

NARRATIVE STRUCTURE IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* AND *EMMA* NOVELS BASED ON THE THEORY OF NARRATOLOGY BY A. J. GREIMAS

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2015

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I declare that the thesis entitled *Narrative Structure in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice and Emma Novels Based on the Theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas* is truly my original work to accomplish the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 23rd, 2015

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This is to certify that Asri Furoidah's thesis entitled *Narrative Structure in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice and Emma Novels Based on the Theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.

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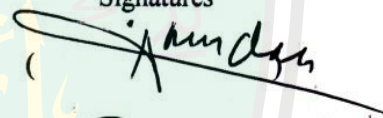

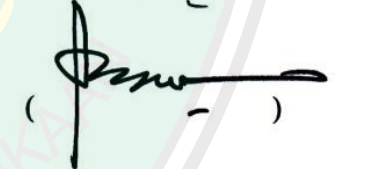
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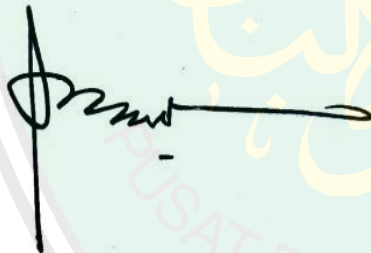
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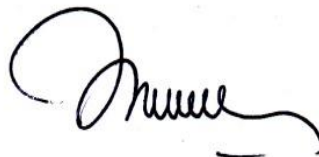
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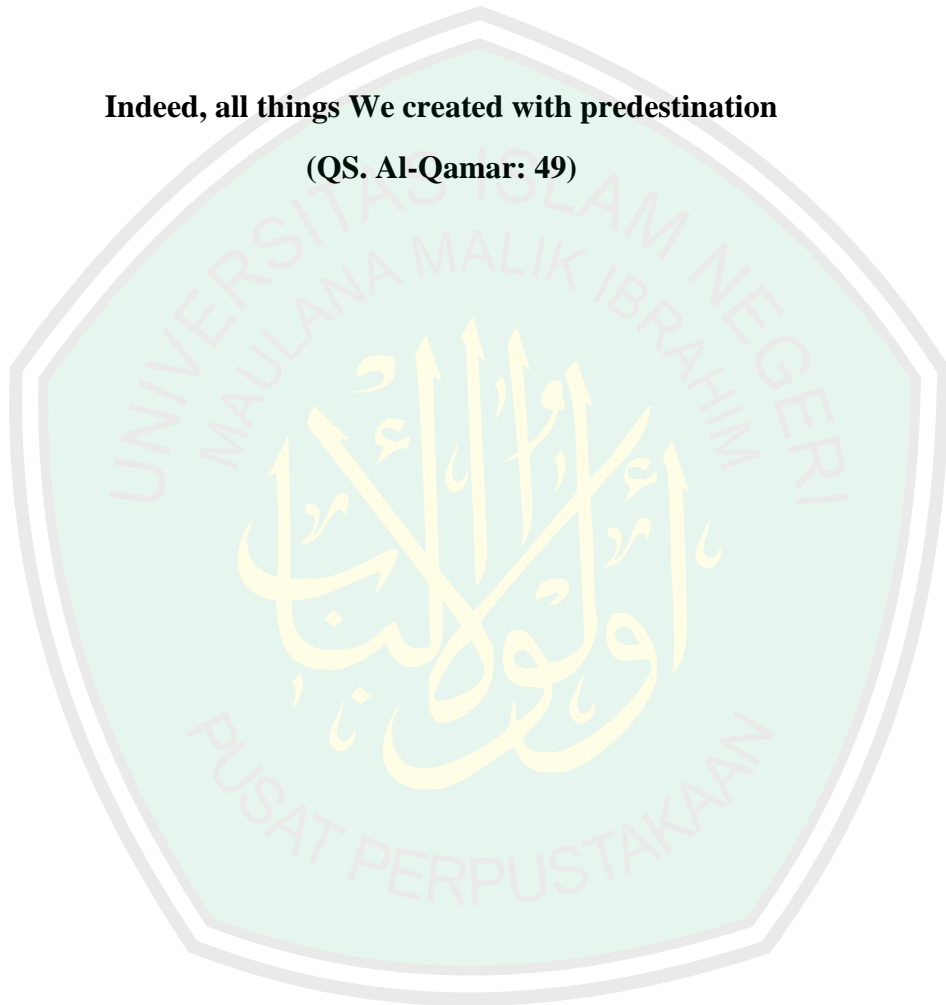
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MOTTO

إِنَّا كُلَّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقْنَاهُ بِقَدَرٍ ﴿٤٩﴾

Indeed, all things We created with predestination

(QS. Al-Qamar: 49)



DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to my beloved family, my father (Qomaruddin, S.E.), my mother (Dewi Tihamah), my sister (Elin Ikmaliah) and brother (Aufa Fikri Hakiki), with no forgetting to remember *Hai'ah Tahfidzil Quran* (HTQ) and *Ma'had Sunan Ampel al-Aly* (MSAA) as my *long-life learning* places. I also mentioned all of my teachers from my *Elementary School*, I repel my humble salutation for thou all.

For my weird friends, Qori', Dedi Mbrot, Khafid, Muzakki Mus, Jaini, Bang Udin, Ria Khun, and Izzah, thank you for having shown me how a friend should be, and for making me know the brightest and the darkest side of myself.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

O lord, with thy holy name I begin, and from thee I seek guidance and support. My life and death, petition, prayer, and praise belong to thee. I beseech thee to grant the clarity of prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.) with his guidance of Islam. Thereby, I can accomplish my thesis entitled *Narrative Structure in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice and Emma Novels Based on the Theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Literature and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.

This thesis owes its existence to the help, support, and inspiration of several people. I would like to thank all the people who contributed in some way to the work described in this thesis:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si, as the Rector of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.
2. Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A, as Dean of Humanity Faculty of Maulana Malik Ibrahim state Islamic University of Malang.
3. Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum, as Head of the Department of English Language and Literature of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.
4. M. Miftahul Huda, M.Ed., as the thesis advisor whose support and guidance made my thesis work possible. He has been actively interested in my work and has always been available to advise me. I am very grateful

for his patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge in literary criticism.

5. I would also like to thank the board of examiner Dra. Andarwati, M.A. Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A. whose commentaries and suggestions have helped the writer in the process of this thesis perfection.
6. My greatest gratitude also goes to my parents for the perpetual prayers, hopes and supports which helped me enduring difficulties and make me believe that I will always be able to do and give my best.
7. A special thanks goes to my friends and classmates for the beautiful moment during the learning time in this last four years. They were fundamental in supporting me during these stressful and difficult moments.
8. Finally, I would like to acknowledge all my friends in HTQ especially the crew of HTQ 2013-2014 for the support during the time of me working on this thesis.

This thesis is far from perfection and has so many lacks in several aspects. Critics and suggestions are welcomed by the researcher for the improvement of this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis would give benefit especially for the researcher itself and all readers in general.

Malang, July 5, 2015

Asri Furoidah

ABSTRACT

Furoidah, Asri. 2015. *Narrative Structure in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice and Emma Novels Based on the Theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas*. Thesis. Literature. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang.

Advisor: Mifathul Huda, M.Pd.

Keywords: Narrative Structure, Actantial Scheme, Functional Scheme, Plot, Theme

Jane Austen is an English novelist whose work of romantic fiction, set among the landed gentry, earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English literature. Her timeless works, numbering just six completed novels, become masterpiece through centuries. There are some similarities emerges in the literary works which are written by Jane Austen which makes her works unique. Two of her novels which are *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* used as the objects in this study.

There are two research questions in this study which are formulated to find the result: (1) How are the plot and the theme of *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels constructed according to the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas? (2) What are the similarities and the differences of narrative structures between *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels? According to the research questions, the objective of this research is to find the plot structure, theme and its similarities and differences which are underlying *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels.

The data taken is in the form of monologue, dialogue, and expression from two English novels written by Jane Austen entitled *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels. The study is conducted in structuralism approach by applying the theory of Narratology of A. J. Greimas. The story is divided into some small actantial and functional schemes according to the scenes of story in the novels. The small actantial and functional schemes in the first novel is divided based on the scenes, while in the second novel divided based on the volumes of the novel. After that, the small actantial and functional schemes are summed up into one major actantial and functional schemes to find the major structure underlying the novels. The following step is comparing both major structures in order to find the similarities and differences of narrative structures in the novels.

As the result of this study, it is found that the literary works written by Jane Austen has similarities in its structural unit which are plot and theme, and the differences emerge in its surface phenomena such as characters, settings, moods etc. The plot structure underlying the literary works is *searching – finding*. In the other hand, the theme of the novels is that social class difference is not a trouble for people who are deep in love to start a relationship. It can be concluded that the literary works written by a single author has a common underlying plot pattern and a common main theme.

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ABSTRAK

Furoidah, Asri. 2015. *Struktur Naratif dalam Novel Pride and Prejudice dan Emma Karya Jane Austen Berdasarkan Teori Naratologi A. J. Greimas*.
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Keywords: Struktur Naratif, Skema Aktan, Skema Fungsional, Plot, Tema

Jane Austen adalah seorang novelis Inggris yang karya fiksi romantisnya memberikannya tempat sebagai salah seorang sastrawan Inggris yang karyanya banyak dibaca dalam lingkup kesusastraan Inggris. Karyanya yang abadi dan berjumlah enam novel menjadi mahakarya selama beberapa abad. Terdapat beberapa persamaan yang terlihat dalam karya sastra yang ditulis oleh Jane Austen yang menjadikan karyanya unik dan patut untuk dikaji. Oleh karena itu, dua novelnya yang berjudul *Pride and Prejudice* dan *Emma* digunakan sebagai objek dalam kajian ini.

Berikut ini adalah dua rumusan masalah yang disusun untuk menemukan hasil dari kajian ini: (1) Bagaimanakah plot dan tema dalam novel *Pride and Prejudice* dan *Emma* tersusun menurut teori Naratologi A. J. Greimas? (2) Apa sajakah persamaan dan perbedaan struktur naratif antara novel *Pride and Prejudice* dan *Emma*? Berdasarkan pada rumusan masalah tersebut, maka tujuan dari kajian ini adalah untuk menemukan struktur plot dan tema beserta persamaan dan perbedaannya yang mendasari novel *Pride and Prejudice* dan *Emma*.

Data yang digunakan dalam kajian ini berupa monolog, dialog, dan ekspresi dalam dua novel Inggris yang ditulis oleh Jane Austen dengan judul *Pride and Prejudice* dan *Emma*. Kajian ini dilakukan dengan menerapkan pendekatan strukturalis dengan teori Naratologi A. J. Greimas. Cerita dalam novel tersebut disusun dalam beberapa skema aktansial dan skema fungsional. Pembagian skema pada novel pertama dilakukan berdasarkan adegan dalam cerita, sedangkan pembagian skema aktansial dan fungsional pada novel kedua dilakukan berdasarkan jilid dalam novel tersebut. Skema aktansial dan fungsional tersebut kemudian dirangkum dan disusun menjadi satu skema aktansial dan fungsional utama yang melingkupi keseluruhan cerita dalam masing-masing novel. Selanjutnya kedua skema utama tersebut dibandingkan untuk menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan struktur naratif dalam novel tersebut.

Hasil dari kajian ini menunjukkan bahwa karya sastra yang ditulis oleh Jane Austen memiliki persamaan dalam unit strukturalnya yakni plot dan tema, sedangkan perbedaan terlihat pada aspek naratif lainnya yakni karakter, seting dan lain sebagainya. Struktur plot yang mendasari adalah *mencari – menemukan*. Sedangkan tema yang disampaikan adalah perbedaan kelas sosial bukanlah masalah dalam

hubungan dua orang yang saling mencintai. Dengan ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa beberapa karya dari seorang penulis memiliki struktur serupa.



ABSTRACT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Jane Austen is an English novelist whose work of romantic fiction, set among the landed gentry, earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English literature. Her timeless works, numbering just six completed novels, become masterpiece through centuries. Her realism, biting irony, and social commentary as well as her acclaimed plots have gained her historical importance among scholars and critics. She remains as popular as ever and is revered as much as any literary figure in the history of English literature.

Among six of her completed novels, the researcher uses two of them entitled *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* as the objects of the study. *Pride and Prejudice* mainly tells about misunderstanding. The main character of this novel is Elizabeth Bennet, the second child in Bennet family. In the view of Elizabeth, Mr. Darcy is never a charming man. He is only an arrogant, conceited, and annoying man from the first time she met him. Her hatred gained when she knows that Mr. Darcy had done an intolerable mistake. It takes a very long time for her to understand another side of Mr. Darcy and accepting the reality of his hidden kindness. And when she finally find her love for Mr. Darcy, she hesitates about how to redeem her bad prejudice toward that man and whether or not her love will be abandoned by Mr. Darcy.

The other novel used here is *Emma*, which tells about Emma, a very rich, beautiful, and single woman who has been very proud of herself as if she doesn't need to fall in love or even to get married. She will only feel a pleasure when she could intervene other people love story. One time, she abandoned her best friend's, Mr. Knightley, reminder not to do matchmaking for her little friend, Harriet, with Mr. Elton. The situation gets troubled when she starts to run her plan. Finally, it turned out that Emma and Harriet have a love for a same person, but she is too late to realize her own feeling. Here she is confused about whether she should back down or chase after her love without taking care over Harriet's feeling.

These two novels have many similarities which make both of them suitable to be used as the objects of this study. The similarities can be seen from the intrinsic aspects such as theme and plot. This study focuses on structural analysis on the plot story of Jane Austen's novels. Structural analysis explores more the existence of the actors with its complicity in the events. In the structure of narrative, there are some elements which support the analysis of structure of narrative. The elements that support the analytical structure of narrative in text are characters, the events and the background. According to Christianson (1988), the events will be a plot when the events are arranged in a sequence of time.

Research on narrative structure has been taken as primary inspiration from the study of mythology and folklore. Today, it comprises

not only the study of literary narrative, but also philosophical, religious, and legal discourses among others. “Narrative structures are distinct from linguistics structures because they can be revealed by language other than the natural languages (in cinema, dreams, etc.)” (Greimas, 1971). Based on that quotation, literary works research not only focuses for reading text but also expands to modern things. According to A. J. Greimas (1971), structural semantics, however, breaks away from a conventional linguistic conception of meaning by focusing on neither the word nor the sentence out of the context, but on the network of relations in which meaning emerges.

It is not easy to make a summary about structuralism into one short quotation. However, we can still make the essence of structuralism as a belief that everything cannot be understood separately from another thing (Barry, 2010). Structure in this case is a structure which is forced by people sees the world and organizes it. It also happened to literary works such as novel. In order to find a structure of a literary works, we need to apply a certain theory and looks carefully on it with a particular approach. In analyzing these novels, the researcher use a theory of structuralism by A. J. Greimas and applying the actants model to formulate the structure of the novels.

Actantial model is a theory developed by A. J. Greimas. This model allows us to break an action into six facets or actants. They are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and opponent. This model was

developed based on Propp's theory of motifs (Endraswara, 2008).

Actantial scheme is a device that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action, but particularly those depicted in literary texts or images. In the actantial scheme, an action may be broken down into six components called as actants which assigning each element of the action being described to the various actantial classes.

Comparative structuralism research on Jane Austen's novels is conducted with two main objectives. The first is to find the plot structure of the novels according to Greimas' actantial scheme. The second one is to find the plot pattern on literary works especially novel which is usually applied by a particular author in organizing their works. The objectives are relevant to the purpose of predecessor structuralists.

As companions for this research, the researcher has found some previous studies using the novel of Jane Austen as the object of research. The first research is a thesis by Muhammad Ri'ad Kusyaeri, a student of English Letters Department of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta entitled *Actantial and Functional Schemes Analysis on "The Last Samurai" Film Based on Greimas' Structural Theory* (2011). The second one is a research conducted by Yuliani Rahmah entitled *Dongeng Timun Emas (Indonesia) dan Dongeng Sanmai No Ofuda (Jepang); (Studi Komparatif Struktur Cerita dan Latar Budaya)* on 2007, which was done as an postgraduate thesis in Diponegoro University, Semarang. The other previous studies are the research using Jane Austen's

novel as the object. The third research is *The Interplaying of Feminist Issues in the Adaptation of Jane Austen's novels in America in the 1990-2000s* (2011) written for International Conference on Social Science and Humanity and published by IACSIT Press, Singapore. The next is *How Jane Austen Uses Marriage to Get What She Wants* (2011) published in The Journal of Undergraduate Research at the University of Tennessee. Since there is not any study on Jane Austen's novels written in structuralism theory, the researcher thought that it will be profitable for conducting a research upon Jane Austen's novels by applying structuralism theory.

1.2. Research Questions

According to the background of the study, the researcher formulates the problems of study in these questions:

1. How is the plot and the theme of *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels constructed according to the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas?
2. What are the similarities and the differences of narrative structures between *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study in this research are:

1. This study figure out the plot construction of *Pride and Prejudice* novel.
2. This study figure out the plot construction of *Emma* novel.
3. This study figure out the theme construction of *Pride and Prejudice* novel.
4. This study figure out the theme construction of *Emma* novel.
5. Finding the similarities and differences of plot and theme construction in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

The focus of this research is done around plot and theme of *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novel. The process of finding those two components of narrative structure involves the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas by applying its actantial and functional scheme. It is resulting in the finding of plot and theme of both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels. The plot and theme is compared in order to find the similarities and difference then building plot pattern which often emerge in the novels by Jane Austen. From this comparison, we find the structure of plot underlying the wok of Jane Austen and also main theme conveyed in her works. In short, this research only focuses on the comparison of plot structure and theme in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* by Jane Austen. This research excludes the other intrinsic aspect except plot and

theme such as: point of view, character and characterization, setting, mood, etc.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research which concerns in the narrative structure of the novels written by Jane Austen under the title *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*, will give profitable contribution for student who wants to learn more about Narratology. By conducting this research, the researcher hopes that this research will not only give more knowledge to the reader about actantial scheme in the literary works by Jane Austen but also give reference for students once they have an intention to conduct a research with a similar topic. Furthermore, this research gives a comprehensive description about a process of analyzing literary works on structuralism approach by applying the theory by A. J. Greimas.

Moreover, conducting a research on narrative structure in the novel by applying Greimas' Narratology answers the question about the structure of plot and how to analyze it through actantial and functional scheme. By answering the research question above, this research is going to analyze the narrative structure in both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels which consists of plot structure and theme conveyed in the novels written by Jane Austen. After the completion of this research, there is an answer for a question about the characteristics which always remarks Jane

Austen's works and also the plot pattern which always appear in numerous of her literary works. Hence, this research answers the question of the structure underlying the literary works by Jane Austen.

1.6. Research Method

1.6.1. Research Design

The design of this research is kind of literary criticism. Literary criticism is the evaluation, analysis, or interpretation of literary works. Criticism may examine a particular literary at an author's writing as a whole. This criticism may influenced by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals. Some critics consider literary criticism a practical application of literary theory, because criticism always deals directly with particular literary works.

This study is done in structuralism approach. Structuralism closely related to an assumption that a literary work expresses an author's mind and personality and that it also tells some essential truth about human life. Structuralist declares that the author is dead and that literary discourse has no truth function (Carter, 2006). Readers believe that a literary work is the child of an author's creative life, and expresses the author's essential self. The text is the place where readers enter into a spiritual or humanistic communion with an author's thought and feeling. In the contrary, structuralism tends to treat a literary work as a structure not as a child of an author.

Therefore, a structuralism study focuses on the structure underlying a literary work which is not simply describing a structure of a work but finding a structure underlying a group of literary works.

One of structuralism branch is Narratology. Narratology refers to both the theory and the study of narrative and narrative structure and the ways that these affect our perception. This word also refers to any systematic study of narrative in practice its usage is rather more restricted. Narratology looks at what narratives have in common and what makes one different from another (Britannica: 2015). Some figures in this theory are Vladimir Propp, who created a model for folktales based on seven spheres of action and 31 functions of narrative; Claude Levi-Strauss who outlined a grammar of mythology; A. J. Greimas, proposed a system of six structural units called actants; Tzvetan Todorov, introduced the term naratologie; and Gerard Genette who codified a system of analysis that examined both the actual narration and the act of narrating as they existed apart from the story or the content.

This study is conducted in the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas. This research engages the actantial and functional scheme in its process. The components of the story is an essential part which must be found first in order to build the actantial and functional scheme. From this step of analysis we are able to find the components of narrative structure and the relationship among all of them in

constructing the story. In the process of conducting this research it is a need to find the components which build the story first in order to arrange them into actantial scheme. This component may be including someone or something which makes the story move forward.

