

AN ANALYSIS ON THE PLOT OF JANE AUSTENS NOVEL "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE"

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Abstract: This study reports an analysis of the plot used in the novel written by Jane Austens, *Pride and Prejudice*. Using qualitative approach that focused on content analysis, this study presents three kinds of findings. Respectively, the findings are: (1) conflict on which the plot turns, (2) chief episodes or incidents that make up the plot, and (3) plot in terms of its exposition, complication, crisis/climax, falling action and denouement. Conflicts in the novel are nicely to read and the development of the conflicts is smooth. Resolution is given in a direct way. Chief episodes that built up the conflict consist of 15 events from which the ending of the conflicts are easily to guess but nicely to follow. Finally, plots that make up the story concise, smooth, and interesting are supported using simple dialogues, conversations, and plausible resolution.

Keywords: plot, conflict, resolution, Jane Austens.

NOVEL is relatively long fictional prose narrative with a more or less complex plot or pattern or events, about human beings, their feelings, thought, action (Webster's New Words Dictionary (1991:929). A novel is a unity of art, which has an inter-relationship of its elements. They have to support the main idea of the story.

A good novel must have the extrinsic and intrinsic elements. An extrinsic element is an element out of the literary work, for example the subjectivity of the author in his attitude, like religion and way of life. The environment of an author will influence his literary work. While, an intrinsic element is an element that constructs the literary work itself, for example: the theme, plot, character(s), setting, narrative, point of view, style, etc. The intrinsic and extrinsic elements are very interesting to discuss for they build up the story.

Plot is always presented in a novel. It has important role in the story, because plot contain intelligence and memory of the author. Plot is like the hones of person, not interesting like expression or sign of experience hut support of the whole (Allot, 1975:249; Boulton, 1975:45). By analyzing plot, it will help the reader to understand the content of the story. Plot is always presented in a novel, because it is the most important element in the story. That the function is to bring the reader for ward to understand the story, even it is reinforce the reader to know the detail. The beauty of the story, basically, depends on how the author arranges the plot.

Pride and Prejudice is the most popular work of Jane Austen's novel. The language is simple and modern. The description of characters in the story is presented simply, so the readers can be very easy to understand. The conflict presented, though it is complicated, it can be found in the daily life and make the story believable.

This study focuses on the Plot of Jane Austen's Novel *Pride and Prejudice*. The purpose of the study is to see how plot of Jane Austen's novel, *Pride and Prejudice* arranged is arranged. Jane Austen as said by Kenny William as an the English novelist, author of such famous work "*Pride and Prejudice*" is an excellent example of a wise writer in choosing of a subject. To day, Jane Austen is universally recognized as one of the great of English novelists. In addition, *Pride and Prejudice* is probably the most popular of Jane Austen's novels, was also in a sense, the first to be composed. The original version, "First Impression", was completed by 1797. The work, written by 1812 was published in 1813 as "*Pride and Prejudice*". It tells about social relationship in limited society with problem of love and matrimony.

METHOD

This research is a kind of library research which studies some books that have relationship with the study. The method applied in this research is a descriptive method which describes the arrangement of the plot and the conclusion. The subject of this research is a novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" written by *Jane Austen*. The object of this research is plot or chronological events that has cause and effect of the relationship among them. Instrument of this study is the researcher herself who examined, noted, classified, and analyzed the contents of the novel. To analyze the data, the researcher did some steps, including: (1) identifying events in the texts, (2) listing the events relevant to problems, (3) finding the conflict that build up the story, (4) looking at the story in terms of the structure of the plot (exposition, complication, climax, falling action and denouement), (5) looking for the plausibility of plot by finding chance and coincidence, and (6) finding the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study are respectively presented as follows: (1) conflict on which the plot turns, (2) chief episodes or incidents that make up the plot, and (3) plot in terms of its exposition, complication, crisis/climax, falling action and denouement.

