their life. The important thing is how to face the conflict with out making aother conflict. It seems that we should think wisely and behave realistically.

In this novel, Jane Austen Tries to show about the prblem in choosing marriage partner which emerged in English social life during the 19th century. As we know, French Revolution was influenced by the economic life in Europe including English. So, this is the reason as the standard of a good partner. Jane was also considering the moral aspect as the important standard. Man should not place his hopes or his future on authority. In addition, man

must be have respectively and have strong conviction that is everything in the world is arranged by the God. As the woman who had spent her life around the Church, Jane Austen really realized the statement. She asserts that material and spiritual should be running harmonically in our life. They are both important in gaining the happiness. The inequality of them will bring people into falseness in life.

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E R R A T A

PAGE	Line ... from		WRITTEN	READ	
	TOP	BOTTOM			
31	4	-	tou	you	
	5	-	u/in	in	
	7	-	beter	better	
	8	-	stragers.	strangers	
	9	-	cousing.	cousin	
	-	12	sipposing	supposing	
	-	8	sispected	suspected	
	-	6	Mer. Darcy	Mr. Darcy	
	-	6	interfernce	interference	
	32	-	12	a month	a month
-		11	prevailid	prevailed	
-		9	ahocked	shocked	
-		6	tahanked	thanked	
-		4	ypur	your	
-		4	finaly	finally to her	
33		-	9	to herself family	to herself and family
		-	5	unferstood	understood
	-	4	choise	choice	
	-	4	rally	really	
	-	2	decious	decisions	
34	3	-	spening	spending	
	-	9	accept	accept	
	-	8	futher	further	
36	2	-	suffeciency	sufficiency	
	3	-	inHerfordshire	in Hertfordshire	
	7	-	a beuty!	a beauty!	



	-	6	argued	argued
37	-	10	recdived	received
	-	7	pléses	pleases
	-	4	ha was	he was
38	3	-	tild	told
	3	-	everythings	everythings
	12	-	injheriting	inheriting
	-	14	Elizabethwas	Elizabeth was
	-	11	indeventent	independent
39	3	-	approach ing	approaching
	10	-	she didn't seen	she didn't seem
	11	-	didn't	didn't
	-	6	Elizabeth's	Elizabeth's close friend
	-	4	tho	who
40	2	-	vesribule	vestibule
	9	-	speches	speeches
	9	-	wasvery	was very
	11	-	aniable	amiable
	13	-	tiwards	towards
	-	10	pint	point
	-	10	concidder	consider
	-	4	pleasan test	pleasantest
41	1	-	about	about
	4	-	bysuch	by such
	4	-	dispprobation	disapprobation
	-	8	humiliatinpicture	humiliating picture
42	3	-	an dshe	and she
	3	-	a dughter	a daughter
	5	-	her duaghter	her daughter

43	9	-	quest	guest
	5	-	hored	bored
	-	3	knew would be	knew that her nephew would be
	-	2	for warming	for warning
	-	8	qiute	quite
55.	±	1	must be have	must have
	-	1	everythings	everything
	-	2	by the God	by God
	-	4	harmonically	harmoniously
	-	5	Of them	in them

THE WRITER