After arranging the actantial scheme, the researcher starts analyzing the actantial scheme and finding the plot structure of *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels, the plot pattern which usually emerges in literary works by Jane Austen, and also the main theme conveyed through her works. Thus, by conducting this research, the researcher aimed to analyze the narrative structure in the novels written by Jane Austen entitled *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels. After finding the narrative structure of both novels, the writer compares both of them in order to find the structure underlying the works of Jane Austen.

1.6.2 Data Source

The source of the data in this research is two novels written by Jane Austen entitled *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*. All the data are in the form of monologue, dialogue, and expression of the characters of the novels the novel *Pride and Prejudice* used here is the one which published by Arc Manor on 2008 and printed in United States of America or United Kingdom. This book is printed along 315 pages plus 5 pages for is cover. On the other hand, the novel *Emma* used here is one which is published online in the form of EBook and retrieved

from <http://www.gutenberg.org/1/5/158/> on October 3rd 2014. This version is published along 745 pages plus one page for its cover.

1.6.3. Data Collection

The data in this study are collected from the novel written by Jane Austen under the title *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*. The researcher collected the data by reading carefully the novels more than once. The first reading was for understanding the main idea conveyed in the novels. The second reading process is done in order to find the components of narrative structure in the novels and their role in the story. Having found the main idea and the components of narrative structure in the novel, the researcher read the novel for once more with a purpose to find the correlation of each component and then make the actantial scheme based on the relationship.

1.6.4. Step of Data Analysis

Concerning with the explanation above about this research, the researcher starts this research by reading this novels in order to understand the main idea conveyed in the novels. After that, the researcher analyzes the components of novels which build the story in the novels. The components analyzed in the novels are everything which commonly said as figure and including characters, objects, feelings, events, etc. The components found are classified into six types of actant, they are: subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and also opponent based on their role in the story. Having classified the

component into six types of actant, the researcher draws them into the actantial scheme.

There is a difference in the process of arranging the actantial scheme in the *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels. In the *Pride and Prejudice* novel, the actantial scheme is arranged based on the scene of the story in the novel. It is done because there is not any volume division in this novel. The first division is done based on the story scene which tells about the beginning situation where there is not any problem emerges. The second actantial scheme is where the character starts to move and facing problems. The third actantial scheme is the scene where the characters find the resolution for the problems. The last actantial scheme is the scene of the ending of story where the objective of the character has been completed.

In the other hand, the actantial scheme in the *Emma* novel is arranged based on the volume in the novel, for the novel itself has three volumes inside. Those three volumes are equal to three scenes in the novel. Therefore, each of those volumes is built into a single actantial and functional scheme. The first volume tells about the beginning situation and first problem faced by the main characters. The second volume is the scene where the story reaches its climax. While the last volume is the scene where the problems have been settled and the story finds its end.

After arranging the actantial scheme, the researcher build the functional model which consists of three parts, they are: beginning situation, transformation (qualifying test, main test, and glorifying test), and ending situation. This functional scheme is also built based on the scene in the novels. Thus, each actantial scheme is followed by one functional scheme. Actantial and functional scheme are completing each other. If actantial scheme determine the position of each actant (figure) in the story, the functional then determine the flow of the story. Having done with the small actantial and functional schemes of each scene in the novels, the researcher then sums up those small schemes into one major actantial and functional scheme which representing the whole structure underlying the novels.

Finally, after finding the structure of each novel, the researcher compares the structure of plot and the main theme from both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels. This comparison is around the similarities and difference of plot structure and main theme conveyed in Jane Austen's works. This analysis is resulted in the finding of plot pattern and main theme which is usually emerges in the literary works written by Jane Austen.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

Here are some definitions of key terms which are very often appearing in the following part of this research:

1. Narrative structure:

The term narrative structure is about two things: the content of the story and the form used to tell the story. Two common ways to describe these two parts of narrative structure are story and plot. Story refers to the raw materials of dramatic action as they might be described in chronological order.

2. Actant and actantial scheme:

Actant can be a person, creature, or object (everything commonly said as figure) playing any of a set of active roles in a narrative. Actantial scheme is a device which can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action, but particularly those depicted in literary texts or images. In actantial scheme, an action may be broken down into six facets, called actants. Actantial analysis consists of assigning each element of the action being described to the various actantial classes.

3. Function and functional scheme:

Function is motif or element which moves the story. Functional Scheme suggests a formula of the story as events group called as function. It classifies the events according the events in the story.

4. Plot

Plot is the events that make up a story particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern or in a sequence. They relate to each other through cause and effect, also relate to how the reader view the story, or simply by coincidence.

5. Theme

Theme is a central topic a text treats. It also known as the idea or point that is central to a story which can be summed in a sentence. A theme may be exemplified by the actions, utterances, and thoughts of a character in a novel.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the analysis deepens theories applied to assist the completion of this thesis. The explanation is grounded upon structuralism theory specifically at Greimas' Theory of Narratology. The written data are taken from some sources which contain the theory of Structuralism, along with the assumptions from the experts related to the topic of this research.

2.1. Intrinsic Elements of Fiction

A novel is a totality, which has passages elements, each of those are closely related one another. The elements of fiction are divided into intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements of fiction are including character and characterization, point of view, setting, plot, and theme. Characters in fiction can be conveniently classified into major and minor, static and dynamic. Major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action. The major character is sometimes called as protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character are one or more minor characters whose function is to illuminate the major character. Characterization is a means by which writers present and reveal characters by direct description, by showing the character in action, or by the presentation of other characters which help to define each other.

The next element of intrinsic aspects is point of view. It is a way ad or views of the author used as a means for presenting the characters, action, background and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to reader. Viewpoint is considered as one of the important elements of fiction and decisive. The point of view or narrative perspective, characterized the way in which a text present a person, event, and setting. It is discusses about who is telling the story, or from which position the events are perceived.

Setting is another element of intrinsic elements. It is divided into three parts namely place, time, and location. Backgrounds on the location of the place suggest the occurrence of the events recounted in a work of fiction. In the other hand, background of time associated with the problem of when of events recounted n a work of fiction problem. It is normally associated with the factual, the time to do or be associated with historical events. The other two intrinsic elements are theme and plot. These elements will be explained in detail in the following subtopics.

2.1.1. Plot

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story. Plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and

provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts.

Plot is known as the foundation of a novel or story which the characters and settings are built around. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story. A plot is one of the most important parts of a story and has many different purposes. Firstly, the plot focuses attention on the important characters and their roles in the story. It motivates the characters to affect the story and connects the events in an orderly manner. It also creates desire for the reader to go on reading by absorbing them in the middle of the story, wanting to know what happens next.

A plot is composed of causal events, which are a series of sentences linked by and so. A plot highlights the important points and the line of the story. It has a same meaning as the storyline.

2.1.2. Theme

In contemporary literary studies, a theme is a central topic a text treats. The most common contemporary understanding of theme is an idea or point that is central to a story, which can often be summed in a single word or sentence. Typical examples of themes of this type are conflict between the individual and society; coming of age; humans in conflict with technology; nostalgia; and the dangers of unchecked ambition. A

theme may be exemplified by the actions, utterances, or thoughts of a character seem to be lonely. It may differ from the thesis or the text's or author's implied worldview.

Theme is not so much an element of fiction as much as the result of the entire story. The theme is the main idea the writer of the literary works the author wants the reader to understand and remember. A theme can be formed into a statement about a topic and not all stories or poems have an overriding universal theme.

2.2. Structuralism

Structuralism is an intellectual movement which began in France in the 1950s and in the first seen in the work of the anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss (1908-) and the literary critic Roland Barthes (1915-1980). It is difficult to boil structuralism in a single proposition, but we can say that the essence of structuralism is the belief that things cannot be understood in isolation. Every single thing in this world has to be seen in the context of larger structures on which they become part of (Barry, 2010). Structuralism was imported to Britain mainly in the 1970's and attained widespread influence through the 1980s.

The early description of the term structuralism is that this is a method of analysing cultural phenomena founded in Saussurian Linguistics. This description is borne out in many structuralist critics as Roman Jakobson, Tzvetan Todorov, A. J. Greimas, and Gerard Genette. These critics are concerned on applying structuralism in their field of analysis. Their analyses are merely concern on

analysing the structure by neither engaging in philosophical nor ideological (Newton, 2001). For Barthes, structuralism was primarily important as a weapon that could be used to attack two of the dominant forces in western ideology, they are science and positivism which both of them have their own basis empiricism (Newton, 2001).

Structuralism challenged many of the most cherished beliefs of both critics and readers: the assumption that a literary work expresses an author's mind and personality and that it also tells some essential truth about human life. Structuralists declare that the author is dead and that literary discourse has no truth function (Carter, 2006). In an essay of 1968, the French theorist Roland Barthes put the structuralist view in perhaps its most forceful form. He claimed that writers only have the power to mix already existing writings, to reassemble them. They cannot use writing to express themselves but can only draw on language, which is already formulated, and culture, which is essentially already expressed in language which is said as 'always already written' in Barthes's terms. Structuralists also describe themselves as anti-humanist because they oppose all forms of literary criticism in which the meaning is related to a human subject (Carter, 2006).

Readers believe that literary work is the child of an author's creative life, and expresses the author's essential self. The text is the place where readers enter into a spiritual or humanistic communion with an author's thoughts and feelings. Another fundamental assumption which readers often make is that a good book tells the truth about human life means that novels and plays try to 'tell things as

they really are' (Brooker, Selden, Widdowson, 2005). In a review of a book by Jonathan Culler, John Bayley spoke for the anti-structuralists when he declared, 'but the sin of semiotics is to attempt to destroy our sense of truth in fiction. In a good story, truth precedes fiction and remains separable from it. It would not be misleading to use the term 'anti-humanism' to describe the spirit of structuralism. Indeed the word has been used by structuralists themselves to emphasize their opposition to all forms of literary criticism in which the human subject is the source and origin of literary meaning (Brooker, Selden, & Widdowson, 2005).

The work of structuralists is not simply describing the structure of a short story to interpret what the work means or evaluate whether or not it's a good literature. However, being engaged in structuralist activity means examining the structure of large number of short stories to discover the underlying principles that govern their composition, for example, principles of narrative progression (the order in which plot events occur) or of characterization (the functions each character performs in relation to the narrative as a whole). Being engaged in structuralist could also reflected in activity of describing the structure of a single literary work to discover how its composition demonstrates the underlying principles of a given structural system (Tyson, 2006). In other words, structuralists are not interested in individual buildings or individual literary works (or individual phenomena of any kind) except in terms of what those individual items can tell us about the structures that underlie and organize all items of that kind.

Structuralism sees itself as a human science whose effort is to understand, in a systematic way, the fundamental structures that underlie all human experience and, therefore, all human behaviour and production. For this reason, structuralism shouldn't be thought of as a field of study. Rather, it is a method of systematizing human experience that is used in many different fields of study: for example, linguistics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and literary studies (Tyson, 2006).

For structuralism, the world as we know it consists of two fundamental levels –one visible, the other one is invisible. The visible world consists of what we called as *surface phenomena*: all the countless objects, activities, and behaviours every day. The invisible world consists of structures that underlie and organize all of these phenomena so that we can make sense of them (Tyson, 2006). For example, English language consists of over a million words, each of which can be pronounced in any number of different ways by different speakers, resulting in millions of different utterances of individual words. This example simply explains about the relation between the surface phenomena and the structure underlying it. The basic structure is the word itself, and the ways people pronounce it are called as the surface phenomena. The relation between structure and surface phenomena is arbitrary.

Structure is not a physical entities, they are conceptual frameworks that we used to organize and understand physical entities. A structure is any conceptual system that has the following three properties: (1) wholeness, (2) transformation, and (3) self-regulation (Tyson, 2006). *Wholeness* simply means that the system

functions as a unit which is not merely a collection of independent items. The whole is different from the sum of its parts because the parts working together create something new. *Transformation* means that the system is not static, it's dynamic, capable of change. The system is not merely a structure (a noun); it also structures (a verb). In other words, new material is always being structured by the system. *Self-regulation* means that the transformations of which a structure is capable never lead beyond its own structural system.

It has been stated previously that structuralism has been used as a method of systematizing human experience in many different fields of study such as linguistics, anthropology, and literature. Structural linguistics was developed by Ferdinand de Saussure between 1913 and 1915, although his work wasn't translated into English and popularized until the late 1950s. Before Saussure, language was studied in terms of the history of changes in individual words over time, or *diachronically*, and it was assumed that words somehow imitated the objects for which they stood. Saussure realized that we need to understand language, not as a collection of individual words with individual histories but as a structural system of relationships among words as they are used at a given point in time, or *synchronically* (Tyson, 2006). Here we can find the focus of structuralism in the work of Saussure. He observed the structure underlie the language and govern how it functions. This is what indeed the purpose of structuralism, not finding the relation among many factors but finding the structure governing it.

The pioneer of Structuralism in Anthropology was Claude Levi-Strauss in the late 1950s, who seeks the underlying common denominators, the structures that

link all human beings regardless of the differences among the surface phenomena of the cultures to which they belong. His goal was to discover when different myths are actually different versions of the same myth in order to show that human beings from very different cultures share structures of consciousness that project themselves in the formation of structurally similar myths (Tyson, 2006).

When examined from a structuralist perspective, he found that the enormous number of myths from various cultures reduces itself to a rather limited number of what he called as mythemes, the fundamental units of myths. The example of mytheme is “the hero kills a monster”, this mytheme could be found in many form of myths. The hero could be in the form of rich, poor, orphaned, of good family, while the monster could be in the form of male, female, half-human, sedentary, etc. Here, we can say that myth is *parole* and mytheme is *langue* which can also be called as underlying structure.

For students in literature, structuralism has very important implications. After all, literature is a verbal art: it is composed of language. So its relation to the “master” structure, language, is very direct. In addition, structuralists believe that the structuring mechanism of the human mind are the means by which human beings explain the world to themselves, that is, make sense out of chaos. The discussion of structuralist approach to literature will include the long history and a broad range of texts. However, it will not attempt to interpret what a single text means or whether or not it is related to a certain social issue. Structuralism seeks instead the *langue* of literary text, the structure that allows texts to make meaning, often referred to as a *grammar* because it governs the rules by which fundamental

elements of literary texts are identified (Tyson, 2006). To sum up, structuralist approach to literature have tended to focus on three specific areas of literary studies, they are: the classification of literary genres, the description of narrative operations, and the analysis of literary interpretation.

2.3. Narratology

Narratology, stemming from French structuralism and semiotics and working primarily between traditional humanistic disciplines, was the first rigorously formal attempt to isolate story as story and consolidate narrative ubiquity by building a heuristic pan-narrative model. Among other things, it uses insights derived from structuralism to locate what narratives and only narratives have in common, and to see these common features in terms of formal, narrative-specific rules (Routledge Encyclopedia). Along with the concept of structuralism, the objective of narratology is to examine in detail the inner workings of literary text in order to discover the fundamental structural units. Starting to look at narratology, it also means entering an area where structuralists methodologies have been most valuable and where structuralism has begun to provide a framework that allows the proper analysis of narrative texts. As cited by Schmitz that Robert Scholes, in his book *Structuralism in Literature* (1974), writes “Structuralism and formalism have given us virtually all the poetics of fiction that we have” (2007).

Up until 1970s or so, narrative and narrative theory had traditionally been the province of those disciplines whose research focus and methods are reflective

and critical, those disciplines that have formed an important part of the accepted core of the humanities: literary, cultural, religious, and, to a lesser extent, philosophical studies. As in narratology, researchers in these fields tend not to produce narratives, but to receive them, and their work, in essence, involves commenting analytically on that reception, looking at the determinants, operations, and semantics of narrative as a genus or at those of individual narratives (Routledge Encyclopedia: 2007). We can indeed say that there are two main strands of narratology: one is primarily interested in the logic that connects and hierarchizes the events on the level of the story; the other looks at their representation on the level of the plot. We will now look at the ways in which this schematic distinction can help us understand narratology (Schmitz, 2007).

2.3.1. The Basic Concept of Narratology

From its beginning in the 1960s Narratology has been an interdisciplinary project. As a consequence, there have always been multiple approaches which have conceived of both narrative and narrative theory in different ways. Even within the narrower frame of the study of literary narratives basic categories such as authors, plot, or character have never ceased to invite controversy. The plurality of models and definitions that have emerged from this continuous debate has ensured that the questions about narrative have remained at the heart of the discipline.

Narratology which also called as the study of the structure of narrative examine in minute detail the inner workings of literary works in

order to discover the fundamental structural units such as units of narrative progression; or functions such as character functions; that govern texts' narrative operations (Tyson, 1950). A good deal of literary criticism which goes under the name of Narratology belongs to this kind of structuralist approach.

Some example of some works of Narratology is actantial scheme by A. J. Greimas, and Todorov's analogy which was drawn upon the structural units of narrative and the structural units of language (Tyson, 1950). The grammar of narratives allows Todorov to analyze texts in terms of what he sees as their fundamental narrative properties. It is done by combining each character with an action or attribute. It is kind of attributes which recur in a text can be categorized as can the kinds of propositions and the relations between propositions.

2.3.2. Narratology of A. J. Greimas

A. J. Greimas was one literary critic who adopted Propp's methodology most vigorously, but detractors may object that he also took its tendency to abstraction too far. His contribution to narratology is part of a bigger project of which his 1966 book *Structural Semantics* gave a first outline. Earlier explained that structuralism has tendency to neglect the content of linguistic utterances to its inquiries. Greimas attempts the impossible: to make a structuralist analysis of linguistic meaning. First, Greimas examines the oppositions that according to Saussure produce

significance in language. Restricting to structuralist linguistic, will resulting in discovering such an opposition between ‘pack’ and ‘back’ (voiceless and voiced). The difference between ‘light’ and ‘dark’, on the other hand, is outside of language and hence outside of the scope of structuralist linguistics. A binary opposition here cannot be analyzed with the same degree of scientific and linguistic precision relying on human experience and a common sense (Schmitz, 2007).

Greimas focuses on a problem that has already encountered in Propp’s analyses which is every narratological approach that deals with the level of the story has to make a number of presuppositions that it cannot deduct within the boundaries of its own discipline (Schmitz, 2007). This becomes clear when Greimas analyzes the different ways in which the French word ‘tete’ (‘head’) can be used: he has to rely on common sense and use rhetorical formulas such as ”one glass is enough” or “without any doubt” that just disguise the fact that these assumptions cannot be proven. This is the source of an unsolvable dilemma which has been recognized when understanding about some problems and difficulties in interpretation: interpretation necessitates applying knowledge that cannot be extracted, falsified, or verified from the text itself (Schmitz, 2007).

As cited in Routledge Encyclopedia of narratology, Greimas made a statement written in 1975 about the relationship between his work and Vladimir Propp’s:

‘Today, though its heuristic value is diminished somewhat and even though this stance is not very original, we are still tempted to follow Propp’s example and, by virtue of the principal of proceeding from the known to the unknown, from the simpler to the more complex, move from oral literature to written literature, from folktale to the literary tale, in our quest to confirm the partial theoretical models at hand and even to recalcitrant facts which would enable us to increase our knowledge about narrative and discursive organization (2005).’

There are two interesting points in the statement above. The first is that ‘Propp’s example’ in developing a model of the Russian folktale still influences the work of the scientifically-inspired semiotician in the mid 1970s. Second, the reader notices reference to metaphysical notions that is the movement from the ‘known to the unknown’, from ‘the simpler to the more complex’, and even the movement from ‘oral to written literature’ (Lechte, 1994). These seem to derive from a certain philosophical predisposition which would give Greimas’s semiology its momentum, but also at the same time he has striven to avoid or transform. In Greimas’s own terms, the implicit reliance on a metaphysical framework or set of assumptions would amount to confusing semiotic being with the sphere of ontology or being as such.

Greimas’ intellectual trajectory is the result of an effort to analyse and formalise every aspect of discourse. As well as narrative discourse,

discourse includes the discourses of the social and human sciences.

Greimas has written on legal discourse, specifically on the French law relating to commercial companies. It is also pointing out that as far as its form is concerned, every legal discourse is produced by a *legal grammar* that is distinct from the grammar of the natural language in which this discourse appears (Lechte, 1994). Moreover, Greimas follows Hjelmself in developing a veritable grid of terms for describing and analysing semiotically the domain of discourse. At a more or less auxiliary level, there is: the 'seme' (minimal meaning unit), the 'sememe' (the semic nucleus plus contextual semes which corresponds to the 'particular meaning of a world'), the 'classeme' (or contextual semes), the 'anaphora' (what serves to link utterances or paragraphs) and so on.

Structural Semantics, however, breaks away from a conventional linguistic conception of meaning by focusing on neither the word nor the sentence out of context, but on the network of relations in which meaning emerges. As explained above that for Greimas the notion of a 'network of relation' goes hand in hand with the enactment of language, a structural semantics becomes a structural semiotics when meaning is transposed into units of analysis describing the production of meaning in a given context. In short, structural semiotics describes the meaning of meaning (Lechte, 1994). This meaning will be neither intentional, nor hermeneutic. In sum, Greimas seeks to study the production of meaning in discourse: meaning as a process of signification.