A. Conflicts in the Story

According to Jones in Hardningsih (2001:15) conflict consists of there are three kinds: (1) Physical conflict is a conflict between human being, nature and environment, (2) Social conflict is a conflict between one person and another, and (3) Psychological conflict is a conflict between man and himself, his conscience, his guilt or simply trying to describe what he is going to do. In this story there are two kinds of conflict that made up the plot: social conflict (external conflict) and psychological conflict (internal conflict).

1. The Social Conflict

The social conflict happens between one person and another. In this story this kind of conflict are found between Darcy and Elizabeth, Elizabeth and her family, Elizabeth and Miss Bingley and the last one is the conflict between Elizabeth and Lady Catherine de Bourgh.

a. Conflict Between Darcy and Elizabeth

Conflict between Elizabeth and Darcy found between Elizabeth and Darcy as the main conflict in this story marked by two events. The first event is when Darcy refuses to dance with Elizabeth at the Merython Ball. The second event is when Elizabeth refuses to dance with Darcy at the Mr. Lucas house. The conflict increases when she heard the story about Darcy from Wickham and Fitzwilliam.

The first conflict happens when they meet at the Merrython Ball where Mr. Darcy refuses to dance with any girl at the party, include Elizabeth. He says that there is no other girl who attracts him except the eldest Bennets, Jane. All of the girls have no fashion for him. At the first time the people at the assembly admire Mr. Darcy because he is handsomer than Mr. Bingley, but when they know his unusual behavior, they decide Darcy is a proud man. It arouses Elizabeth's prejudice.

Through conversation with Miss. Lucas, Elizabeth states her prejudice that Mr. Darcy is proud. And she will not forgive his pride. Mr. Darcy offends her. Mr. Darcy makes her ashamed indirectly by refitting to dance with her upon Mr. Bingley request. Mr. Darcy's report strengthened her prejudice. Both of them have misunderstanding. When they are at Mr. Lucas house, Elizabeth refuses to dance with Mr. Darcy upon Sir William request. She tries to do the same thing as Darcy had done to her. She supposes Darcy is not serious to dance with her.

The conflict increases when Elisabeth meets Wickham. He tells untrue story about Darcy that strengthened Elizabeth's prejudice to him. Now she gets more convince that Darcy is really a proud man. Wickham says that Darcy doesn't give the presentation for him as Darcy's father said before he died. Darcy's father has promised to provide the money for Wickham to support his life. Darcy's father wants him to be a church man. But when the time comes in, he gives it to some one else. Now Elizabeth is burning with her anger.

"How strange cried Elizabeth. " How abominable I wonder that very pride of this Mr. Darcy has not made him just to you. If from no better motif, that he should not have been too proud to be dishonest, for dishonesty I call it". [page 84]

The above paragraph shows the expression of Elizabeth's anger after she hears Wickham's story. She wonders why Darcy treat Wickham unfairly, unjustly. She concludes that his pride makes him to be dishonest to Wickham. Elizabeth's anger increases higher when Elizabeth hears the story from Fitzwilliam. about the relationship between Jane and Mr. Bingley that becomes worse.

b. Conflict Between Elizabeth and Her Family

Conflict between Elizabeth and her family is marked by one event. That is when her family tries to expose themselves as much as they can at another ball and makes Elizabeth embarrassed. The cause of this conflict is her family's behavior, as Mr. Bennet offends Mr. Darcy by talking about him directly without considering Mr. Darcy's feeling. Mary (Elizabeth's sister) sings too long. Mary thinks that it's time for her to exhibit publicly. But for other people, by giving significant look and silent entreaties, it appears as the sign of their dislike. While Mr. Collin (Elizabeth's uncle) makes tedious speech that makes the people boring. They don't give any respond to him. They just stare and smile no one looks more amuse then Mr. Bennet himself.

"To Elizabeth it appeared that her family made an agreement to expose themselves as much as they could during the evening. It would have been impossible for them to play their parts with more spirit or finer success. (page 103).