By discourse, Greimas means what Benveniste meant: 'language as taken on by the person who is speaking'. Discourse is thus language as it is *enacted*. Understood in this way, it becomes clear that Greimas is interested in the first instance in the side of '*parole*' of the '*langue/parole*' equation. However, *langue* or 'system' is not forgotten, for if a semiotic grammar of meaning production is to be constructed, utterances must be understood as being organised in some specific way, they are not simply contingent and arbitrary (Lechte, 1994). For this reason, Greimas' structural semiotics of action is focused on strategies rather than on rules. Rules presuppose an actor behind the actions who conforms to these rules. The notion of rule dominates much of the work of early structuralism, with the consequent privileging of the actor behind the action.

For Greimas, there are only 'actants' which is an entities produced by the very configuration of discursive actions. Similarly, for a structural semiotics of the Greimasian kind, there is no subject behind discourse; only the subject produced by the discursive instance itself. Or rather, there may be an ultimate subject, but this is the concern of ontology not semiotics. Greimas thus says that the 'syntactic actant' is not the person who is speaking (ontological subject) but the virtual person constituted by virtue of his speaking (Lechte, 1994). One actant could be equivalent to two psychological actors e.g., a husband and wife who together constitute a bundle of functions pertinent to the unfolding of a narrative.

In order to describe the way that actants function, particularly in narrative discourse, Greimas has developed a number of key terms which need to be understood fully if what he has done is to be appreciated, or for that matter, opposed.

The first key term is 'modality'. In linguistics this term originally referred to 'what modifies the predicate of an utterance'. 'Thus with the statement, 'John had to write the letter' the predicate is in the mode of obligation. In logic, modality refers to the way in which something is, or is not, the case, is true or false; for example, to say that 'he was ill in 1930 is to attribute a temporal modality to the fact of being ill (Lechte, 1994). Greimas's use of modality is perhaps closer to the logical sense than to the linguistic sense because he wants to give this notion an axiomatic status. Indeed it is what is always what is always *given* in any such situation.

Modalisations overdetermine the action of actants or the subject in narrative discourse. Because they are related specifically to actions, they are necessarily discontinuous. They are therefore unable to account for continuous state relating, for example, to passion and emotion, to dispositions or 'modalisations of the state of the subject' rather than doing (Lechte, 1994).

'Isotopy' is another fundamental term in Greimas's semiotic vocabulary. As has been pointed out by Ronald Schleifer in his Introduction to the English translation of *Semantique Structural*, Greimas,

through the notion of isotopy, was able to shift the focus of semiotics from the sentence to discourse. The term isotopy refers to parallel levels of meaning within a single, homogenous discourse. It differs from the hierarchical 'surfacellatent' opposition, which it renders redundant, and is more skin to the pun. Isotopy enables different elements (meanings, actions, utterances) to be related to the same discourse. With 'isotopy' Greimas believes he has rendered invalid Freud's distinction, in the *Interpretation of Dreams*, between the 'manifest' and the 'latent' content of the dream (Lechte, 1994). Without denying either the possible insightfulness of 'isotopy' or the complexities of the matter, we should perhaps recall that while Greimas investigates the way an already-homogeneous text is homogeneous.

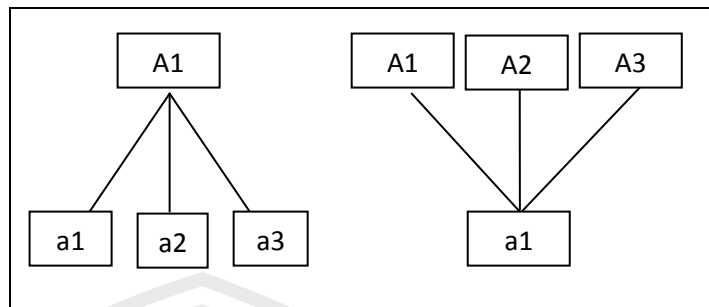
Yet Greimas is not content with this purely negative result. He asks what makes texts comprehensible and coherent, and he emphasizes the importance of isotopy. In linguistics, this term refers to the fact that in texts, certain semantics elements are repeated in different variants; hence, texts have a certain degree of redundancy (Schmitz, 2007).

Here comes to the narratological categories developed by Greimas. According to him, every sentence can be compared to a drama. The roles in this imaginary play are always the same: a subject acts upon an object. The roles are acted by different actors, but the program of this grammatical theatre never really changes (Schmitz, 2007). Greimas goes on to transfer this picture from the level of the grammatical structure of the

sentence (intra-linguistic) to the level of the events that are expressed in the sentence (extra-linguistic). The “roles” in the imaginary drama are now acted called as “actants”.

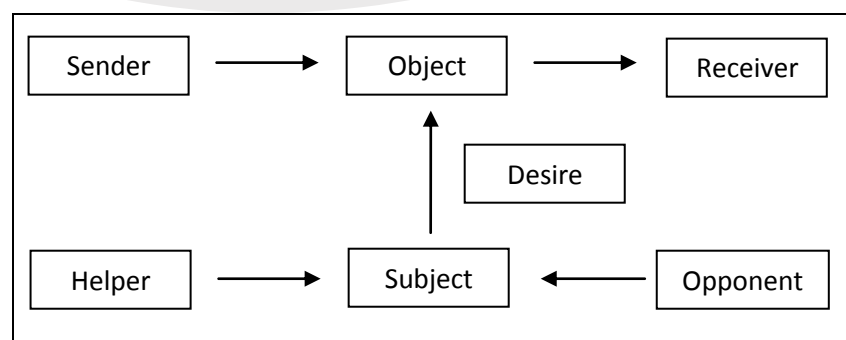
Actant is the term used by Greimas referring to a function which commonly said as figure because actant not only represent a certain object but also feeling or event. As stated by Greimas that “actants are beings or thing that participate in processes in any form what over, be it only a walk-on part and in the most passive way” (1979). So that, all positions of actants (subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and opponent) can be placed by not only human but also many characteristics from the character, certain, events, things, and feelings. For example is stubborn as opponent; intelligent as helper; earthquake as opponent; money as object; and afraid as opponent.

Actantial scheme characteristically focuses at the aspect of character at the story. By the scheme, the function of the role of each character can be investigated. The relation between character and actant far from being a simple relation, it is instead a twofold relation (Greimas, 1987). The twofold relation of character and actant can be seen from the diagram below:



At Greimas actantial role an actant (A1) can be held by some figures at the same time (a1, a2, a3). For example, one character at certain episode could become a helper, but at the end of the episode it could become an opponent. The converse is equally possible, just one character (a1) can hold multiple of role of actantial (A1, A2, A3), Greimas call it as syncretism (Herbert, 2006). Thus, this theory clarifies the development and the changing of character because this structural theory explains the detail of the story.

Based on Propp's theory, Greimas divided character and made an actantial scheme, this following is Greimas' original actantial scheme (1983):

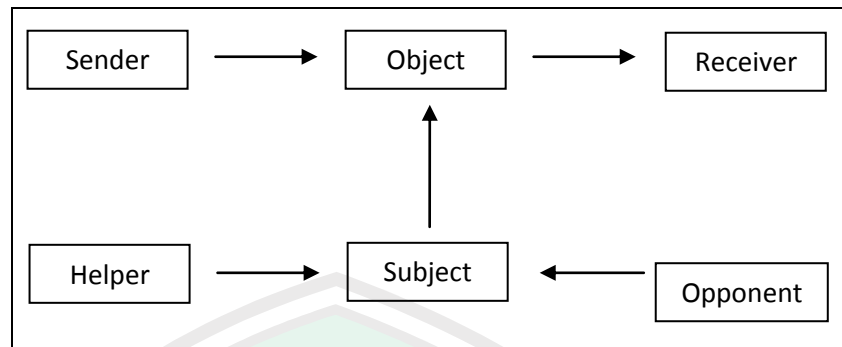


Greimas repeatedly stresses the importance of Propp's work for his own model. Yet there is a momentous difference between both scholars: Propp arrives at his suggestion by inductive reasoning; he tries to form general rules by extrapolating from a limited number of actual narratives. Greimas, on the other hand, attempts to extract general laws of narrative from the structure of single sentences by starting from observations on the fundamental principles of language (Schmitz, 2007). The content of Greimas' original actantial model above is almost similar to Propp's character types in general form.

On Greimas' original actantial scheme, there is desire between subject and object which finally does not include to actantial scheme. It is due to the statement written by Greimas (1983):

“It is striking we must note at this time, that the relation between the subject and object which we had so much trouble defining precisely, and never succeeded in defining completely, appears here with a semantic investment identical in both inventories, that of ‘desire’.”

The difficulty to find proper definition between subject and object happened because of the presence of identical characteristic object and subject that is desire. That finally the original actantial scheme rearranged by Greimas and resulting in the actantial scheme as figured below:



These are fundamental, each of two in all six actant in Greimas' actantial model are always in binary opposition to each other (Herbert, 2006), each of which forms an axis of the description:

- **The axis of desire:**

The axis of desire is owned by the relation of subject and object. The subject is what directed toward an object. The relationship established between the subject and the object is called a junction, and can be further classified as a conjunction (for example, the Prince wants the Princess) or a disjunction (for example, a murderer succeeds in getting rid of his victim's body).

- **The axis of power**

The axis of power can be found the relation of helper and opponent. The helper assist in achieving the desired junction between the subject and the object, the opponent hinders the same.

- **The axis of knowledge**

The axis of knowledge established in the relation of Sender and receiver. The sender is the element requesting the establishment of the junction between subject and object. The receiver is the element for which the quest is being undertaken. To simplify, receiver actant gets the object which want to be given by sender actant.

From Greimas' story base structure scheme, the writer makes several simple definitions and questions to find the following actants:

- a. Subject is someone looking for the object.
- b. Object is something looked for by the subject.
- c. Sender is someone or something who send the subject on its quest for the object.
- d. Receiver is someone or something who receive the object to be secured by the subject.
- e. Helper is someone or something helping the subject.
- f. Opponent is someone or something opposing the subject.

In the narratological framework of A. J. Greimas, there is also functional scheme which has an in line function with the actantial scheme. Functional model suggests a formula of the story as events group called

function. Greimas tried to simplify the functions and groups. According to Propp, Scholes, and Junus, the most important aspect in narrative structure is not the characters, but the next action of characters. The element analyze is motif (element).

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	
.....

a. Beginning Situation

In the beginning situation, the situation of the story is still calm and serene. The story even under controlled condition and not yet found any disturbing atmosphere. Since the beginning is usually an explanation of the initial conditions from the story, the beginning situation is usually more telling of where the taste of the place settings described.

b. Transformation

i. Qualifying test

On the early trials, the story begins when the sender feel there is something missing in him, the start

disturbed state. The sender has the intention to get the object. So, the sender looks for a subject that can carry out his desire that.

ii. Main Test

After passing the test and pass, subject accepted the assignment from the king to seek the king had desired the object. Usually, many obstacles in the way he gets from opponents, but the helper here emerges to rescue the subject on managing to get the object.

iii. Glorifying Test

Glorifying Test is the step when the subject has managed to get the object and bring it to sender. On the trip, the subject still get another obstacle, in the trial and when the subject made it through this trial, the subject will achieve glories.

c. Ending Situation

Eventually the subject here will go back and submit it to the recipient object. The situation calm down as well as the story meets its ending.

This research is conducted through the structuralism approach by applying the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas. As explained

previously that structuralism is not as simply analyzing a structure of a single work, for example, one short story or one novel, but it is a work on which researcher investigate the structure of a number of works in order to find the principle underlying them or analyzing a certain work which could tells the researcher about the structure underlying and organize all items of that kind (Tyson, 2006). In addition, since the theory applied here is one arranged by Greimas, the researcher follows the step of the theory founder by using the object which is some works from one single author (Tyson, 2006).

2.4. Previous Studies

Researcher has found several analyses related to this study. The previous studies used here are those which are conducted by applying the theory of Narratology of A. J. Greimas or the research ones which are used the novel written by Jane Austen as its object. The first research is a thesis conducted by Muhammad Rif'ad Kusyaeri entitled *Actantial and Functional Schemes Analysis on "The Last Samurai" Film based on Greimas' Structural Theory*. This research focused on arranging the actantial and functional schemes of the film *The Last Samurai* by applying structural narrative theory by A. J. Greimas. It is intended to know how the characters in the film known as the role of character and make a grouping on the events substantively such as 'going', 'coming back', 'coming as incognito', 'punishment', etc. (Kusyaeri, 2011). It is found that the first actantial scheme describes about Japanese modernization, the second one merely talking about immobilizing the samurai, while the last actantial scheme is explains about

the entry of Western cultures whose purpose are to change the government and indigenous cultures and traditions of the Japanese State. It was then concluded by the researcher that the actantial and functional schemes are interrelated each other since the relation between one actant and the other one are connected by something called as 'function' (Kusyaeri, 2011). This research helped the researcher on dividing the scene in the novel and how to build it into actantial and functional scheme.

The second research is a thesis which was done by Yuliani Rahmah under the title *Dongeng Timun Emas (Indonesia) dan Dongeng Sanmai No Ofuda (Jepang); (Studi Komparatif Struktur Cerita dan Latar Budaya)*. This research was aimed to find the description about the folktales' structure; finding the precise description about the cultural element in the folktales; finding the portrait of the similarities and the differences of the story structure and the cultural background of the novels; and finding the special character of the folktales. One of the findings of this research was that between those folktales were similarities and differences in its structure and cultural elements (Rahmah, 2007). This research is helped the researcher on giving some image on how to build a comparative structural analysis by applying the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas.

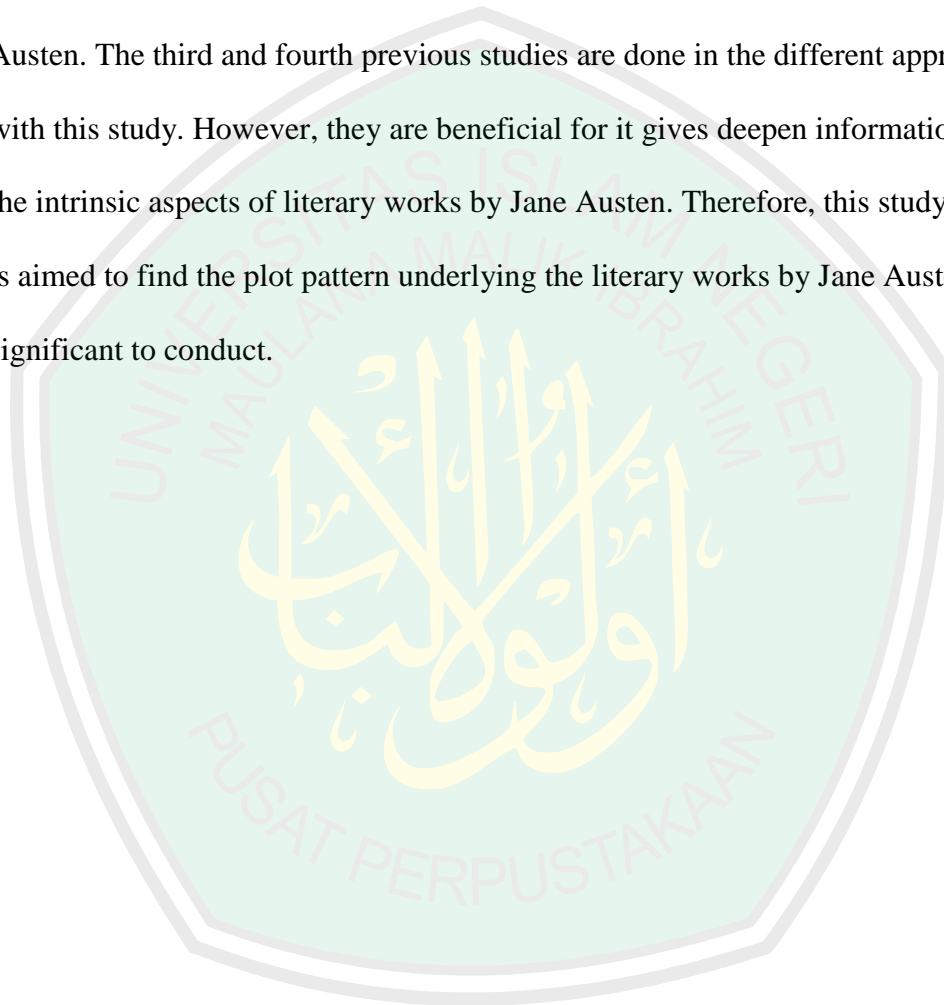
The following research is not one which was done by applying the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas, but one which was done by using Jane Austen's novels as the object. It is a research done by Ni Komang Arie Suwastini entitled *The Interplaying of Feminist Issues in the Adaptation of Jane Austen's Novels in America in the 1990s-2000s*. It was done by analyzing five American movies

which were adapted from the novels by Jane Austen, and were concerned in the issues of feminism conveyed in the movies. From those five movies, Suwastini concluded that the issues which were including post-feminist male figures, class difference, slavery, and class mobility, are used in turn to support the characterization of the heroes and heroines as third-wave feminists who deserves each other respectively as they are rationally matched (2011).

The next research used here is a research of Hannah Eberle under the title *How Jane Austen Uses Marriage to Get What She Wants*. This research was done on three novels of Jane Austen and intended to analyze all the use of marriage plot as a way to address cultural problems and the role of women in relation to matrimony. It argues that Austen uses both idealistic and cynical approach to marriage, allowing the audience to decide whether between the two extremes they believe should fall. It was also said that Austen's argument are rarely simplistic or straightforward. However, the continuing popularity of Austen's novels implies that the audience find joy in the tension. These two novels have made the researcher easier to understand issues which are conveyed through the novels written by Jane Austen. It is quiet effective on helping the researcher on grasping the main idea or theme in the two novels which are used as the object in this research.

Despite of the fact that there are some previous studies which are beneficial toward this study, this study is still suitable to conduct since there are none of them conducted in the same purpose with this study. The first previous study focuses on the actantial and functional scheme of the film itself, while this

study uses the schemes to find the pattern of plot in the novels. The second one comparing two different short stories to find its cultural background, while this study is comparing two different novels from one author in order to find the underlying plot structure which is underlying the literary work written by Jane Austen. The third and fourth previous studies are done in the different approach with this study. However, they are beneficial for it gives deepen information about the intrinsic aspects of literary works by Jane Austen. Therefore, this study which is aimed to find the plot pattern underlying the literary works by Jane Austen is significant to conduct.



CHAPTER III

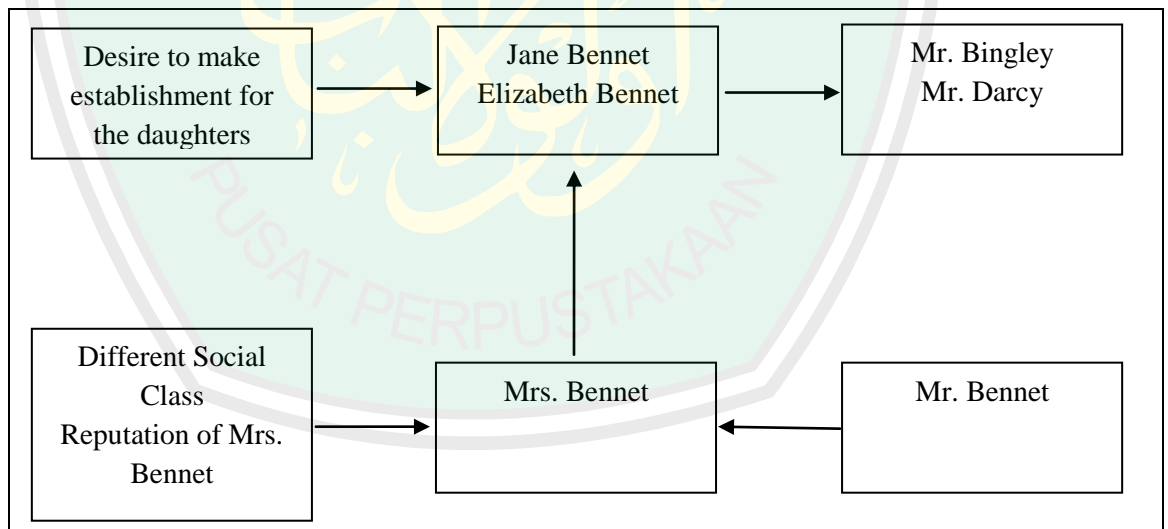
ANALYSIS

This section will explain thoroughly the use of actantial and functional scheme in the theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas as a method of analyzing the plot structure and the theme in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels.