According to Elizabeth, her family tries to expose them selves as much as they can. They want to get attention from the people at the assembly. It is impossible for them to do that successfully, because they actually don't like Elizabeth family's behavior. All of them seem destroys her chance to renew her relationship with Mr. Darcy, because Mr. Darcy has known how her family's attitude is.

c. Conflict Between Elizabeth and Miss Bingley

Conflict between Elizabeth and Miss Bingley is marked by two events. Those are when Miss Bingley shows unwelcome appearance to Elizabeth at Pemberley that continues to another event when Miss Bingley underestimates Elizabeth in front of Darcy.

The main cause of conflict is jealousy of Miss Bingley who attracts Darcy. She really wants to win Darcy for herself, but Darcy attracts Elizabeth and he doesn't pay attention to Miss Bingley.

"Convinced as Elizabeth now was that Miss. Bingley's dislike of her had originated in jealousy, she could not help feeling how very unwelcome her appearance at Pemberley must be to her, and was curious to know with how much civility on that Lady's side, the acquaintance would know be renewed (page 243)

This paragraph explains that the main cause of conflict between Elizabeth and Miss Bingley is jealousy. It is proved when Elizabeth visits Miss Darcy (Georgina) at Pemberley, Miss Bingley shows unwelcome appearance to her. Miss Bingley wants to know how Elizabeth will behave in front of Georgina.

The conflict between Elizabeth and Miss Bingley continues. Miss Bingley tries to underestimates Elizabeth in front of Darcy in the hope that Darcy will stop his interest to

Elizabeth. She criticizes every part of Elizabeth's appearance. She says that Elizabeth does not have any beauty in appearance such as Darcy's opinion about her fine eyes. Elizabeth's face is too thin, her skin is not bright, her nose is not so quite long, her teeth is common and her eyes that are considerably fine eyes, though mentioned by Miss Bingley having sharp look. There is no special thing in Elizabeth, but Darcy considers Elizabeth as the most beautiful creature of all of his acquaintances.

d. Conflict Between Elizabeth and Lady Catherine

Conflict between Elizabeth and Lady Catherine is marked by one event. That is when Lady Catherine comes to Longbourn to force Elizabeth to leave and to stop the relationship with Darcy. The main cause of this conflict is jealousy, too. Darcy's aunt doesn't agree if Elizabeth has close relationship with her nephew, Mr. Darcy, because she wants to unify two estates by marrying her daughter and her nephew. She has planned it when they was in cradles. So when she knows that Darcy is falling in love with Elizabeth, she tries to fail their plan. She comes to Longbourn and asks Elizabeth to stop her relationship with Darcy.

"The engagement between them is of a peculiar kind From their infancy, they have been intended for each other. It was the favorite wish of his mother, as well as of her ' s. While in their cradles, we planned the union. (page 331-332)

"Tell me one for all, are you engaged to him?"

Though Elizabeth would not, for the more purpose of obliging Lady Catherine, have answered this question; she could not but say, after a moment's deliberation,

"I am not. "

Lady Catherine seemed pleased

"And will you promise me, never to enter into such an engagement?"

"I will make no promise of the kind. " (page 323)

The conversation above shows that Lady Catherine really forces Elizabeth to leave Mr. Darcy. She hopes Elizabeth will refuse Mr. Darcy if he offers her to be engaged. But Elizabeth can not make a promise for that. It means that she fights against Lady Catherine's request. She chooses to defend Mr. Darcy than to leave him.

2. Internal Conflict

In this story there are two internal conflict. The first internal conflict happened on Darcy when he wants to state his willing to Elizabeth at Rosing. The second internal conflict happens on Elizabeth. When she hears the story about Darcy from Fitzwilliam and after she reads Darcy's letter which contain of his defenses to Elizabeth's accusation.

a. Internal Conflict on Darcy

As mention before the first internal conflict happens on Darcy when conflict between Darcy and Elizabeth comes to the highest point, before he states his feeling to Elizabeth, he has struggled to fight himself to state his true feeling to Elizabeth.

"In vain have struggled. I will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell me how ardently I admire and love you." (page 178).

The first sentence "in vain have I struggled " explains that inside of his heart there is fighting, struggling between love and pride. If he consider his pride, he will not state his feeling to Elizabeth by considering her family condition that is inferior in trade. But if he considers his love to Elizabeth, he will do it. In the last, his love defeats his pride. He chooses to love Elizabeth

b. Internal Conflict on Elizabeth

The second internal conflict happens on Elizabeth. After she hears the story from Fitzwilliam that Darcy take special role in separating Jane and Bingley, it arouses question in herself whether this story is true or not. There is fighting in her heart between believe and disbelieve.

For the first time it is spoken unseriously and makes Elizabeth not to believe what Fitzwilliam has said. But she is also never doubt later if Darcy does it, because Elizabeth knows his pride may led him to influence Mr. Bingley to leave Jane and causes Jane's life in misery. The internal conflict also happens on Elizabeth after she reads the letter from Darcy that explains all of Elizabeth wrong accusations. He tells the truth about what has happened to Wickam and why he brings Bingley away from Jane. Inside of her heart, there is fighting between her pride and guilt.

"She grew absolutely ashamed of herself-of neither Darcy not Wickam could she think, without feeling that she had been blinded, partial, prejudice, absurd. " [page 194]

The quotation above explains that Elizabeth ashamed of herself, because she becomes blind by her prejudice to Darcy. She judges Darcy only based on the story made by Wickam and Fitzwilliam, without considering whether the story is really true or not. The effect of this conflict is Elizabeth changes her attitude toward Darcy.

B. Chief Episodes or Incidents to Make Up the Plot

As chronological events that have cause and effect relationship, plot consists of some events that build up the story. Among the events there are chief incidents or events which are more important than others. In this story the chief incidents are:

1. The first meeting at Merryton Ball, Darcy who is recognized as a proud one in Elizabeth's

- prejudice. This case is caused by his refusal
2. In another ball, at Lucas house, she refuses to dance with Mr. Darcy. It is the beginning of misunderstanding between them.
 3. Jane illness at Netherfield bring two people (Elizabeth and Darcy) meet again. This is the beginning of Darcy's feeling to Elizabeth. He admires Elizabeth but she doesn't realize it.
 4. The meeting between Elizabeth and Wickham at Mr. Philip's house strengthened her prejudice to Darcy as a result of Wickham story.
 5. The behavior of Mrs. Bennet that vulgar and uncertain temper make Mr. Darcy stop his interest to Elizabeth and also make Mr. Bingley to leave Jane.
 6. In a certain occasion, she heard from Mr. Fitzwilliam that Darcy takes part in Jane's separation with Mr. Bingley, that caused Elizabeth's prejudice stronger.
 7. Darcy proposes Elizabeth and she refuses. Even she makes some accusations based on Wickham's story and Fitzwilliam's story.
 8. The next morning, Darcy hands written letter to Elizabeth calms her prejudice to him. Darcy leaves Elizabeth without seeing her again.
 9. Darcy meets Elizabeth accidentally at Pemberley. Darcy shows his familiarity to Elizabeth and Mr. Gardiner. He also brings his sister (Georgina) to meet Elizabeth. His attitude to Elizabeth changes.
 10. Still at Pemberley Elizabeth fights against Miss Bingley's jealousy and Darcy impression.
 11. Darcy's proposal forestall because Lydia elopes with Wickham. He looks for them and makes them like to get married.
 12. Bingley and Darcy back to the Netherfield and he supports the renewal of Bingley Jane's affair.
 13. Lady Catherina visits Elizabeth to force her to deny any interest in Darcy. And reports the result to Mr. Darcy.
 14. Darcy returns to Netherfield from London sooner than expected. Darcy gives his second proposal and it is accepted.
 15. They get married and they live at Pemberley.

C. Structure of the Plot

The structure of the plot of this novel under study includes exposition, setting, geographical setting,

a. Exposition

Exposition is the first stage of the plot. Following Pickering and Hoepfer's explanation, exposition is the beginning of the section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation and dates the action. It may also introduce the character and the conflict or the potential reason for conflict. The exposition can be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraphs. In some novels this may occupies an entire

chapter or more.