3.1. Plot and Theme of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels

3.1.1. Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel

A. First Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel



This first actantial scheme of *Pride and Prejudice* novel shows that the desire to make an establishment for the daughters which can be seen from her expression: “*Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing*

for our girls!” (p.: 1) (Se) leads Mrs. Bennet (S) to bring the Bennet sisters (O) to a party and introduce them to Mr. Bingley (R). This effort is helped by Mr. Bennet (H) who previously has visited Mr. Bingley in Netherfield. The effort of introducing Jane Bennet to Mr. Bingley is hindered by the difference of social class and the bad reputation of Mrs. Bennet (Op) which can be seen from words said by Miss Bingley one night:

“I have an excessive regard for Miss Jane Bennet, she is really a very sweet girl, and I wish with all my heart she were well settled. But with such a father and mother, and such low connections, I am afraid there is no chance of it.”(p.: 30)

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
The arrival of Mr. Bingley in Netherfield	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	Jane is recovered, then she and her sister return to Longbourn
	Event in the assembly	Jane Bennet getting sick in the Netherfield	Jealousy of Miss Bingley toward Elizabeth and her affection toward Jane	

Beginning Situation:

The story opened with the news of Netherfield Park is let at last. The one who is going to let it is Mr. Bingley, a young man of four thousand a year from northern England. As the news spread in the neighborhood, Mrs. Bennet asks Mr. Bennet to directly visit Mr. Bingley once he arrives at Netherfield. She insists it to her husband pay a visit, for there is a possibility that Mr. Bingley will fall in love to one of her daughters. Moreover, ‘...Sir William and Lady Lucas who never visit any newcomer have determined to go’ (p.: 2). Mr. Bennet keeps saying that he cannot find any significance of visiting Mr. Bingley and the future establishment of his daughters. However, Mr. Bennet has spoken differently from what he basically intended to do. He actually is one among the earliest of those who waited on Mr. Bingley. He has intended to do this since the first time the news spread, but he makes everyone remain know nothing until the evening after the visiting was paid (p.: 4-6).

Transformation (Qualifying Test):

In this first transformation, it is told that Mr. Bingley entering the ball room with a group of five people, they are Mr. Bingley, his two sisters, the husband of his eldest sister, and Mr. Darcy. In the assembly, Mr. Bingley with his pleasant countenance and easy, unaffected manners absorbs much approbation from people in the assembly. In the other hand, Mr. Darcy attracted people's attention with his handsomeness, his wealth, and his disgusting manners.

“...Mr. Bingley had soon made himself acquainted with all the principal people in the room and dance in every dance” (p.: 8). His manner is very contrast with his friend’s manner, Mr. Darcy, who “...only danced once with Miss. Bingley and once with Mrs. Hurst” (p.: 8). And in the rest time of the ball he only spent it by walking about the room and talking once only with people from his own party. His manner in the assembly regarded by a blasphemy uttered by Mrs. Bennet, because of him neglecting one of her daughters.

In this step, there is something happened to Elizabeth Bennet which herself is unaware of it. On the occasion in the next assembly, while she “...observing the attention of Mr. Bingley to her sister, she was far from suspecting that she is becoming an object of interest of Mr. Darcy” (p.: 19). He wants to know more about the personality of Elizabeth which then become the reason of him listening to Elizabeth conversation with Colonel Forster, and observing her family where many people are assemble (p.: 20).

Transformation (Main Test):

The second step of transformation which is main test is started when Jane Bennet get a letter from Netherfield that sent by Caroline Bingley. She invited Jane Bennet to come for dinner in Netherfield. Jane asked her mother about going to Netherfield by carriage, but her mother ordered her to go on horseback. The reason behind the

command is that her mother had predicted that it will be rainy day and she wanted her daughter to stay in Netherfield all night (p.: 25). Mrs. Bennet's hope that Jane would stay all night come true, for Jane felt very unwell the following morning and being unable to return to Longbourn. A servant from Netherfield arrived in Longbourn when the breakfast was scarcely over with a note from Jane. Elizabeth insisted herself to go to Netherfield for seeing her sister. She walked to Netherfield for three miles far. She was directly shown into breakfast-parlour where everyone but Jane assembled. Knowing that Elizabeth has walked alone for three miles far, "...Mr. Darcy's opinion divided between admiration of the brilliancy which exercise had given to her complexion, and doubt as to the occasion's justifying her coming so far alone (p.: 27). When Elizabeth is going to leave Netherfield in the evening, she decided to stay in Netherfield when she knew that Jane was so sad to be separated from her (p.: 28).

In the conversation after the dinner in Netherfield, Elizabeth and Jane become the topic among Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Miss Bingley, Mr. Bingley, and Mr. Darcy. They are gossiping about the view when Elizabeth came to Netherfield in the morning. Miss Bingley and Mrs. Hurst said that what Elizabeth had done by walking three miles far is inappropriate for her and makes her looks terrible which even said by Miss Bingley that "...she really looked almost wild" (p.: 29). However, Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy said differently about this

matter. Mr. Bingley says that it shows the affection to her sister and it is so pleasing, while Mr. Darcy argues that Elizabeth's eyes "...were brightened by the exercise" (p.: 30). In this conversation also Mrs. Hurst utters her wish for Jane to have a well settled future, and her concern about Jane that her family and her low connection will make her has no chance of it (p.: 30).

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

The glorifying test is marked by the presence of Miss Bingley as a person who is in love with Mr. Darcy. This condition can be seen from the first day Elizabeth stayed in Netherfield. Having been aware of the affection felt by Mr. Darcy for Elizabeth, Miss Bingley always tries to engage Mr. Darcy to a deep conversation whether he is interested in or not. She has once teased Elizabeth as a person who "...despises cards, a great reader, and has no pleasure in anything else" (p.: 31). In the absence of Elizabeth in the assembly, Miss Bingley describe Elizabeth as a woman who recommend herself "...to the other sex by undervaluing her own" (p.: 33), and also said that it was a kind of "...a paltry device, a very mean art" (p.: 33). There is also a part in the story where Miss Bingley gives "...perpetual commendation for Mr. Darcy upon his handwriting, the evenness of his lines, the length of his letter, without any concern of whether or not Mr. Darcy is received, formed a curious dialogue, or in union with her opinion" (p.: 39). Miss Bingley's affection toward Mr. Darcy also can be seen when she gave

Mr. Darcy a warm resent after he received indignity from Mr. Bingley and bluster her brother for doing so (p.: 42).

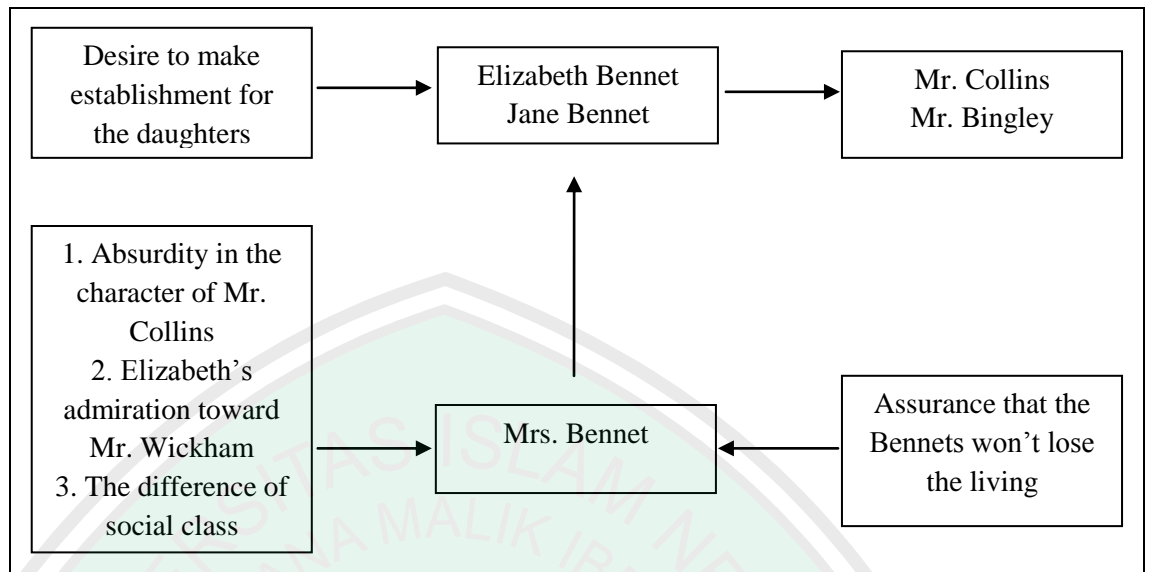
There are so much sign showed by Mr. Darcy about his deep astonishment toward Elizabeth. He had been several times caught up eyeing Elizabeth, which made Elizabeth even more curious of what is that in her could made her become an object of admiration for such a great man like Mr. Darcy (p.: 42). He even told asking Elizabeth to dance without any hesitation when Miss Bingley playing a music, which was rejected by Elizabeth (p.: 43). Being aware of this sign, he felt jealous and her wish for the recovery of Jane goes in line with her desire of getting rid of Elizabeth. She often tried to provoke Mr. Darcy into disliking their guest by talking their wedding plan and her happiness in that plan (p.: 43).

Ending Situation:

The ending situation of this functional scheme is the time when Jane is almost recovered and going to return to Longbourn pretty soon with her sister. The night before their returning to Longbourn, Elizabeth ran up to her sister and attended her into the drawing room (p.: 45). And again in this part, Miss Bingley tried to attract Mr. Darcy's attention by asking Elizabeth to walk around the room, and ended up with her being an outsider in the conversation of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy (p.: 48).

The following morning, Elizabeth under the approval of Jane, sent a letter to Longbourn asking for a carriage to be sent to Netherfield. Her request denied by Mrs. Bennet because she wanted her daughters to stay a little longer in Netherfield. Elizabeth urged Jane to borrow Mr. Bingley's carriage immediately and agreed to say him that they are leaving Netherfield that morning. This request regarded by Mr. Miss Bingley beseeching her to stay a little longer in Netherfield which is refused by Jane (p.: 49). Their leaving for Longbourn accompanied with relieve in the side of Mr. Darcy because Elizabeth "...had attracted him more than he like and Miss Bingley was uncivil to her and teasing him more often than usual to himself" (p.: 49). He wisely decided to conceal his feeling toward Elizabeth until there is not any sign of admiration visible from his look. He even talked not more than ten words to Elizabeth in the last day (p.: 50).

B. Second Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel



In this second actantial scheme, the sender is still the same with the sender in the first actantial scheme which is the desire of making establishment for the daughters (Se). The subject here is Mrs. Bennet (S), and the object is Elizabeth Bennet (O). The receiver which is intended to receive the object is Mr. Collins (R). The helper in this actantial scheme is an assurance that the Bennets won't lose the living if Elizabeth married to Mr. Collins (H). It can be seen from Mrs. Bennet reaction about this man which previously said as an "Odious man" then accepted wholeheartedly after she knew that he had an intention to save the Bennet sisters. In the other hand, there are also opponents which are the hatred felt by Elizabeth toward Mr. Collins and her admiration toward Mr. Wickham (Op). It is written in an explanation in the page 63 about a situation when "*The gentlemen did approach, and when Mr. Wickham walked into the room, Elizabeth felt*

that she had neither been seeing him before, not thinking of him since, with the smallest degree of unreasonable admiration.”

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
The visiting of Mr. Collins to Longbourn	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	1. Mr. Collins engaged to Charlotte Lucas
	Mr. Collins decide to propose one of the Bennet sisters	The presence of Mr. Wickham in the corps and the affection felt by Elizabeth toward him	Mr. Collins proposed to Elizabeth Bennet	2. The whole Netherfield party leave for town and would not come back

Beginning Situation:

The situation begun when there is a letter sent by Mr. Collins to Longbourn said that he wants to visit Longbourn. Mr. Collins is a man

who will inherit Longbourn at the time Mr. Bennet passed away. Firstly knew about the letter, Mrs. Bennet said Mr. Collins as an odious man (p.: 51). But when she knew that Mr. Collins come to make reconciliation and that he intended to overlook the Bennet daughters, Mrs. Bennet finally accept him openheartedly (p.: 53). The character of Mr. Collins is, according to Elizabeth is odd, she said as "... There is something very pompous in his style" (p.: 53). It also affirmed by Mr. Bennet who said "...There is a mixture of servility and self-importance in his letter, which promises well" (p.: 53). His absurdity also can be seen from the conversation in dining room about the talent of flattering possessed by Mr. Collins which described by Mr. Collins himself as "...arise chiefly from what is passing at the time, ...such little elegant compliments as may be adapted to ordinary occasions" (p.: 57). Beside of his absurdity, it is also told that Mr. Collins is not a sensible man. The greatest part of his life is spent under the guidance of an illiterate father (p.: 59).

Transformation (Qualifying Test):

It turned out that the visiting of Mr. Collins to Longbourn is because he is in seeking of reconciliation with the Longbourn family by marrying one of the daughters, "... if he found them as handsome and amiable as they were represented by common report" (p.: 59). He wishes that by marrying the daughter of Mr. Bennet will be atonement for his mistake of inheriting Mr. Bennet's estate. As the beauty of the

first Miss Bennet confirms the view, he did not change the previous plan. But after having some conversation with Mrs. Bennet, in which she said that her first daughter would soon be engaged, he was suggested to propose the second daughter of the Bennet (p.: 59). Mr. Collins finally changed from Jane to Elizabeth by the backing of Mrs. Bennet. It was not difficult for Mr. Collins to change from Jane to Elizabeth, for "... Elizabeth, equally next to Jane I birth and beauty, succeeded her of course" (p.: 60). As the result of this idea, Mrs. Bennet, who could not bear to speak with Mr. Collins in the day before, then high in her good graces (p.: 60).

Transformation (Main Test):

The presence of Mr. Wickham firstly appeared in the story when the Bennet sisters, accompanied by Mr. Collins, in their walked to Meryton for visiting their aunt. Mr. Denny introduced his friend, Mr. Wickham, as someone "...who had returned with him the day before from town, and he was happy to say had accepted a commission in their corps" (p.: 61). Here, they met Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy who were in their way to Longbourn on purpose to inquire after Jane Bennet. Mr. Darcy determined not to fix his eyes on to Elizabeth's eyes. But then Elizabeth inadvertently found the countenance of Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham when they looked at each other, "... Both of them changed colour, one looked white, the other red" (p.: 61). This

case arouse the curiosity of Elizabeth about what is the reason being the root of this.

Her curiosity answered soon in the next dinner in her aunt, Mrs. Philips, where the officers, including Mr. Wickham, are invited. Mr. Wickham began the subject himself. He firstly told about the salary and the property owned by Mr. Darcy. He was willingly explain about the cold manner the day before, if connected to the fact that he had know Mr. Darcy since his infancy. Mr. Wickham said about Mr. Darcy that "...The world is blinded by his fortune and consequence, or frightened by his high and imposing manners, and sees him only as he chooses to be seen" (p.: 65). However, he will never be driven away by Mr. Darcy. He said that the late Mr. Darcy was one of the best men that ever breathed, and the truest friend he ever had, and he "... can never be in company with this Mr. Darcy without being grieved to the soul by a thousand tender recollections" (p.: 66). Mr. Wickham talked much about her early life in the Darcy family. He was brought up for the church, and he should at this time have been in possession of a most valuable living, which all of them was pleased the late Mr. Darcy. The late Mr. Darcy, which was the godfather of Mr. Wickham bequeathed the next presentation of the best living in his gift. But the gift was given elsewhere by Mr. Darcy. He claimed that "... Mr. Darcy chose to doubt it or to treat it as a merely conditional recommendation" (p.: 66), and when he was in the age to hold it, it was given to another

man. For this fact, Mr. Wickham said that he had not done any mistakes which deserve him to lose it.

When Elizabeth asked why Mr. Darcy did it to him, he answered that it was because of "... A thorough, determined dislike of me –a dislike which I cannot but attribute in some measure to jealousy. Had the late Mr. Darcy liked me less, his son might have borne with me better; but his father's uncommon attachment to me irritated him" (p.: 67). Mr. Wickham also said that before his father died, Mr. Darcy gave the late Mr. Wickham a voluntary promise of providing for Mr. Wickham, which made him convinced that he felt it to be as much a debt of gratitude to him, as of his affection to Mr. Wickham himself. The long story about Mr. Darcy's behavior toward Mr. Wickham told by Mr. Wickham concluded by Elizabeth that it was driven by the arrogance of Mr. Darcy resulting in the form of dishonesty. Having told Elizabeth about Mr. Darcy, he told about his family (Mr. Darcy's sister, Lady Catherine de Bourgh and her daughter) in the common cynical expression. He even mentioned a report which said that Mr. Darcy and her cousin (the daughter of Lady Catherine de Bourgh) will unite the two estates possessed by each of them (p.: 70).

Elizabeth went home at that night with her head full of Mr. Wickham, "...She could think of nothing but of Mr. Wickham, and of what he had told her, all the way home; but there was not time for her

even to mention his name as they went, for neither Lydia nor Mr. Collins were once silent” (p.: 70).

Elizabeth told everything he had heard from Mr. Wickham to Jane the following morning. The kindhearted Jane argued that it was because both of them been deceived, and the story put Mr. Darcy quite in the disgraceful light. However, Elizabeth insisted to say about the relationship between Mr. Darcy, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Bingley that she “...can much more easily believe Mr. Bingley being imposed on, than that Mr. Wickham should invent such a history of himself” (p.: 71). This conversation didn’t last long, for Mr. Bingley came with both his sisters to Longbourn in order to give their personal invitation for the long-expected ball at Netherfield which was fixed for the following Tuesday. The prospect of the Netherfield ball was extremely agreeable to every female of the family especially for the two eldest of the Bennet sisters, “...Jane pictured to herself a happy evening in the society of her two friends, and the attention of their brother; and Elizabeth thought with pleasure of dancing a great deal with Mr. Wickham, and of seeing a confirmation of everything in Mr. Darcy’s look and behaviour” (p.: 72). However, Elizabeth spirit about the ball was distracted by the solicitation from Mr. Collins to dance with him in the two first dances whose she had fully proposed being engaged by Mr. Wickham for those very dances (p.: 73).

Elizabeth was fully spirited for the Netherfield ball until "...she entered the drawing room in the Netherfield, and looked in vain for Mr. Wickham among the cluster of red coats there assembled" (p.: 75). The absence of Mr. Wickham in the ball that evening said by Denny as "... I do not imagine his business would have called him away just now, if he had not wanted to avoid a certain gentleman here" (p.: 75). Every feeling of immediate disappointment felt by Elizabeth made her could hardly reply with tolerable civility to the polite inquiries which Mr. Darcy directly afterwards approached to make. Elizabeth dances the two first dances with Mr. Collins and the following dance with an officer, she returned to Charlotte Lucas and make a conversation when "... she suddenly addressed by Mr. Darcy who took her so much by surprise in his application for her had, that, without knowing what she did, she accepted him" (p.: 76). Despite of her regret of accepting Mr. Darcy's application, she "...amazed at the dignity to which she was arrived in being allowed to stand opposite to Mr. Darcy" (p.: 76).

In that ball, the Bennet family had succeeded to expose themselves as much as they could during the evening. However, Elizabeth feels a little relieved that Mr. Bingley were totally paid his attention toward her sister that "... some of the exhibition had escaped his notice, and that his feelings were not of a sort to be much distressed by the folly which he must have witnessed" (p.: 85). Elizabeth could see clearly how happy her old sister in that evening. The rest of the evening

brought Elizabeth little amusement, for "...she was teased by Mr. Collins, who continued most perseveringly by her side" (p.: 85). The Longbourn party was the last of all company to depart. When at length they arose to take leave, Mrs. Bennet was most pressingly civil in her hope of seeing the whole family soon at Longbourn. This hope assured by Mr. Bingley with all grateful pleasure, and "... he readily engaged for taking the earliest opportunity of waiting on her, after his return from London" (p.: 86).

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

A new day open a new scene in Longbourn. Soon after the breakfast, Mr. Collins addressed Mr. Bennet in these words "May I hope, madam, for your interest with your fair daughter Elizabeth, when I solicit for the honour of a private audience with her in the course of this morning?" (p.: 87). Elizabeth can do nothing, except blushing in surprise. When Mrs. Bennet was hastening away, Elizabeth called out her mom and her sister not to leave, unless she will go away herself. But her mother said "...Lizzy, I insist upon your staying and hearing Mr. Collins" (p.: 87), Elizabeth would not opposed such injunction.

Mr. Collins talked in such very long words about her proposal for Elizabeth. He explained his three reasons underlying his intention to marry Elizabeth as follows: "... first, that I think that it a right thing for every clergyman in easy circumstances (like myself) to set the example

of matrimony I his parish; secondly, that I am convinced that it will add very greatly to my happiness; and thirdly, –which perhaps I ought to have mentioned earlier, that it is the particular advice and recommendation of the very noble lady whom I have the honour of calling patroness” (p.: 88). His explanation remained long. And after a very long time, Elizabeth had a chance to interrupt him and she said “I am very sensible of the honour of your proposals, but it is impossible for me to do otherwise than to decline them” (p.: 89).