In this section, the author introduces the setting whether geographical, social or psychological, little information about the main character including appearance, temperament, and the beginning of conflict. In this story, the exposition begins from the arrival of Mr. Bingley and his friend to the meeting at the Meryton ball. It begins from page 15 to page 27 as stated in the quotation below:

"It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of good fortune, must be in want a wife (page 15]

William Lucas has been formerly in trade in Meryton where he had made a tolerable fortune and risen to the honor of knighthood by an address to the king, during his mayoralty ". [page 271]

b. Setting

The term setting refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occurs. Settings are of three kinds: (1) Geographical setting refers to where the event take place including the time, (2) Social setting refers the social condition of the character in this story. It will be concerned with the way of life, tradition, the way of thinking of a certain society and the background of the character where he is from: the low class, middle class or high class, and (3) Psychological setting refers to the atmosphere of the story. It concerns with the situation that covers the whole story concerning love, fluctuation, anger, sadness or happiness.

1) Geographical Setting

In this story the geographical setting explained as follows:

"... Netherfield is taken by young men; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place " (page 15)

"... the returned therefore in good spirit to Longbourn, the village where they lived, and of which they were the principal inhabitant. "(page 33)

From the quotation above is from the first sentence where the reader knows that the setting is in England, Netherfield. Netherfield is a large estate that bought by Mr. Bingley. In the second sentence it reveals the setting of the story is in Longbourn too. Longbourn is place where the Bennet live. This place is near Netherfield. The distance between the two places is about three miles. From the explanation above the story proceeds in Netherfield and Longbourri, London.

2) The Social Setting

In this story happens in London, especially in Longbourn and Netherfield. As mentioned before that Netherfield is a large estate and the owner of it is Mr. Bingley, a rich man. The Bennets who live near Netherfield, in Longbourn is not too poor. Sir William Lucas, the Bennet friend's who live near Longbourn has good business in Meryton as stated in this quotation below.

"Within a short walk of Longbourn lived a family with whom the Bennets were particularly intimate, Sir William Lucas had been formerly in trade in Meryton. "(page 27)

It seems that most people in the society in that place are from middle class or high class. The party always takes place when there is a new comer.
"That we shall meet him at the assembly " (page 17)

This phrase explains that between a new comer and the neighbor will recognize each other at the assembly or party. This kind of tradition is impossible for the society in the lower class. The party moves from one place to another. Someday it takes place in Netherfield but at some other time, it takes place in Mr. Lucas's house

3) Psychological Setting

In this story the psychological setting, as explained at the first of beginning of the story, is full of fluctuation, full of anger, because of the beginning of the conflict is caused by pride and prejudice. Darcy's pride arouses Elizabeth's prejudice. So whenever they meet they always quarrel and makes Elizabeth burn with her anger. Though it latter reflects love affair and friendship between Darcy and Elizabeth, it is founded to their ability to be ironic to each other.

c. The Main Character

In this story the main characters are Darcy, Elizabeth, Jane and Bingley. Darcy is Bingley's friend but they have different appearance.

"Mr. Bingley was good looking and gentlemen like; he had pleasant countenance, and easy, unaffected manfashion. His brother-in-law, Mr. Hurst merely looked the gentlemen; but his friend Mr. Darcy soon drew attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien; and the report which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of having ten thousand a year. The gentlemen pronounced him to be a fine figure of a man, The ladies declared he was much handsomer than Mr Bingley, and he was looked at with great admiration for about half the evening, till his manners gave a disgust which turned the tide of his popularity; for he was discovered to be proud, to be above his company, and above being pleased, and not all his large estate in

Derby shire could then save him for having a most forbidding, disagreeable countenance, and being unworthy to be compared with his friend. (page 21)

When they come to Merythton Ball, as soon as they can recognize the appearance Mr. Bingley has pleasant countenance and good looking gentleman. He makes friendship with other people easily. While Mr. Darcy has disagreeable countenance and is recognized as proud person. He is considered handsomer than Mr. Bingley, fine, tall, handsome features, nobleman and has income ten thousand a year. All people in Merythton Ball look at him with great admiration before they know that Mr. Darcy is proud. Elizabeth as the hero in the story comes from the Bennet family. Jane is Elizabeth's sister. Both of them have a little different appearance.

Jane as the eldest daughter of the Bennet is the most beautiful girl. Elizabeth as the second daughter of the Bennet less beautiful than Jane and not so good humored as Lydia, but she has fine eyes. Elizabeth's father considers her as his beloved daughter. Consequently, he always give her the preference because she has something more of quickness than her sister. She has ability to think better in facing some problems than her sister who is considered as silly and ignorant by her father.

d. The Beginning of Conflict

In this story the conflict begins when Mr. Darcy refuses to dance with the girl at the party in Merythton Ball not except with Elizabeth upon Bingley request.

"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 are engaged, and there is not another women in the room whom it would not be a punishment to me to stand up with." [page 22]

Mr. Darcy says that he will dance unless he recognizes his partner well. He thinks it would be insupportable in such assembly. Most of the girls are not suitable for him. When Mr. Bingley offers him to introduce to Elizabeth as his partner in dancing, he refuses.

"Which do you mean? " and turning around, he looked for a moment at Elizabeth till catching her eyes, he withdrew his own and coldly said,
"she is tolerable but not handsome enough to tempt me," [page 22]

According to Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth is considered as tolerable, meaning not quite beautiful and not so ugly. But she can not tempt Mr. Darcy to dance. Indirectly he insults Elizabeth.

e. Complication

Referring to Picketing and Hooper's explanation: "the complication refers to as the rising action. In this stage, the conflict is then developed gradually and intensified.

In this story, then the complication refers to the development of conflict or accumulation

of conflict. It starts with the refusal of Darcy to dance with Elizabeth (event 1). Instead, Elizabeth refuses to dance with Darcy, on another ball (event 2). Both of them has misunderstanding to each other, because Elizabeth assumes that Darcy dislikes her and does not want to dance, while in reality Darcy is interested in her.

From this event, then the conflict develops on the other events. Wickham, as Darcy's friend, has the role to make the conflict between Elizabeth and Darcy intensified. He tells the story about Darcy that strengthened Elizabeth's prejudice to Darcy. (event 4).

Then at a ball at Netherfield the conflict comes between Elizabeth and her family. Her family attitude makes her ashamed (event 5). As her mother offends Mr. Darcy by talking about the relationship between Mr. Bingley and her daughter, Jane, loudly without considering Darcy's feeling. Her mother doesn't like him anymore.

At the same time, Mary (Elizabeth's sister) contributes the rising conflict with Elizabeth. When the chance to sing comes, Mary sings too long. She thinks that its time for her to expose her ability publicly. She doesn't realize that people around her don't like this exhibition.

The effect of Mary's singing is too long, Mary's voice becomes weaker and weaker It makes Elizabeth ashamed with the people around her. Mr. Collins (Elizabeth's uncle) makes a long and tedious speech. She really embarrasses to see the expression of the people after he finishes the long speech.

Mr. Collins concludes his speech in a loud voice, in order to be heard by the people in that room, but the people do not give good response to him. Most of them smile without any respect to him except Mr. Bennet himself, who is proud of him. From the quotation above it seems that Elizabeth's family want to expose themselves as much as they can. It makes the relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy is really getting worse.

The conflict comes to the higher point when Elizabeth hears the story from Fitzwilliam that Darcy has the role in separating Jane and Bingley, in the meeting at Rosings (event 6). So Jane is suffering from it.

Elizabeth asks Fitzwilliam how Darcy can be separated Jane from Bingley. What kind of trick has been used by Darcy for that. She wonders why Darcy could do it considering that Mr. Bingley is his close friend. She is really angry with him. Her heart is swelling indignity and adds her unwillingness to see Darcy again. She gets head ache, every time she thinks about this case.

f. Climax

As stated by Pickering and Hooper the crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity. It is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. This opinion has similarity as what Kenney says. According to him, the climax reaches the top when the complication attains the highest point of the intensity, from which the out came of the story is inevitable.