The rejection is answered by Mr. Collins by saying that “...it is usual with young ladies to reject the addresses of the man whom the secretly mean to accept, when he first applies for their favour; and that sometimes the refusal is repeated a second, or even a third time” (p.: 89). The seriousness of Elizabeth’s rejection for his proposal cannot be understood by him easily. He kept said that it was a way to encourage his suit as would be consistent with the true delicacy of the female character. Having run out of words to convince Mr. Collins of her rejection, Elizabeth immediately withdrew in silence. She hoped that her father would help her with this matter.

Finding out the rejection of Elizabeth for Mr. Collins proposal, Mrs. Bennet hurried instantly to her husband. She wanted her husband to persuade Elizabeth for accepting the proposal given by Mr. Collins. Mr. Bennet asked his wife to call Elizabeth because he wanted her to listen to his opinion. When Elizabeth came, Mr Bennet said to her “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" (p.: 93). For this opinion of Mr. Bennet, Elizabeth could not but smile, while Mrs. Bennet was excessively disappointed.

Ending Situation:

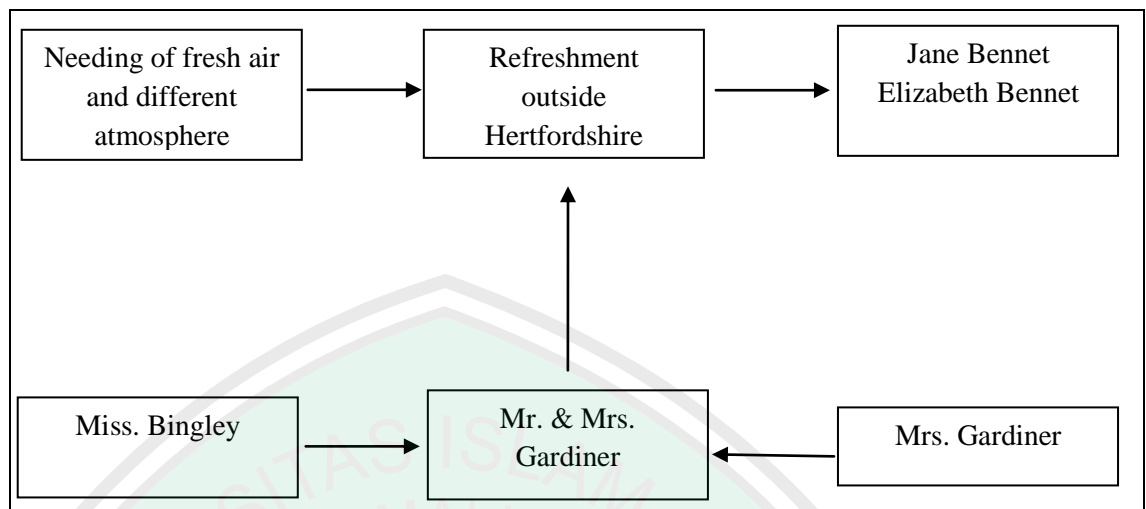
Mr. Collins finally aware of Elizabeth's rejection, he expressed his feelings "...not by embarrassment or dejection, or by trying to avoid her, but by stiffness of manner and resentful silence" (p.: 96). However, his resentment did not shorten his visit, and his plan did not appear to be affected by it. Elizabeth finally met Mr. Wickham in the Meryton in the following day, and had an opportunity to hear the reason behind his absence in the Netherfield ball last time that is self-imposed. Mr. Wickham said "...I had better not meet Mr. Darcy; that to be in the same room, the same party with him for so many hours together, might be more than I could bear, and that scenes might arise unpleasant to more than myself" (p.: 96).

At the same day, there was a letter delivered to Miss Bennet from Caroline Bingley. The content of the letter surprised Jane a good deal. It was informed that the whole party of Mr. Bingley had left Netherfield without any intention of coming back again. It was also mentioned that Miss Bingley was very pleased to meet Georgiana

Darcy, for she thought that her brother really admiring Georgiana Darcy. Jane and Elizabeth thought differently about the messages informed by the letter. Elizabeth said that what were explained in the letter were only the hopes of Miss Bingley herself, while Jane argued that all of them were Mr. Bingley doing. Furthermore, Jane assured that "...though I should be exceedingly grieved at their disapprobation, I could not hesitate" (p.: 100).

During that difficult time for Elizabeth, there was always Charlotte Lucas listening to Mr. Collins and made him kept in good humour. Charlotte assured that she was satisfied for being useful, and "...that it amply repaid her for the little sacrifice of her time" (p.: 101). This was very amiable, but Charlotte's kindness extended farther than Elizabeth had any conception of. Her object was "...to secure her from any return of Mr. Collins's addresses, by engaging them toward herself" (p.: 101). This object of Charlotte met its completion. As the result of Charlotte's deed, Mr. Collins escaped Longbourn the next morning to Lucas Lodge. There, Mr. Collins made his proposal for Miss Lucas which was received by Charlotte without needing a very long time.

C. Third Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel



Here, in this third actantial scheme, playing the role as Subject (S) is Mr. & Mrs. Gardiner with the objects some refreshments outside Hertfordshire (O), as stated by Mrs. Gardiner in her conversation with Elizabeth: “... *But do you think she would be prevailed upon to go back with us? Change of scene might be of service –and perhaps a little relief from home may be as useful as anything*” (p.: 115). The sender from the first time is the need of fresh air and different atmosphere (Se), with the receivers are Jane and Elizabeth Bennet (R). The helper appear in this scene is Mrs. Gardiner (H) and the opponent is Miss. Bingley (Op).

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
1. Mr. Collins married to Charlotte	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	1. Mr. Darcy told the reality about
	1. Jane Left for	1. Elizabeth	1. Elizabeth found that	

Lucas	Gracechurch	made a	Mr. Darcy	everything
2. Mr. and	Street	visit to	had	Elizabeth
Mrs	2. Elizabeth	Hunsford	influenced	didn't
Gardiner	visiting Jane	2. Mr.	the	know
visiting	in the	Darcy	relationship	
Longbourn	Gracechurch	Colonel	between	
3.	Street	Fitzwilliam	Bingley	
Elizabeth		visiting	and Jane	
kept the		Rosings	2.Mr.	
distance		during	Darcy	
away from		Easter	made a	
Wickham			proposal	
			for	
			Elizabeth	

Beginning Situation:

This scene started with the news of Mr. Collins engaged to Charlotte Lucas known by the member of Longbourn family. Sir William Lucas came by himself to Longbourn announcing this happy news. Mrs. Bennet was shocked knowing this news and even said “Good Lord! Sir William, how can you tell such a story? Do not you know that Mr. Collis wants to marry Lizzy?” (p.: 105). Nothing could console Mrs. Bennet’s anger and nothing could appease her. Her reaction was in contradiction with Mr. Bennet’s reaction. His emotions were much more tranquil on the occasion. It was gratified him that “... Charlotte Lucas, whom he had been used to think tolerably sensible,

was as foolish as his wife, and more foolish than his daughter!” (p.: 106). Jane confessed herself that she was a little surprised, but she said her earnest desire for the happiness of the new couple.

Time passed without any report said that Bingley would come back to Netherfield. It made not only Jane but also Elizabeth and their mother felt restless. Elizabeth felt fear not that Bingley was indifferent, but that his sisters would be successful in keeping him away. For Jane, her anxiety under this suspense was more painful than Elizabeth, but “...whatever she felt she was desirous of concealing, and between herself and Elizabeth, therefore, the subject was ever alluded to” (p.: 107). Finally, a letter from Miss Bingley arrived and put an end to doubt. Form the very first sentence in the letter told that Bingley and the whole Netherfield party would all be settled in London for the winter. By the report come, the hope was entirely over and “... Jane found little, except the professed affection of the writer, that could give her any comfort” (p.: 109).

In this difficult situation for Jane, Mrs. Bennet could help nothing but giving her daughter a longer irritation than usual about Netherfield and its master. Jane finally expressed her feeling by said “... She can have no idea of the pain she gives me by her continual reflections on him” (p.: 110). About this case, Jane utter her perpetual assurance that she was fine and it had not been more than an error of fancy on her side and pleased that it was no harm for anyone but herself. Her

assurance than regarded by an exclamation of Elizabeth "... you are too good. Your sweetness and disinterestedness are really angelic" (p.: 110).

On the following Monday, Mrs. Bennet had the pleasure of receiving her brother and his wife, who came to spend Christmas at Longbourn. Mr. Gardiner was a sensible, gentlemanlike man, greatly superior to his sister, as well by nature as education. Mrs. Gardiner was an amiable, intelligent, elegant woman, and a great favourite with all her Longbourn nieces. When Mrs. Gardiner stayed with Elizabeth by themselves, Elizabeth told about everything which had been happened previously about Bingley and Jane. After listening to the whole explanation from Elizabeth, Mrs. Gardiner showed her sympathy by offering some trip by saying "... do you think she would be prevailed upon to go back with us? Change of scene might be of service –and perhaps a little relief from home may be as useful as anything" (p.: 115). Jane accepted her aunt's invitation with pleasure and directly thinking about the Bingleys at the same time and hoped that Caroline Bingley's not living in the same house with her brother.

The Gardiners stayed for a week in Longbourn. During that time, Mrs. Gardiner had a quite long time to observe the relationship between Elizabeth and Wickham. Mrs. Gardiner's caution to Elizabeth was punctually given on the first opportunity of speaking to her alone. She said to Elizabeth the words: "You are too sensible a girl, Lizzy, to

fall in love merely because you are warned against it; and therefore, I am not afraid of speaking openly. Seriously, I would have you be in your guard. ..." (p.: 118). This caution was answered by Elizabeth with her promise that he would prevent Mr. Wickham from falling in love with her, and that she was not in love with him. She also assured her aunt that when she is in company with him, she would not wish him. Before the marriage, Charlotte Lucas give an invitation to Elizabeth for visiting her in Hunsford the following March. She also asked Elizabeth to write her very often.

Transformation (Qualifying Test):

Jane went to the town with her aunt. In her first letter sent to Elizabeth, she wrote some lines to announce their save arrival in the town. The second letter informed that she had been in town for a week without either seeing or hearing from Caroline also her notion that her letter for Caroline had by accident was lost. Four weeks passed away and Jane saw nothing about Mr. Bingley. After a quite long time waiting, Jane had a chance to see Caroline in a very short time, and different manner. It was told thoroughly in her letter to Elizabeth. There, she told that "...when she did come, it was very evident that she had no pleasure in it; she made a slight, formal apology, for not calling before, said not a word of wishing to see me again, and was in every respect so altered creature, that when she went away I was perfectly resolved to continue the acquaintances no longer" (p.: 121). She also

insisted here about Miss Bingley saying of them will never returning to Netherfield again and giving up the house.

March came, and Elizabeth started her journey to Hunsford with Maria Lucas and Sir William Lucas. The uncomfortable atmosphere in Longbourn, reinforced Elizabeth, who previously had not thought seriously going to Hunsford, to go with great pleasure and great certainty. Elizabeth had an opportunity of visiting Jane in Gracechurch Street on her way heading to Hunsford. There, Mrs. Gardiner told her firstly about Jane and affirmed that Jane had decided to end up her acquaintances with Miss Bingley. Mrs. Gardiner then rallied her niece on Wickham's desertion, and complimented her on bearing it so well. Elizabeth told her about Mr. Wickham made a way approaching Miss King whose wealth is ten thousand pounds. In this occasion, the Gardiners invited her to join in a tour of pleasure which they proposed taking in the summer.

Transformation (Main Test):

Elizabeth arrived in Hunsford with Charlotte and Mr. Collins appeared at the door. Mr. Collins' manners were obviously not altered by his marriage, "... his formal civility was just what it had been, and he detained her some minutes at the gate to hear and satisfy his inquiries after all her family" (p.: 128). Not so long after her arrival to

Hunsford, Elizabeth received an invitation to have a dinner in the Rosings the following day.

The whole next day, people in the Parsonage scarcely talked about anything but their visit to Rosings. About people who are going to meet her, Mr. Collins explained her opinion as "... Lady Catherine is far from requiring that elegance of dress in us which becomes herself and her daughter... Lady Catherine will not think the worse of you for being simply dressed. She likes to have the distinction of rank preserved" (p.: 132). There are three people in the room where Lady Catherine waited for her guests that night, they are: Lady Catherine herself, her daughter, and Mrs. Jeckinson. In this opportunity, Lady Catherine gave Elizabeth so many questions about her family which she thought was not really important, which all were answered by Elizabeth composedly.

Sir William stayed only a week at Hunsford, but his visit was long enough to convince him of his daughter's being most comfortably settled, and of her possessing such a husband and such a neighbour as were not often met with. In that quiet way, Easter was approaching, and there will be addition in the Rosings family. This report was proven true when in the next day Mr. Darcy and his cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam, came to Rosings. On the following morning, Mr. Collins hastened to Rosings to pay his respect to Lady Catherine and her two

nephews. For a great surprise, Mr. Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam followed Mr. Collins when he returned to Parsonage.

In this very soon occasion of visiting Parsonage, Colonel Fitzwilliam "...entered to conversation directly with the readiness and ease of a well-bred man, and talked very pleasantly; but his cousin, after having addressed a slight observation on the house and garden to Mrs. Collins, sat for some time without speaking to anybody" (p.: 140). Elizabeth tried to ask Mr. Darcy about whether or not he met her sister in the town. She was perfectly sensible that he never had met her, but she kept in wishing that he would answer differently. The subject was then pursued no farther, and the gentleman soon afterwards went away.

In the next invitation to come for dinner, Elizabeth had a quite long time to have a conversation with Colonel Fitzwilliam. He asked Elizabeth to tell him about Darcy in Hertfordshire, where he hardly knew people there. She described him had a dreadful manner "...at this ball, what do you think he did? 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" (p.: 143). Mr. Darcy utter his reason that he was "...ill-qualified to recommend myself to strangers" (p.: 143). In this occasion, Elizabeth also found Mr. Darcy's reaction toward a praise uttered by Lady Catherine to her daughter and "... neither at that moment nor at any other could she discern any

symptom of love” (p.: 144). It reminded Elizabeth to Miss Bingley, that her opportunity to marry him will be greater if she had been his relation.

Elizabeth was sitting by herself the next morning when she was startled by a ring at the door, a signal of a visitor. To her very surprised, it was Mr. Darcy by himself there, entered the room. He seemed astonished too, finding Elizabeth alone in the house. After they both were sitting down, Elizabeth asked about Rosings, and feeling curious to know what he would say on the subject of their hasty departure from Netherfield, she observed: “How very suddenly you all quitted Netherfield last November, Mr. Darcy! It must have been a most agreeable surprise to Mr. Bingley to see you all after him so soon; for, if I recollect right, he went but the day before. He and her sisters were well, I hope, when you left London?” (p.: 145). This question opened a subject about which Elizabeth had been very curious for months.

That morning, Mr. Darcy confirmed Elizabeth curiosity about Mr. Bingley will never stayed in Netherfield but only for a very short time in the future. Elizabeth said her opinion that it would be better Mr. Bingley giving up that place, for people might possibly get a settled family there. This opinion answered by Mr. Darcy with words “... he were to give it up as soon as any eligible purchase offers” (p.: 146). This subject soon shifted to a topic about Elizabeth’s own attachment to Hertfordshire, and anything beyond the very neighbourhood of

Longbourn would appear far for her. For this case, Mr. Darcy said to Elizabeth “You cannot have a right to such very strong local attachment. You cannot have been always at Longbourn” (p. 147).

Finding Mr. Darcy visiting Parsonage and talked alone with Elizabeth, Charlotte very surprised and predicted that Mr. Darcy was in love with Elizabeth. However, after Elizabeth explained how quiet he is during his visiting, she doubted it. Mr. Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam came to Parsonage almost every day. They sometimes come together and alone in the other time. Charlotte watched Mr. Darcy whenever they were at Rosings, and whenever he came to Hunsford, but without much success. She had once or twice suggested to Elizabeth about the possibility of Mr. Darcy being partial to her, but Elizabeth always laughed at the idea. Thus, Mrs. Collins did not think it right to press the subject, for she didn't want Elizabeth to hope much.

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

In an occasion, Elizabeth inadvertently met Colonel Fitzwilliam when she was walking alone while reading the newest letter from Jane. Firstly, they only talked about Mr. Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam plan to leave Kent on Saturday. This subject then changed to the topic about people's tendency to marry by attention to money. When the topic ended up, they moved to the topic about Georgiana, the sister of Mr.

Darcy. And when the topics go further, the subject of Mr. Bingley cannot be abandoned from their conversation. About this subject, Fitzwilliam said that Mr. Darcy could not wish to be generally known, because if it were to get round to the lady family, it will be an unpleasant thing. He mentioned that Mr. Darcy "... congratulated himself on having lately saved a friend from the inconveniences of a most imprudent marriage, but without mentioning names or any other particulars, and I only suspected it to be Bingley from believing him the kind of young man to get into a scrape of that sort, and from knowing them to have been together the whole of last summer" (p.: 151). He also said that the reason was because there were some very strong objections against the lady. Although Colonel Fitzwilliam did not explain in detail what Mr. Darcy had done to separate Mr. Bingley from the lady, it quite to make Elizabeth's feeling hurt.

Elizabeth concluded what had been done by Mr. Darcy was governed by the worst kind of pride, and partly by the wish of retaining Mr. Bingley for his sister. The agitation and tears which was caused by the newly revealed fact brought on a headache for her. It grew so much worse that evening and added her unwillingness to see Mr. Darcy.

When everybody had gone for dinner that evening to Rosings, Elizabeth examined all the letters Jane had sent since her arrival to Kent. While she was busy with the letters, she was roused by the sound

of the door bell. It was Mr. Darcy coming to see her in person. The atmosphere of his visiting was cold as usual. After some silent minutes, Mr. Darcy came towards Elizabeth in agitated manner and thus began: "In vain I have struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you" (p.: 155).

Elizabeth's astonishment was beyond expression. She stared, coloured, doubted, and was silent reacting to this proposal. Mr. Darcy was still talking around his feeling, about pride, and also his anxiety of his family opposing him because of the inferiority of Elizabeth's class. Elizabeth rejected his proposal and made Mr. Darcy angry with by saying "...I have never desired your good opinion, and you have certainly bestowed it most unwillingly..." (p.: 155). However, after he attained his emotions, he asked Elizabeth the reason of her rejecting him with so little endeavour at civility. Here she burst her anger to Mr. Darcy about him separating Mr. Bingley from her sister, and also about him reducing Mr. Wickham to his present state of poverty, and withheld the advantages which he knew must be designed for Mr. Wickham. All of this explanation from Elizabeth made Mr. Darcy resentful to the highest point. Not very long after that, Mr. Darcy uttered his goodbye and leave Parsonage.

Ending situation:

In the following morning, Elizabeth made a walk around the garden and met Mr. Darcy holding out a letter there and said to her “I have been walking in the grove sometime in the hope of meeting you. Will you do me the honour of reading that letter?” (p.: 159). With no much expectation of pleasure but with a great curiosity, she directly read the letter while continued her walking. The letter explained much about everything about which Elizabeth was angry.

The first thing Mr. Darcy explained in the letter was about separating two lovers without paying attention on the feeling of both of them. About him causing the parting between Bingley and Jane, he said that it was not merely because of the inferiority of Jane’s social class. It was because Jane’s feeling itself which “... her look and manners were open, sheerful, and engaging as ever, but without any symptom of peculiar regard, and I remained convinced from the evening’s scrutiny, that though she received his attentions with pleasure, she did not invite them by any participation of sentiment” (p.: 161). Moreover, Mr. Darcy assure his understanding about Jane’s manners that “... the serenity of your sister’s countenance and air was such as might have given the most acute observer a conviction that, however amiable her temper, her heart was not likely to be easily touched” (p.: 161). Mr. Darcy admitted that it was himself said to Bingley about his consideration on Jane’s manner. It was quite easy

that Bingley has great natural modesty, with a stronger dependence on Darcy's judgement than his own.

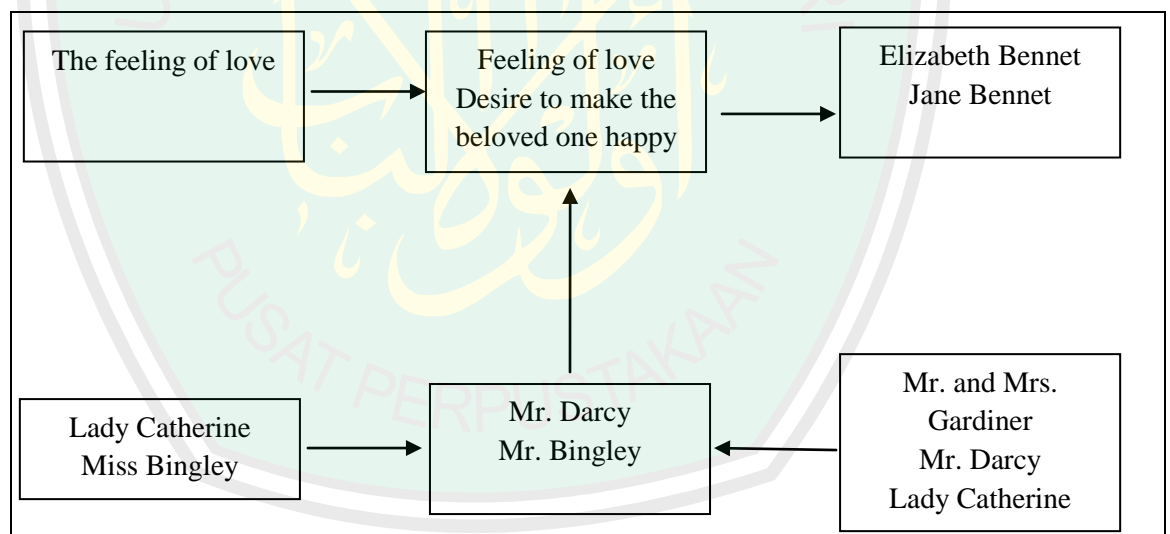
About the other accusation Elizabeth had said to Darcy, he explained in detail what mistakes that had done by Mr. Wickham in his previous life time. After the death of Mr. Darcy's father, Mr. Wickham decided to resolve against taking orders. He had for several times asked Mr. Darcy for some amount of money and said that he was going to study for law. But it was only a reason he fabricate I order to get some money from Mr. Darcy. Mr. Wickham used to take advantages from the fact that Mr. Darcy had no one to provide for and that Mr. Darcy could not forgot his father's intentions (p.: 165).

In addition to that fact, Mr. Darcy also told about another incident which engaged Miss Georgiana Darcy. Mr. Wickham, by design, made a prior acquaintance with Mrs. Younge whose character was most unhappily deceived. By her connivance and aid, he "... so far recommended himself to Georgiana whose affectionate heart retained a strong impression of his kindness to her as a child, that she was persuaded to believe herself in love, and to consent to an elopement" (p.: 165). Finding this design, Mr. Darcy then joined them a day or two before their intended elopement. Georgiana who "...unable to support the idea of grieving and offending a brother whom she almost looked up to as a father, acknowledged the whole time" (p.: 165). The reason

behind Wickham designing this trick was Georgiana's fortune which is thirty thousand pounds.

The fact which had been brought by the letter was adequate to folded back Elizabeth's sight about everything happened in the previous time. She grew absolutely ashamed of herself. She could not think of neither Wickham nor Darcy without feeling she had been blind, partial, prejudiced, and absurd.

D. Fourth Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel



In this fourth actantial scheme, the sender (Se) is the feeling of love which sent the subject (S), which are Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley to sent the Object (O), which are feeling of love and also desire to make the beloved one happy, received by the receiver (R), Elizabeth and Jane Bennet. The action was opposed by the opponent (Op), which are

Lady Catherine and Miss Bingley, and also helped by the helper (H) which is Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. Darcy, and Lady Catherine.

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
Elizabeth left Hunsford and return to Longbourn	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	1. Bingley return to Netherfield and marry Jane 2. Mr. Darcy made a proposal again to Elizabeth and marry her
	Elizabeth went for tour to the northern with the Gardiners	Lydia went to Scotland with Mr. Wickham	1. Elizabeth found out that it was Mr. Darcy helping her family to solve the problem 2. Lady Catherine threaten Elizabeth not to marry Mr. Darcy	

Beginning Situation;

This scene which built into the fourth actantial and functional scheme is started from the event where Elizabeth returned from Hunsford to Longbourn. The topic in the Rosings after the two

gentlemen have gone is merely about the diminution of the Rosings party. In the end of that night, Lady Catherine said that Miss Bennet seemed out of spirit which she supposed that Elizabeth did not want to go home so soon. This suggestion is refused delicately by Elizabeth, for she has to be in the town on Saturday.

Elizabeth left Hunsford at Saturday morning after the carriage came. She resolved herself to conceal many things he knew since her arrival in Hunsford. She felt relieved when she found that Jane looked well, despite of her little opportunity of studying her spirits. It needed a quite big effort to hold herself from telling Jane about Mr. Darcy's proposals. The only anxiety she felt at that time was once she entered the topic of Darcy, she might be in hurry into repeating something of Bingley which might only grieve her sister further (p.: 177-178).

In the second week in May, Jane, Elizabeth, and Maria went together from Gracechurch Street to the town. As they drew near to the place where the carriage of Mr. Bennet await the coachman announce that Kitty and Lydia are upstairs. From the conversation her little sisters, Elizabeth and Jane knew that the officers are soon going to leave Derbyshire and going to be encamped near Brighton. Lydia also uttered her hope that "... I do so want papa to take us all there for the summer! It would be such delicious scheme; and I dare to say would hardly cost anything at all" (p.: 179). This hope is also felt by Elizabeth, for that would be such a delicious scheme. Here, Lydia also

informed her sisters that Wickham is no longer going to marry Mary King which is resulted in relief felt by Elizabeth.

Elizabeth impatience to acquaint Jane with what had happened could no longer be overcome. Resolving to suppress every particular detail related to her sister, she started told everything happened between her and Mr. Darcy during the time she stayed in Hunsford. Elizabeth did not stop that point she then spoke about the letter given to her by Mr. Darcy in the following morning which is quite a stroke for a poor Jane. When Elizabeth asked for her advice about telling their parents this truth, Jane answered “Surely there can be no occasion for exposing him so dreadfully” (p.: 185). It was affirmed by Elizabeth that they better not telling it, for it will add some confusion to people around them. And finally Jane agreed with Elizabeth with a reason that “...To have his errors made public might ruin him for ever. He is now, perhaps, sorry for what he has done, and anxious to re-establish a character. We must not make him desperate” (p.: 185). However, Elizabeth was still unable to tell her sister about another half of Mr. Darcy’s letter or explain about how sincerely Miss Bingley had been valued by her friend. Having been returned home, Elizabeth then at leisure to observe her sister’s spirit and realized that her sister was not happy.

Sorrow was in the air when the day when the officer gone drew near. The dejection was almost universal. However, the two elder Miss

Bennets still able to eat, drink, sleep, and pursue the usual course of their employments. The gloom of Lydia's prospect cleared away, for she received an invitation from Mrs. Forster, the wife of the colonel of the regiment, to accompany her to Brighton. As soon as the invitation received, Elizabeth secretly advised her father not to let her go. She represented to her father all improprieties of Lydia's general behavior, the little advantage she could derive from the friendship of such a woman as Mrs. Forster, and the probability of her being yet more imprudent with such a companion at Brighton, where the temptations must be greater than at home (p.: 188).

This appeal was not received by her father who said that "Lydia will never be easy until she has exposed herself in some public place or other, and we can never expect her to do it with so little expense or inconvenience to her family as under the present circumstances" (p.: 188). This decision could not be changed even after her explanation about her consideration of many aspects. Mr. Bennet kept himself with his decision to let Lydia go to Brighton with Mrs. Forster.

In the very last day of the regiment's remaining in Meryton, Wickham was invited to have dinner with the other officer in Longbourn. In that occasion, Mr. Wickham asked Elizabeth about whether or not she met Mr. Darcy during her stay in Hunsford and also about her opinion about Mr. Darcy and Colonel Fitzwilliam. She told Mr. Wickham briefly about the change of Mr. Darcy's manner to her

that “When I said that he improved on acquaintance, I did not mean that his mind or his manners were in a state of improvement, but that, from knowing him better, his disposition was better understood” (p. 191). Reacting to this answer, Wickham’s alarm now appeared in a heightened complexion and agitated look.

Transformation (Qualifying Test):

After the departure of Lydia to Brighton, Elizabeth was in her waiting for the tour to the northern. But a fortnight before the planned day of the tour, a letter came to Longbourn from Mrs. Gardiner which at once delayed its commencement and curtailed it its extent. After a very long in waiting, the day had come.

Mrs. Gardiner suggested Elizabeth to visit Pemberley which was refused by Elizabeth with a reason that she was tired of seeing great houses after going over so many, she really had no pleasure in fine carpets or satin curtains. This reason answered by her aunt with words “If it were merely a fine house richly furnished... I should not care about it myself; but the grounds are delightful. They have some of the finest woods in the country” (p.: 196). Elizabeth asked to the chambermaid of whether or not the family were down for the summer and the negative answer followed, she was replied to go to Pemberley.

Elizabeth and the Gardiners were looking around the Pemberley house guided by the housekeeper. She was a respectable-looking

elderly woman, much less fine, and more civil. From Mrs. Reynolds, Elizabeth party heard so much about Mr. and Miss Darcy, also their relation with Mr. Wickham. Mrs. Reynolds give praise to her master which of all others most extraordinary, most opposite to her ideas. She described her master as "...the best landlord, and the best master that ever lived; not like the wild young men nowadays, who think of nothing but themselves" (p.: 201), which was an affirmation to her previous words for her master as "... I have never known a cross word from him in my life, and I have known him ever since he was four years old" (p.: 200).

As they walked to across the hall toward the river, she saw the owner of Pemberley suddenly came forward from the road. They were within twenty yards and that it was so impossible to avoid his sight. As Mr. Darcy approached, Elizabeth could not bear to answer his compliments. Elizabeth knew nothing to answer when Mr. Darcy returned to his civil inquiries after her family. Amazed at the change of Mr. Darcy's manner since their last meeting, her embarrassment increased in every sentence she uttered. It was some of the most uncomfortable moments in her life. Even Mr. Darcy, looked not at ease.

In this meeting, Mr. Darcy invited Mr. Gardiner to fish there as often as he chose. Accepting such kind of kindness from Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth astonished and thought "Why is he so altered? From what

can it proceed? It cannot be for me –it cannot be for my sake that his manners are thus softened. My reproofs at Hunsford could not work such a change as this. It is impossible that he should still love me” (p.: 206). In this opportunity, Mr. Darcy also offered Elizabeth to introduce her with Miss Georgiana Darcy. The surprise of such an application was great indeed, and without looking farther, she accepted it.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner presented their opinion about Mr. Darcy when they left Pemberley. Mr. Gardiner said that “He is perfectly well behaved, polite, and unassuming”. However, Mrs. Gardiner said that she could not even think that a gentleman like Mr. Darcy could behave as cruel as what he had done to Wickham. Here, Elizabeth said that they had been entirely misunderstood both of them. She told them about what she heard from his relations in Kent. In confirmation of this, Elizabeth related the particulars of all the pecuniary transactions in which they had been connected.

Mr. Darcy was so serious when he said that he wanted to introduce Elizabeth and his sister. Mr. and Miss Darcy visited Elizabeth at the day their arrival at Lambton. Miss Darcy was taller than Elizabeth in his only sixteen, her manners were perfectly unassuming and gentle. Elizabeth, who expected to find her as acute and unembarrassed as Mr. Darcy, much relieved by discerning different feelings. Bingley also came visiting Jane in that occasion. Bingley is always an interesting person for people around him. From this event Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner

had an opportunity to prove their curiosity about Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy feeling. They were still in doubt when examining Elizabeth, but they surely could find that Mr. Darcy was in deep admiration toward their niece.

Elizabeth's thought were at Pemberley that evening more than the last. During that night, Elizabeth determined her own feeling toward Mr. Darcy. She realized that her hatred for him had lost, she even felt embarrassed had ever hate him. She respected, she esteemed, she was grateful to him, she felt a real interest in his welfare. She only wanted to know how far she wished that welfare to depend upon herself, and how far it would be for the happiness of both that she should employ the power, which her fancy told her she still possessed, of bringing on her the renewal of his addresses.

The following day, when Elizabeth and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner paid a visit to Pemberley, Elizabeth they were received by Miss Darcy who was sitting there with Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley. At the time the men finally came from fishing, the whole party put their suspicions toward her and Mr. Darcy. But in no countenance was attentive curiosity so strongly marked as in Miss Bingley's. Jealousy felt by Miss Bingley did not make her desperate she even exerted herself much more to talk. After Elizabeth left Pemberley, Miss Bingley tried to disgrace her by saying "How very ill Miss Eliza Bennet looks this morning, Mr. Darcy. I never in my life saw anyone so uch 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” (p.: 219). Mr. Darcy answered it with coolly replying that he perceived no other alteration than her being rather tanned. When Miss Bingley keep saying harsh word about Elizabeth, Mr Darcy made a closing declaration that “... it is many months since I have considered her as one of the handsomest woman of my acquaintances” (p.: 219).

Transformation (Main Test):

Elizabeth had been very disappointed since the first day of her arrival in Lambton in not finding any letter from Jane. Her disappointment had over in the third day. She received two letters at once. The end of the first letter gave an important intelligence about Lydia which said “... from Colonel Forster, to inform us that she was gone off to Scotland with one of his officer; to own the truth, with Wickham!” (p.: 221). Without allowing herself time for consideration, and scarcely knowing what she felt, she opened the second letter impatiently and read it. This second letter told about bad news in her family. There was not any assurance that the marriage of Lydia and Mr. Wickham really happened. They could be traced easily until Clapham, but no further. Her father went to London and her mother really ill and kept herself in her room. Having done reading the letters, Elizabeth darted from her seat, in eagerness to follow her uncle. But when she reached the door, it was opened by a servant, and Mr. Darcy

appeared. Her pale face and impetuous manner made him start, and before he could recover himself, Elizabeth said to him that she must find her uncle.

Mr. Darcy offered Elizabeth to ask a servant or himself to find her uncle, for it will be impossible for her to find Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner in this condition. Having given instruction to a servant, Mr. Darcy accompanied Elizabeth sitting in the house. Elizabeth then told Mr. Darcy about the bad news she had newly heard from the letters sent by Jane. After being silent in quiet long time, Mr. Darcy finally found his own voice and said "I am afraid you have been long desiring my absence, nor have I anything to plead in excuse of my stay, but real, though unavailing concern..." (p.: 225).

Mr. Darcy left Elizabeth after receiving her message for her apology of being unable to see her in Pemberley. When Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner finally came, Elizabeth explained the difficult situation told by Jane in her two letters. They prepared for their leaving from Lambton in a very short time and then made their journey to Longbourn.

They arrived at Longbourn on the following day. From Jane, she knew that her father had gone to the town and since Tuesday and her mother had been better from the first time. However, Mrs. Bennet kept saying many terrific ideas about this problem which are protested by

the other people in that room. Mr. Gardiner then told her that he meant to be in London the very next day, and would assist Mr. Bennet in every endeavour for recovering Lydia. When Elizabeth had a chance to talk only with Jane, she asked many details which she didn't know previously. From this conversation, she knew that Colonel Forster had suspected some partiality, especially on the side of Lydia, but he could do nothing. There, Jane read the letter which was wrote by Lydia to Mrs. Forster bout her departure to Gretna Green. That letter made Mr. Bennet so shocked, Mrs. Bennet taken ill immediately, and the whole house in confusion.

Mr. Gardiner left Longbourn on Sunday, on Tuesday his wife received a letter from him. The letter reported that he had found his brother and persuaded him to come to Gracechurch Street and that his brother had gone to Epsom and Clapham. However, there were not any satisfactory news from the town about Lydia and Mr. Wickham. Mr. Gardiner also had written to Colonel Forster for asking about whether Wickham has any relations or connections who would be likely to know in what part of town he has now concealed himself. In this difficult time, there came a letter from Mr. Collins in Hunsford. That letter was not giving any consolation for the Bennet sisters.

Mr. Gardiner had just sent a letter after getting answers from Colonel Forster even if there were not any news to report. In his letter, he said that there were not anyone could give any new information

about him. Wickham had neither friends nor family. Coloner Forster believed that more than one thousand pounds would be necessary to clear his expense at Brighton, since he is a gamester. Mr. Gardiner informed that they might expect to see their father at home on the following day without Lydia. This news quite disappointed Mrs. Bennet.

Mr. Bennet arrived at Longbourn with his usual philosophic composure. He didn't even talk about anything he had done in the town. As the result of this case, Mr. Bennet made some rules for Kitty in these words "... I would not trust you so near as Eastbourne for fifty pounds! ... No officer is ever to enter into my house again, nor even to pass through the village. Balls will be absolutely prohibited, unless you stand up with one of your sisters. And you are never to stir out of doors till you can prove that you have spent ten minutes of every day in a rational manner" (p. 243).

Two days after Mr. Bennet's return, there came a new from Mrs. Gardiner that he had found Lydia. He informed through the letter that Wickham and Lydia were not married and were not seem of having an intention of being so. In the letter, Mr. Gardiner offered some venture in the name of Mr. Bennet with conditions: give Lydia an equal share of the five thousand pounds after the deceased of Mr. Bennet and give her one hundred pounds per annum during his life. Mrs. Bennet was burst in his happiness once she heard about this information.

Mr. Bennet thought seriously that his brother had produced a big amount of money to resolve this problem. He knew this, for it is almost impossible for Wickham to agree of marrying Lydia by receiving that very little amount of money. In the other hand, the new of Lydia going to get married spread fast in the village. Mrs. Bennet talked about everything related to the marriage preparation: elegant nuptials, fine muslins, new carriages, servants, and even house for Lydia. This got a cool response from Mr. Bennet.

This problem made Elizabeth think of herself and Mr. Darcy. She began to comprehend that he was exactly a man who would suit her most “His understanding and temper, though unlike her own, would have answered all her wishes. It was a union that must have been to the advantage of both; by her ease and liveliness, his mind might have been softened, his manners improved; and from his judgement, information, and knowledge of the world, she must have received benefit of greater importance” (p.: 253).

No longer after that, Mr. Gardiner wrote again to Mr. Bennet and informed that Mr. Wickham had resolved in quitting the militia. Mr. Wickham was removed from the corps. With a help from dome people, he was promised for an ensigncy in General regiment in the North. He also asked Mr. Bennet to pay Mr. Wickham’s loan in some creditors in the Meryton whose name has been listed by Mr. according to Wickham’s information. He also informed Mr. Bennet that Lydia

really wanted to meet her parents before her departure to the North. This request was previously rejected by Mr. Bennet, but after some consideration of many aspects, he decided to receive her and her husband in Longbourn before they go to the North.

Lydia and Mr. Wickham's arrival in Longbourn after their marriage was not welcomed warmly. Every people, except her mother, were looked impenetrably grave; the daughters were alarmed, anxious, and uneasy. However, Lydia was still untamed, unabashed, wild, noisy, and fearless. In this meeting, Lydia was inadvertently mentioned Mr. Darcy's name as someone who attended their marriage. This statement arouse Elizabeth curiosity of his role in the marriage of her sister and Mr. Wickham. When she asked deeper, Lydia said that it was a secret and she had made a promise not to tell anyone about this. She could not bear such suspense and curiosity hastily she seized a sheet of paper and wrote a short paper to her aunt.

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

Elizabeth received the answer of her letter not in a very long time. The whole part of the letter informed that Mr. Darcy helped Lydia by expedite a marriage which actually was not in the design of Mr. Wickham. Wickham confessed himself that he was "... obliged to leave the regiment, on account of some debts of honour, which were very pressing; and scrupled not to lay all the ill-consequences of

Lydia's flight on her own folly alone" (p.: 263). After everything had been settled between Darcy and Wickham, Darcy met Mr. Gardiner to consult about everything. Mr. Darcy paid all debts of Wickham and all marriage cost himself. This letter explained every simple detail in of the effort finding Lydia and Mr. Wickham and the steps which had been taken by Mr. Darcy in order to make Wickham agree to marry Lydia. Here, Mrs. Gardiner also told Elizabeth about her admiration toward Mr. Darcy for his behaviour and respect during their time in Derbyshire. She also said that "... he wants nothing but a little more liveliness, and that, if he marry prudently, his wife may teach him. I thought him very sly; –he hardly ever mentioned your name. but slyness seems the fashion" (p.: 265).

The contents of the letter drew Elizabeth into a flutter of spirits, in which it was difficult to determine whether pleasure or pain bore the greatest share. When Mr. Wickham approached her and tried to develop a conversation between them about the family of Pemberley, she tried to give him a clam response about everything he asked to her. She finally said to him "Come, Mr. Wickham, we are brother and sister, you know. Do not let us quarrel about the past. In future, I hope we shall be always of one mind" (p.: 268). This answer from Elizabeth was enough to make Mr. Wickham stop his question which tiring his sister and keep some distant away from her.

Days after the departure of Lydia and Wickham to the North, a new began in circulation. The housekeeper at Netherfield had received an order to prepare for the arrival of her master who will be coming in one or two days, to shoot there for several weeks. Elizabeth paid her attention toward her sister, and when they were alone with their own, Jane said to her sister "I do assure you that the news does not affect me either with pleasure or pain. I am glad of one thing, that he comes alone; because we shall see the less of him" (p.: 270). Mrs. Bennet for once more asked Mr. Bennet to visit Mr. Bingley as soon as he arrived at Netherfield. This request was denied by him because of his hatred of such this etiquette. This denial from her husband didn't decrease her intention for inviting him to dine in Longbourn.