In this session, there is crucial shift of the fortune , whether the main character get success or failure. It will give us a picture, what the resolution of the story should be.

In this story after the conflict developed gradually up, then one by one, getting to more and more difficult situation. At that time Darcy comes in a difficult situation. There is internal conflict inside of Darcy, between his pride and his willing to state his feeling to Elizabeth. On one side he does not want to do that, considering the importance of her family behavior and relation in trade (inferior relation), but on the other side he really loves Elizabeth and has to do that. He struggles to fight against himself.

"In vain have I struggled. It will not do. My feeling will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you. page 178)

The phrase "in vain have I struggled" explains that Darcy struggles to fight to win his own willing. In one side he doesn't want to do that, if he sees the background of Elizabeth family that has inferior relationship in trade. But his love forces him to say that he really loves Elizabeth.

Elizabeth will not accept Darcy's offer whatever the reason is. It will not tempt Elizabeth even she makes any accusation. First, he has ruined Wickham's prosperity. The second, he has the role in separating Jane and Bingley.

Elizabeth can not accept the man who has broken Jane happiness. He may cause Jane's life in misery forever. In addition, Darcy character has been unfolded by Wickham to Elizabeth some months ago. She knows who Darcy is, what has been done by Darcy to Wickham, what reason he imposes Wickham to his own friend.

In this event, the author gives *surprise*. The reader never expect that Darcy will propose Elizabeth. Both of them has their own pride and prejudice. It seems that there is no affection between them. Darcy as the man who has large fortune and handsome may fall in love with more beauty girls than Elizabeth. In fact he does. When Elizabeth refuses Darcy's proposal and makes some wrong accusations, the reader comes into a *suspense* eager to know what will be done by Darcy to Elizabeth. Although later the readers are given a *surprise*, the solution of the problem that is different from what they are expecting. The readers expect that Darcy will be angry or he fights against all Elizabeth's accusation directly. In fact Darcy only keeps silent even he asks Elizabeth to forgive him, because he has taken her time too long. He chooses to explain all of her accusation through a letter.

g. Falling Action

According to Pickering and Hoepfer, falling action is one particular time when the crisis or turning point has been reached, then the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. It is the time when the conflict subsides and the main character thinks what he or she must do in order to find the resolution.

In this story, the falling action is reached when Darcy sends a letter to Elizabeth [event 8]. The content of the letter is fighting all of her accusations to Darcy. He explains that what has happened to Wickham is not his fault but Wickham's fault. He spends the money ven by Darcy

improperly. Darcy has given him three thousands pound to study law but he spends it for useless thing, when he asks the money again of course, Darcy resists.

Wickham moves to town in order to study law but he is not serious. He just pretends. He spends the money for other thing because he feels lazy to study and likes wasting his money. So that's why Darcy is angry with him.

In relation with Darcy's role in separating Bingley from her sister he explains that he just wants to save his friend, Mr. Bingley, to make imprudent marriage because he sees the strange in relationship between Jane and Bingley. Darcy sees that Jane has no intention to respect Bingley's attention fairly although Elizabeth receives his attention with pleasure. She doesn't show her love to Bingley, so he advices Bingley to forget Jane.

After reading the letter, there is internal conflict inside Elizabeth's mind between pride and guilty which makes her embarrassed with herself. The change of Darcy's attitude happens when they meet by chance at Pemberley that makes her believe who Darcy is. (event 9). He is not as proud as he was when they met at the first time. At the time he shows his familiarity to Elizabeth.

Mr. Darcy's resentment to her when she refuses him to come down. Darcy shows his familiarity by asking to introduce to Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner (uncle and aunt of Elizabeth) if Elizabeth has no objection to do that. For the second chance he also brings her sister to introduce to Elizabeth.

This event gives the reader surprise and suspense. When Elizabeth meets Mr. Darcy accidentally at Pemberley, the reader comes into the suspense of knowing what will happen afterward. They want to know how Darcy behaves Elizabeth. Later the readers are given surprise because the solution of this problem is different from what is expected. The expected solution is that Darcy may do something that makes her comes into a difficult situation, but according to the story the author presents an opposite situation. Darcy shows his familiarity to Elizabeth.