Mrs. Bennet's hope to invite Mr. Bingley earlier than other people didn't meet its compliance, however she felt such a relief when she found him entered the paddock and ride toward the house in the third morning since his arrival at Netherfield. There was one other man accompanying him. He was Mr. Darcy, whose arrival made Elizabeth feel restless. What made Elizabeth felt restless was not only his proposal, but also he was a person to whom the whole family were indebted for the first of benefits, and whom she regarded herself with an interest.

Clumsiness directly spread in the air as the two men entered the house. Elizabeth said as little to either as civility would allow and

glanced slightly to Darcy. Mrs. Bennet received the two men with the degree of civility which made her two elder daughters felt ashamed. Elizabeth had not any will to speak except to Mr. Darcy during that evening, to who she had no audacity of doing so. At that night also, Mrs. Bennet talked about Lydia's marriage with Mr. Wickham whose she knew almost nothing about the reality, a topic because of which Elizabeth could hardly kept her seat. When the guests finally going to went home, Mrs. Bennet invited and engaged to dine at Longbourn in a few days time.

Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley visited Longbourn for several times only to reconcile the relationship between him and Jane. During that visiting time, Mrs. Bennet also played her trick to enclose both of them which where resulted nothing. Elizabeth had a different hope during thosevisiting times, she wanted for some time for her and Mr. Darcy to be by themselves and talked about many things. In one evening when Mr. Bingley visited Longbourn, he finally made his proposal to Jane. This proposal made Jane as the happiest creature in the universe which was expressed by her as "... by far too much. I do not deserve it. Oh! Why is not everybody as happy?" (p.: 282). Her happiness was infectious to the whole member of Longbourn family. Even her father congratulated her and said that she will be a very happy woman. The Bennet family was speedily pronounced to be the luckiest family, even

though only a few weeks before they were proved to be marked out for misfortune.

One morning, a week after Bingley made his proposal for Jane, the Bennet family was surprised with the visit paid by Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Her visiting was intended to clarify a scandalous falsehood about Elizabeth going to marry Mr. Darcy and made her sentiments known to Elizabeth. Lady Catherine also forced Elizabeth to say that she would not accept the proposal of Mr. Darcy if he made it to her and to take her promise for not marrying her nephew. She tried to suppress Elizabeth by explaining about the social class difference between Darcy and Elizabeth. However, she opposed this by saying that “Whatever my connections may be, if your nephew does not object to them, they can be nothing to you” (p.: 290). Lady Catherine even suppressed Elizabeth by reminding her about the elopement of Lydia and Wickham in a previous few weeks, and that this case would make Pemberley be polluted. She directly rejected this by saying that “... And with regard to the resentment of his family, or the indignation of the world, if the former were excited by his marrying me, it would not give me one moment’s concern –and the world in general would have too much sense to join in the scorn” (p.: 292).

Ending Situation:

After Lady Catherine had returned, Elizabeth thought of many possibilities which underlying her visiting to Longbourn. Elizabeth finally concluded that it was their communication with the neighbour in the Lucas Lodge which made the news reached Lady Catherine. She also thought that if Darcy found some indecision about his feeling toward Elizabeth and whether or not he asked his aunt for some consideration, she would be able to know his decision at the time he supposed to fulfill his promise to come to Netherfield.

In the following day, there came a letter from Mr. Collins for Mr. Bennet which was written to congratulate about Jane and Bingley's engagement and warned Mr. Bennet about the possibility of relationship between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy. Mr. Bennet talked about this topic to Elizabeth as if it was a ridiculous joke to come to real, considering that Mr. Darcy was a man who never looked at other woman in Hertfordshire. These commentaries from her father were regarded with laughter, and because this question was asked without any suspicion, she was not distressed about him would repeating it.

Elizabeth's assessment that she would be receiving such a letter of excuse from his friend was failed with the presence of Mr. Darcy at Longbourn house only a few days after the visiting of Lady Catherine. When Elizabeth finally in chance to talk only by themselves with Mr. Darcy, she uttered her thanks toward that man for everything he had done to her family, and also said her apology for having been so selfish

toward him. From this occasion also, Elizabeth curiosity found an answer. Mr. Darcy said by himself that he did everything only because of Elizabeth and his feeling toward her. It was all because he wanted to give happiness for Elizabeth. Since Elizabeth could answered nothing, Mr. Darcy then said “You are too generous to trifle with me. If your feelings are still what they were last April, tell me so at once. My affections and wishes are unchanged, but one word from you will silence me on this subject for ever” (p.: 298). Elizabeth forced herself explained him the changing in her feeling since the time mentioned by Mr. Darcy. The answer from Elizabeth made Darcy become the happiest man, as if he never felt like this in the previous time. Elizabeth soon realized that they were indebted for their present better understanding to the efforts of his aunt, who intentionally met him in London and conveyed to him what she had heard from Elizaebth previously. Lady Catherine did that in order to get the promise of her nephew which Elizabeth had refused to give her. As the result, it gave Darcy some hope toward Elizabeth, since he had well-understood her character.

They continued walking for some miles while talking about many things. One of the topics was Jane and Bingley. Darcy said that he had been sure of Jane’s affection toward Bingley according to his own observation. From this assurance, Bingley then got an audacity to make his proposal for Jane. When Elizabeth told to Jane about her

engagement to Mr. Darcy that evening, she got a great difficulty to understand this. As long as she knew, Elizabeth always hates Mr. Darcy. However, after Elizabeth explained about every detail including the changing of her feeling from the last months, she finally could say nothing except to congratulate her sincerely for her engagement and her finding of her love.

The following day when Elizabeth and Darcy walking together again, they decided that to ask for Mr. Bennet's consent in the course of that evening, and that Elizabeth herself will be the informing Mrs. Bennet about this information. Mr. Bennet quite surprised about this information conveyed by Mr. Darcy and he even asked Elizabeth "... Are you out of your senses, to be accepting this man? Have not you always hated him?" (p.: 306). Elizabeth then explained about her feeling toward Mr. Darcy and also his good quality which had benefited the Bennet family. Finding out the fact of everything Darcy had done to his family, Mr. Bennet then finally said that he could not be parted with Elizabeth to anyone less worthy. She then told about this to her mother and regarded with the same surprised expression. However, the cause of her surprised was different with that one showed by her husband previously.

Having done asked for her father's consent, Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy wrote a letter for their own aunt. On the other hand, Mr. Bennet also wrote a letter addressed to Mr. Collins which informed him about

the engagement of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy. Jane received a letter from Miss Bingley which congratulated her for her engagement. Before the Longbourn family received a letter from Hunsford, they heard that Mr. and Mrs. Collins were going to leave Hunsford for a certain range of time in order to avoid the anger of Lady Catherine.

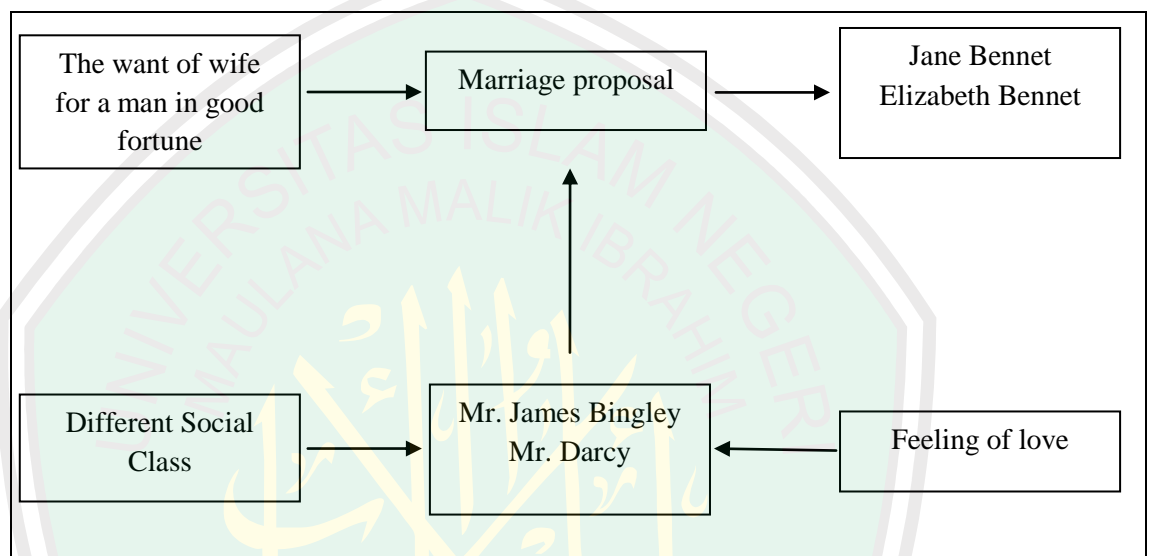
The day of the two elder Bennet sisters get rid from Longbourn was the happiest day which had ever come to Longbourn party. Jane and Bingley lived only for a year in Netherfield. They finally bought a house close to Derbyshire and live there. Kitty, to her very material advantage, spent the chief of her time with two of her sisters. From the further disadvantage of Lydia's society she was of course carefully kept. Mary was the only daughter who remained at home; she could not deepen her talent as she need to always accompany her mother.

E. Major Actantial and Functional Scheme of Pride and Prejudice Novel

After dividing the story into four actantial and functional scheme, it can be concluded that: the first actantial and functional scheme is the scene where the character getting known one and other, the second actantial and functional scheme is the scene where the main character start to move and makes some effort to search and find some problems, the third actantial and functional scheme is the scene where the story move into its climax and finally meets the resolution for the

problems, and the fourth actantial and functional scheme is the scene where the story meets its end and the result also finds in this scene.

Thus, it can be drawn into a major actantial and functional scheme as follows.



As reflected in the major actantial scheme above, it can be described briefly that the matter which become the sender (Se) in this novel is the want of wife for a man in good fortune. This is the reason which encourages the subject (S), who are Mr. James Bingley and Mr. Darcy to send the object (O), which is marriage proposal and make it received by the receiver (R) who are Jane and Elizabeth Bennet. In their effort to get their goal achieved, the subject is helped by the helper (H) which is the feeling of love felt by them. In the other hand, they are also opposed by the opponent (Op) which is different social class as told in the story.

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
The arrival of Mr. Bingley and his party at Netherfield Park	Classifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	The problem were all been solved. Mr. Bingley then marry to Jane Bennet, and Mr. Darcy marry to Elizabeth Bennet
	Mr. Bingley made an approach to Jane Bennet and Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth Bennet	Many problems came from people who opposed Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy which lead to a mis-understanding and they left Netherfield	The previous problem between Mr. Bingley and Jane Bennet was solved and there was a problem from a family of Mr. Darcy	

Beginning Situation:

Beginning situation is a stage where the situation of the story is still clam and serene. There are still not any problem emerges in this situation. The beginning situation of this novel can be seen in the very first chapters where it is told about the setting of Hertfordshire. The event happened in this stage is the arrival of Mr. Bingley and his party

to stay at Netherfield. In this stage also, Mr. Bennet paid a visit to Netherfield

Transformation (Classifying Test):

This step is where the effort to get the object is started. Here, Mr. Bingley started to make an approach toward Jane Bennet, whose beauty was always praised by many people around Hertfordshire. They finally felt in love toward each other. In the other hand, Mr. Darcy who previously didn't pay any attention to any woman in Hertfordshire, suddenly found out Elizabeth as an attractive woman and started to pay his attention toward her despite of the hatred he had ignited in Elizabeth mind toward himself. In this stage also, there were a corps of official placed in Meryton whose one of the official was Mr. Wickham. Elizabeth was getting known to Mr. Wickham and found out the dark history of him with Mr. Darcy which arouse her sympathy. Encouraged by the hatred she felt to Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth made a good acquaintance with Mr. Wickham and felt some compassionate toward this man and thought that it was love. Mr. Collins who was the cousin of Mr. Bennet was visiting Longbourn in his search of a wife and intended to marry one of the Bennet sisters. He had chosen Jane, but after talking with Mrs. Bennet and knew that she was going to be engaged very soon, he shifted his attention to Elizabeth. The appearance of many figures in this step triggered some conflict which was being the topic in the following step.

Transformation (Main Test):

The problem started in the previous step was getting crucial in this step. Mr. Collins made a proposal to Elizabeth which was rejected by her. Mr. Bingley left for London because of a business he had there, which was then followed by the rest of the Netherfield party. Being left without any reason and explanation, Jane felt a deep sorrow and broken hearted. Mr. Collins, whose proposal rejected by Elizabeth, then shifted his attention from Elizabeth to Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth best friend. Fortunately, she accepted the attention from this man and they were soon being engaged and decided to get married very soon.

Mrs. Gardiner, the aunt for the Bennet sisters, paid a visit to Longbourn and offered Jane to visit Gracechurch Street since she thought that she need some change of atmosphere, which was received with pleasure by Jane. Mr. Gardiner also advised Elizabeth to rethink about her feeling toward Mr. Wickham, or it was ridiculous that a bright woman like her felt in love to a man only because a kind of sympathy. She then kept a distance away from Mr. Wickham considering the advice from her beloved aunt. After the marriage of Mr. Collins and Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth was offered by her best friend to visit her new house in Hunsford together with Mr. Lucas and Maria Lucas.

During this visit, Elizabeth found the truth that it was Mr. Darcy who had encouraged Mr. Bingley to leave Netherfield, and made her sister broken hearted. Her hatred toward Mr. Darcy was getting to the worst point. Thus, when this man made a proposal to her, she rejected it with some words which made his pride hurt.

Having been rejected by Elizabeth, Mr. Darcy wrote a quite long letter which was given to Elizabeth in the following morning. The long letter contained explanation about the problems in the past time, and it also adequate to change Elizabeth opinion about Mr. Darcy to a very opposed point. Thus, when they met again, Elizabeth could see Mr. Darcy with some more respect.

Another problem happened to the Bennet family. Lydia, who was aged only fifteen years old and was in her stay in Brighton with Colonel Forster, made an escape with Mr. Wickham to Scotland. Every effort was done to look for them and bring Lydia home. However, Mr. Bennet's effort was ended up in vain since he could not find both Lydia and Mr. Wickham. Several days after Mr. Bennet returned to Longbourn, there was came a letter from Mr. Gardiner which said that Lydia had been found with Mr. Wickham and they are not married yet. However, some agreement had been reached and they'll soon be married though with some condition.

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

This stage is where the goal is to be reached, even though some obstacles still emerge. This stage started when Elizabeth found the fact that it was Mr. Darcy who had helped her family to find Lydia and made Mr. Wickham agree to marry her. This fact made Elizabeth deeper in her love toward this man and felt ashamed at this time for her family.

No longer after that event, Mr. Bingley came to Netherfield. He paid a visit to Longbourn as soon as he arrived at Longbourn. All explanation given about the previous misunderstanding and the relationship between him and Jane finally found its reconciliation. No longer after that, they finally got engaged.

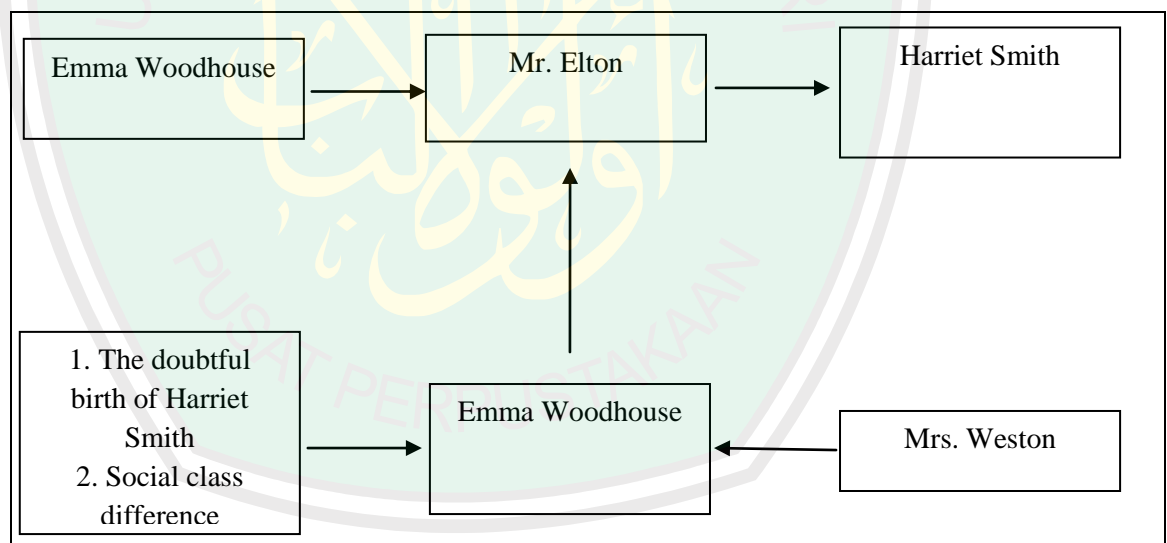
A week after Jane and Mr. Bingley got engaged, Lady Catherine visited Longbourn all in sudden. She asked Elizabeth about the issue she had heard before that she had been engaged to her nephew, Mr. Darcy. Besides, she also demanded her promise not to marry him and not to accept his proposal once he made it. All those requests from Lady Catherine were answered by Elizabeth with a clear refusal. She had known her own feeling that she loved that man and could not belie it. Therefore, when Mr. Darcy came to Longbourn the next morning made his proposal to her, she receive it with love.

Ending Situation:

Here, the goal reached and the object received by the receiver. In this stage also, the situation calm down again like in the beginning situation. As the result of all problems which had been resolved before, Mr. Bingley finally married to Jane Bennet and Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth Bennet. In relation to those marriages, the two eldest daughters in the Bennet family were left Longbourn to live with their husbands.

3.1.2. Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Emma* Novel

A. First Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Emma* Novel



In this first actantial scheme of *Emma* novel, Emma Woodhouse had double action as sender (Se) and subject (S) who send the object (O) who is Mr. Elton to the receiver (R), Harriet Smith. This action is helped by the helper (H) Mrs. Weston and bond by the opponent (Op),

which are the doubtful birth of Harriet Smith and also the difference of social class.

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
1. The marriage of Miss Taylor 2. Emma getting known to Harriet Smith	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	1. Emma told Harriet about Mr. Elton's proposal to herself 2. Mr. Elton left Highbury
	1. Mr. Knightley opposed the intimacy of Emma and Harriet 2. Harriet paid her attention toward Mr. Elton	1. Mr. Elton gave a good response and paid his attention toward Harriet 2. Harriet deep in love with Mr. Elton	1. Mr. John Knightley said to Emma that Mr. Elton might be in love with her 2. Mr. Elton announce his love to Emma	

Beginning Situation:

Emma Woodhouse, a handsome, clever, and rich woman with a comfortable home and happy disposition. She was the youngest girl of two daughters of a most affectionate, indulgent father, and after the marriage of her sister, she became the mistress of his house from a very early period. Miss Taylor had been working in Mr. Woodhouse's family less as a governess than as a friend for Emma, very fond of the two daughters, but particularly of Emma. This intimacy between Miss Taylor and Emma made Emma feel such a sorrow when Miss Taylor married to Mr. Weston. It was difficult for Emma to bear a change, since there was an absolutely big difference between a Mrs. Weston only half a mile from them and Miss Taylor in the house.

The sorrow was also felt by Mr. Woodhouse, even with a different reason. He thought that Mr. Weston feeling in love to Miss Taylor was a lamentable thing. Emma tried to console him by saying that they could visit Mrs. Weston as often as they wanted to, for she lived not too far away from them. Her effort to console her father was helped by the presence of Mr. Knightley. He was a sensible man about seven or eight-and-thirty, was not only a very old and intimate friend of the family, but particularly connected with it, as the elder brother of Isabella's husband. He lived about a mile from Highbury, was a frequent visitor, and always welcome.

In that occasion, Emma presented her pride of having succeeded matching Mr. Weston and Miss Taylor. Mr. Woodhouse asked her not

to do such a thing like that, while Mr. Knightley thought that Mr. Weston's marriage was not Emma's success. This suggestion was answered by Emma that she would do this for once more to Mr. Elton as her form of attention toward him. Her answer was replied by denial from the side of her father and Mr. Knightley. Her father said that giving Mr. Elton attention would be enough by inviting him to Hartfield, which was affirmed by Mr. Knightley who said that "... a man of six or seven-and-twenty can take care of himself" (p.: 19).

Mr. Weston was then waiting for the coming of his son, Mr. Frank Churchill, who was adopted by the Churchill family after the death of his mother. He was one of the boasts of Highbury, and lively curiosity to see him prevailed though he had never been returned in Highbury during his life. Now, upon his father marriage, it was generally proposed as a most proper attention, that the visit should take place. A letter had come to Mr. Weston which said that he would be soon visiting Randalls, his father's house.