The tension between Elizabeth and Darcy comes to the lowest point when she receives a reply from Mrs. Gardiner about what Mr. Darcy has done toward her sister (Lydia) when she elope with Wickham. First, he goes to London and tries to find Lydia and Wickham. Second, Darcy is prevailed Wickham to marry with Lydia. Third, he buys a commission in regiment in New Castle and pays Wickham's debt. Now Elizabeth feels in debt to Darcy.

Elizabeth's family feels sad upon what Mr. Darcy has done for Lydia. They regrets why Mr. Darcy should do all these. They feel in debt to everything around him, to bring Lydia come back to Longbourn. Especially Elizabeth, she is really sad when she remembers what she has ever said to Mr. Darcy, such as proud, unfeeling man.

This event gives readers surprise and suspense. When Darcy hears Lydia elopes with Wickham, the readers come into the suspense. The readers want to know what will happen with Darcy. The readers surprise when they know that Darcy looks for Lydia (a guilty pair) and makes both to get married. This solution is different from the reader's expectation. The readers expect that Elizabeth's family or Elizabeth's father must have looked for his daughter.

h. Resolution

The final section of the plot is resolution. It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution also refers to as the conclusion. As the last part of the plot, it gives us the resolution of the problem. Some stories give resolution indirectly. The author gives a chance to the readers to find the resolution by themselves.

1) The Outcome of the Conflict

In this story, the resolution happens when Darcy proposes Elizabeth for the second time and she accepts his present assurances with gratitude and pleasure [event 14]. If Elizabeth's feeling is still like what happened in the last April, when she refused Darcy's proposal, it means she trifles Darcy and breaks his love. In fact Darcy's feeling is unchanged. He still loves Elizabeth, while Elizabeth's feeling has undergone to a change, when she knows what has been done by Darcy to her sister (Jane). It supports Elizabeth who accepts Darcy's proposal as explained in the second quotation.

2) The New Equilibrium or Stability

After conflict gets resolution, then comes the establishment of some new equilibrium. In this story, after conflict between Elizabeth and Darcy it comes to the final resolution. Elizabeth receives Darcy's proposal for the second time, then the author establishes the new equilibrium. The couples of lovers (Jane and Bingley, Darcy and Elizabeth) get married [event 15].

The continuation of the acceptance of Darcy's proposal, they got married and live at Pemberley, as Jane and Bingley get married, too. Mrs. Bennet is happy to find the two daughters get married to people with large fortune, such as Bingley and Darcy. She feels proud when she visits Elizabeth (Mrs. Darcy) and Jane (Mrs. Bingley). In addition, Jane and Bingley live in Netherfield only twelve months. They buy new estate, in Derbyshire where Elizabeth lives with Darcy. This way, it is possible for them to visit each other, because they live in a three-mile distance. All of the characters come to their purpose. They live happily.

CONCLUSION

- 1) This story is very interesting to read because the plot of the story is developed in such away that the reader can follow smoothly and nicely. One event after another comes to the attention of the reader without causing any confusion. The conflict that build up this story consists are external (social) and internal conflict. External conflicts happen between Elizabeth and Darcy, Elizabeth and her family, Elizabeth and Miss Bingley, and the last one is conflict between Elizabeth and Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Internal conflict happens on Darcy and Elizabeth.
- 2) The plot of this novel has been nicely developed. It simply means that all the elements in the structure of plot (exposition, complication, climax, failing action, denouement) are presented and arranged in chronological order. This can be seen from the plot analysis in chapter IV.

Event I serves as introduction. The complication presented by event 2 to event 6. The conflict reaches the highest point (climax) in event 7. The falling action presented in the event 8, 9, 11, 12. The rest of the events serve as the resolution of the story. This story obeys the law of plot. The elements of surprise are abundantly found, and each time it is preceded by the elements of suspense. The plausibility of the plot is also presented by finding chance and coincidence in this story. Kind of plot in this story is a close plot, because the author gives direct solution of the conflict.

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