One day when Emma sat in the morning she received a note from Mrs. Goddard whose content was asking her permission to bring Harriet Smith with her. Harriet Smith was a girl of seventeen, whom Emma knew very well by sight, and had long felt an interest in, on account of her beauty. Harriet was a natural daughter of somebody. Somebody had placed her several years back at Mrs. Goddard school and somebody had lately raised her from the condition of scholar to

that of parlour-boarder. She was a pretty girl, and her beauty happened to be of sort which Emma particularly admired. Emma was as much pleased with her manners as her person, and quite determined to continue the acquaintance. She intended to detach her from her bad acquaintance, and introduce her into a good society. She would form her opinions and her manners.

Harriet Smith's intimacy at Hartfield was soon a settled thing. In that respect Mrs. Weston's loss had been important. By the presence of Harriet, Emma found a friend with whom she could find a companion to walk at any time. Her first attempt to do with Harriet is to find out who were the parents, but Harriet could not tell. Another case inclined to Harriet was a man called as Mr. Martin. From what was told by Harriet, Emma could conclude that Mr. Martin had a special interest toward her little friend. It could be proven from the fact where Mr. Martin had gone for three miles round one day in order to bring her some walnuts, because she had said how fond she was of them. Harriet also said that Mr. Robert Martin had known Emma and often walked around Hartfield, which Emma had never known before. Her reason for having never known this man was that "... yeomanry are precisely the order of people with whom I feel I can have nothing to do. A degree or two lower, and a creditable appearance might interest me; I might hope to be useful to their families in some way or other. But a

farmer can need none of my help, and is, therefore, in one sense, as much above my notice as in every other he is below it” (p.: 41).

When Emma had a chance to meet Mr. Martin in her way around Donwell Road, she had a chance to observe his manner and personality. In her sight, Mr. Martin was a man who did not know what manner was. This matter became one concern of Emma who thought that a man with no manner in his young age would get worst as their age increased. Because of this fact, he decided to fade away the portrait of Mr. Martin from the mind of Harriet. She did this by describing the character of real gentleman such as Mr. Knightley, Mr. Weston, and Mr. Elton. She described that a gentleman should have a good manner like Mr. Elton, as gentle as Mr. Weston.

Emma explained broader about Mr. Elton to Harriet. She described this man as “... good-humoured, cheerful, obliging, and gentle. He seems to be more grown particularly gentle of late” (p.: 48). She even affirmed that he did that to make Harriet interested in himself. Mr. Elton was a man fixed on by Emma for driving the young farmer out of Harriet’s head. She thought that it would be an excellent match; and only too palpably desirable, natural, and probable, for her to have much merit in planning it. The longer she thought about this match, the more she convinced of her decision. Her plan of making this match was supported by the fact that Mr. Elton situation was the most suitable, quite gentleman himself, and without low connections; at the

same time, not of any family that could fairly object to the doubtful birth of Harriet. Emma had already felt satisfied herself that Mr. Elton thought Harriet as a beautiful girl. She had also been very sure that by frequent meetings at Hartfield, her plan of making a match between Harriet and Mr. Elton would be successful.

Transformation (Qualifying Test):

The intimacy between Emma and Harriet was not approved by all people around them. Mr. Knightley for example, was in debacle with Mrs. Weston about this case. He said that “I think they will neither of them do the other any good” (p.: 51). This idea was denied by Mrs. Weston by saying that Emma must do Harriet good, by supplying her with a new object of interest. Mr. Knightley then said that Emma would never submit to anything requiring industry and patience, and a subjection of the fancy to the understanding. Mr. Knightley argued that Harriet was the very worst sort of companion Emma could possibly have. She knew nothing herself, and thought that Emma knew everything. She was flatterer in all her ways, and so much the worse, because she was not smart. He also explained his assumption that Emma’s doctrines would give Harriet any strength in mind or tend to make a girl adapt herself rationally to the varieties of her situation in her life. Emma’s effort would only give her a little polish.

Emma had been very sure that she had given Harriet's fancy a proper direction and made her little friend thank her. She was quite convinced that Mr. Elton being in the fairest way of falling in love, if not in love already. He talked of Harriet, and praised her so warmly, that she could not suppose anything wanting which a little time would not add. His perception of the striking improvement of Harriet's manner, since her introduction at Hartfield was not one of the least agreeable proofs of his growing attachment. Mr. Elton praised Harriet with the words "...she was a beautiful creature when she came to you, but, in my opinion, the attractions you have added are infinitely superior to what she received from nature" (p.: 61).

In the following day, Emma felt delighted for finding that Mr. Elton supported her wish to have Harriet's picture. He uttered his backing by saying that "...Pray, pray attempt it. As you will do it, it will indeed, to use your own words, be an exquisite possession" (p.: 63). There was not any agreement that the picture should be the same with the reality, thus Emma thrown in a little improvement to the figure, to give a little more height, and considerably more elegance. Mr. Elton was asked by Emma to read for them while she was working on Harriet's picture. This situation was repeated in the second day of the painting process. The next process was getting the picture framed. When this problem was known by Mr. Elton, it was very soon

removed. He offered himself to do this task and bring the picture to London in order to get this framed.

In the same day, Harriet told Emma about something she received from Mr. Martin when she visited Mrs. Goddard house. That little parcel was left to one of her little sister and then he went away. In that parcel, there were two songs which she had lent Elizabeth to copy and a letter from Mr. Martin. This letter was quite a proposal of marriage. It was a very good letter written as if he really in love with Harriet. She asked Emma about what should she do and asked her to read the letter. Emma was quite surprised reading the letter. It was short but expressed good sense, warm attachment, liberality, propriety, even delicacy feeling. She then ordered Harriet to reply the letter as soon as possible and said her refusal about his proposal. Emma assured her that there would be no difficulty in the answer and said the she could not help in writing the letter. In fact, it was Emma given in the formation of every sentence.

The following morning, Mr. Knightley paid a visit to Hartfield. In this occasion, he said to Emma that Harriet would be soon heard something pleased for her. Emma felt curious about this and asked him what was is it, and answered unclearly by him. However, Mr. Knightley can no longer bear a secret from Emma and said that Mr. Martin had come to him and asked his opinion about his plan of marrying Harriet. He then gave his support about Mr. Martin's idea

since he had known that Mr. Martin was an excellent man. Emma then told him about the letter sent by Mr. Martin for Harriet the day before, and also about the reply she suggested Harriet to write at the same day. Mr. Knightley soon burst in his anger about this fact. He said that Mr. Martin was much superior in sense as in situation since Harriet Smith had no birth, nature of education, and any higher connection than Robert Martin. Mr. Knightley also said his rejection loudly about Emma's plan of making match between Harriet and Mr. Elton. He knew that Mr. Elton was a man who "...well acquainted with his own claims... He knows that he is a very handsome young man, and a great favourite wherever he goes; and from his general way of talking I unreservedly moment, when there are only men present, I am convinced that he does not mean to throw himself away" (p.: 98).

Transformation (Main Test):

The quarrel between Mr. Knightley and Emma that night became the reason of his absence at Hartfield during several following nights, and when they met, his grave looks shewed that she was not forgiven. However, Emma could not quarrel herself, she was sorry but could not repent. Her plans and proceeding were more and more justified and endeared to her by the general appearances of the next few days.

When Mr. Elton return, he stood up in front of Harriet's picture which was hung up over the mantelpiece of the common sitting room.

He got up to look at it and sighed out his half sentences of admiration just as he ought. And Harriet's feeling was visibly forming into as strong and steady an attachment as her youth and sort of mind admitted. Emma was very soon perfectly satisfied, for Mr. Martin was no longer in her mind. Emma's plan of improving her little friend's mind by reading some books was forgotten, as they were never read any books except for its very first chapter. The only literary pursuits which engaged Harriet at that time was collecting and transcribing all the riddles of every sort into a thin quarto of hot-pressed paper ornamented with chippers and trophies.

Emma was not invited any intellects in Highbury to help them in collecting the riddles. The only man invited was Mr. Elton to contribute any really good enigmas, charades, or conundrums that he might recollect. Emma even challenged Mr. Elton to write his own which was answered by him that he had never written anything, that he was the stupidest fellow. However, in the next morning, Mr. Elton came to Hartfield only to leave a piece of paper on the table containing, a charade which he told as something addressed by his friend to a young lady of his admiration. When reading it, Emma was convinced that it was must be his own. He said "I do not offer it for Miss Smith's collection, being my friend, I have no right to expose it in any degree to the public eye, but perhaps you may not dislike looking at it" (p.: 106). This speech was more to Emma than to Harriet,

but Emma convinced herself that it was because M. Elton felt more at ease to look at her than to look at her friend.

When Mr. Elton had left Hartfield, they were busy with guessing the meaning of the charade given by Mr. Elton. The charade was addressed to someone whose name was not written in the paper, and was guessed by Emma as Harriet. When they are guessing the meaning of the charade, Mr. Woodhouse came and gathered with them. The topic then shifts to the plan of Isabella's family visiting Hartfield. Mr. Elton came again at the noon and asked whether or not he was needed at Hartfield in the evening, for there was his friend inviting to come for dinner. Emma then answered that it would be better for him to pay a visit to his friend. At this time also, she talked about the charade given in the morning and asked for his permission for transcribing the charade into Harriet's book. Still pretending that the charade was his friend's, he said "...I have not the smallest doubt that, could he see his little effusion honoured as I see it, ... he would consider it as the proudest moment of his life" (p.: 125).

It was in the middle of December when Emma had an intention to visit a poor sick family accompanied by Harriet. They were passing through Vicarage Lane, the abode of Mr. Elton. In their way, Emma played a trick in order to make them getting a chance to visit his house, which was succeeded. There, Emma also told Harriet about her not wanting to be married. She said that it was because she had not found

somebody very superior to anyone she had ever known, and had never been in love to anyone. She also thought that her mind will always be active and busy with a great many independent resources. Emma's plan to enclose Mr. Elton and Harriet was done successfully. They were talking about many interesting together and looked very satisfied of each other. In Emma's sight, Mr. Elton was approaching Harriet inch by inch and will hazard nothing until he believes himself secure. However, she still with her thought that everything will be leading to a great event.

This matching project was left by Emma for a range of time when Isabella visited Hartfield. Here, Emma had a chance to talk with Mr. Knightley about his opinion of Mr. Elton and Harriet. Mr. Knightley was still with his opinion for his refusal to that match.

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

There was not any happier creature than Mrs. John Knightley about the short visit to Hartfield. She was going among her old acquaintances almost every morning with her five children, and talking over what he had done with her father and sister. The only hope she had was that the day would not pass so swiftly. An event of dinner at Randalls was set with only Harriet, Mr. Elton, and Mr. Knightley were invited. The evening before this great event, Harriet went to Mrs. Goddard house so much in disposed with a cold. Emma visited this girl the following

morning and found out her in feverish and had a bad sore throat. She was not advanced many yards from Mrs. Goddard's door when she met Mr. Elton himself. She informed him about the condition of Harriet and he said "A sore-throat! –I hope not infectious. I hope not of a putrid infectious sort. Has Perry seen her? Indeed you should take care of yourself as well as of your friend. Let me entreat you to run no risks. Why does not Perry see her?" (p.: 165). Emma then tranquillised this excess of apprehension by Mrs. Goddard's assurance of experience and care. She also advised Mr. Elton to stay at home, for she found himself a little hoarse.

This offer from Emma was soon failed since Mr. John Knightley offered him a seat beside his in the carriage if it was only because of the cold. Mr. Elton accepted this offer with happiness beam in his eyes. It made Emma astonished that a lover could leave her beloved one who was ill behind. When Mr. Elton finally separated from Emma's party, Mr. John Knightley presented his assessment that Mr. Elton might be in love with Emma. Knowing this idea, Emma was soon burst on laughter of the ridiculous idea uttered by her brother in law.

In the evening, the party of Hartfield went to Randalls and picking up Mr. Elton in his house. Emma felt her astonishment even more when she caught Mr. Elton's expression not as sad as what she had predicted. He talked about Harriet not more than half a minutes and he

spent the rest of time by talking about his spirits for other feelings and even Harriet was forgotten.

Arrived at Randalls, they were welcomed by Mrs. Weston. During the evening, Emma failed to shift her attention from Mr. Elton, since this man was placed right next to her. Mr. Elton was not only sat at her elbow, but also obtruding his happy countenance on her notice. It made Emma thought about what her brother in law had said previously of whether or not Mr. Elton was interested on her not Harriet.

Emma heard enough to know that Mr. Weston was talking about his son. He had several times mentioned “my son”, and “Frank”, and “my son”, and from a few other half-syllables very much suspected that he was announcing an early visit from his son. The topic was quit too fast that Emma had not any chance to ask her curiosity about this man. In spite of Emma’s resolution for not marrying, there was something interesting on the name, on the idea of Mr. Frank Churchill. She had even thought once that if she was going to married, the one which will be suitable as her husband would be only this Mr. Frank Churchill, according to his age, character, and condition. When they discussed about the idea of performing a ball, Mr. Weston said that “We want only two more to be just the right number. I should like to see two more here, –your pretty little friend, Miss Smith, and my son – and then I should say we were quite complete...” (p.: 181). This quote

quite assured Emma that people around her also hope Mr. Frank Churchill to be with her.

The conviction of Frank will be soon arrived at Randalls was predicted by Mrs. Weston that there will be another postponement on this design. It was reasonable considering the fact that there would be families invited to Enscombe. However, Mr. Weston quite sure that he would meet his son in the middle of January.

Mr. Elton returned to Emma when they moved to the drawing-room. He talked about her dearest friend, Harriet, which she could not heed. But the next sentences from Mr. Elton made Emma feel that it was her he was afraid of and not Harriet. He was afraid of Emma being infected by the infection. He asked Mrs. Weston to tell to Emma for keeping her health in these words “Would not she give him her support? –would not she add her persuasions to his, to induce Miss Woodhouse not to go Mrs. Goddard’s till it were certain that Miss Smith’s disorder had no infection? He could not be satisfied without a promise –would not she give him her influence in procuring it?” (p.: 190). Emma saw Mrs. Weston’s surprise and felt that it must be great and was assuming to himself the right of first interest to her.

The dinner was over, and the Hartfield party with Mr. Elton was very soon going to leave Randalls. Emma was accompanied by Mr. Elton to the second carriage. She was in her effort of restraining Mr.

Elton from talking nonsense when she suddenly got her topic cut up, her hand seized, and Mr. Elton making violent love to her. He was also flattering himself that his ardent attachment and unequalled love and unexampled passion could not fail of having some effect and very much resolved on being seriously accepted as soon as possible. She tried to stop him, but vainly, he would go on and said it all. Emma then answered with a mixture of the serious and playful “I am very much astonished, Mr. Elton. This to me! You forgot yourself –you take me for my friend –any message to Miss Smith I shall be happy to deliver; but no more of this to me, if you please” (p.: 197).

Mr. Elton then surprised of the name Harriet in this case. He repeated the words mentioned by Emma to assure himself. Emma then explained her mean toward Harriet with Mr. Elton, which then answered by Mr. Elton that he never thought of Harriet except as Emma’s friend. Mr. Elton kept his flatter of himself by saying “...Every body has their level: but as for myself, I am not, I think, quite so much at loss. I need not so totally despair of an equal alliance, as to be addressing myself to Miss Smith! –No, Madam, my visits to Hartfield have been for yourself only; and the encouragement I received...” (p.: 200). His sentence about encouragement was answered by Emma that she never gave him any encouragement and consider him as nothing except her friend’s admirer.

That day was concluded in calm and peaceful for every people in that party except for Emma herself. Her mind was never been in such perturbation like that, and it needed a very strong effort to appear attentive and cheerful until the usual hour of separating allowed her the relief of quiet reflection.

Ending Situation:

The case of Mr. Elton in the previous evening made Emma felt restless in the following morning. Every part of it brought pain and humiliation, but compared to what would happen to Harriet, that all was light. To Mr. John Knightley she was indebted for her first idea on the subject, for the first start of its possibility. She remembered what Mr. Knightley had once said to her about Mr. Elton, the caution she had given.

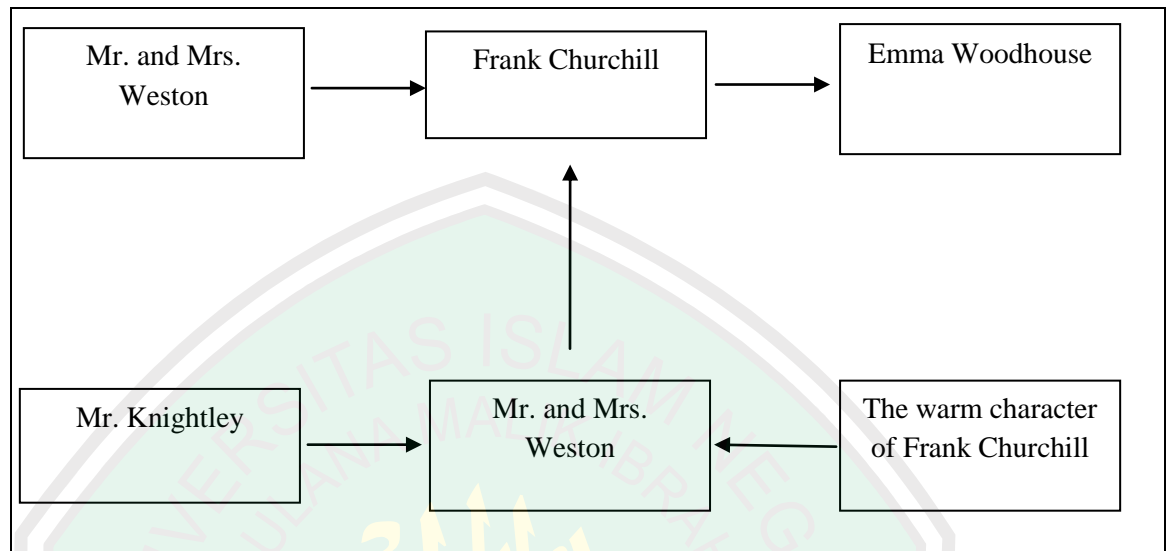
The weather of the days was most favourable for her; though it was Christmast day, she could not go to church. Thus, Emma was safe from either exciting or receiving unpleasant and most unsuitable ideas. The weather soon improved in couple of days, and enough for those to move who was to move. Mr. and Mrs. John Knightley and their children were soon left Hartfield. As soon as the party left, there came a long letter from Mr. Elton addressed to Mr. Woodhouse. It was a very long, civil, ceremonious letter conveyed Mr. Elton's compliments

that he was leaving Highbury the following morning to Bath, in compliance with the pressing entreaties with his friends.

Emma decided to inform Harriet about all detail she had missed during the couple of days when she was in cold. The confession completely renewed her first shame, and the sight of Harriet's tears made her think that she should never be in charity with herself again. Harriet did think him all perfection, and maintained her thought that there would be no one equal to him. Emma could not imagine if Mr. Elton return and his own indifference as evident and indubitable as she could not doubt he anxiously do, would Harriet still think of him with all the perfection.

Mr. Frank Churchill did not come. When the time drew near, Mrs. Weston's fear was justified in the arrival of a letter of excuse. It was disappointed Mrs. Weston even more than that her husband felt. Emma informed Mr. Knightley firstly as soon as she received this new. His response was blaming Frank Churchill than the family of Churchill by saying that "The Churchills are very likely in fault... but I dare say he might come if he would" (p.: 220). This topic caused the debacle between Emma and Mr. Knightley for once more. However, for with all the high opinion of himself, which she had often laid to his charge, she had never before supposed it could make him unjust to the merit of another.

B. Second Actantial and Functional Scheme of Emma Novel



In this second actantial scheme of Emma novel, playing the role as sender (Se) and subject (S) in this scheme are Mr. and Mrs. Weston who sends the object (O) which is Frank Churchill with the receiver (R) Emma Woodhouse. The warm character of Frank Churchill helped so much as the helper (H) to succeed the intention meant, while Mr. Knightley appear to be an opponent (Op) in this actantial scheme.

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
1. Jane Fairfax visit Highbury	Classifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	1. Mr. Weston came and brought a
	1. Frank Churchill	1. The ball set out at	1. Emma was not in a	

2. Mr. Elton engaged to Miss Augusta Hawkins	came to Highbury 2. Mr. And Mrs. Weston made a match of Emma and Frank	The Crown 2. Frank left Highbury to Enscombe 3. Emma thought that she felt in love to Frank	deep love to Frank 2. Mrs. Elton made an acquaintance with Jane Fairfax	new from Frank Churchill that he will visit Highbury very soon
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Beginning Situation:

It was one morning Emma and Harriet walked together, when she heard a new about Jane Fairfax, Mrs. Bates grandchild who lived with the family of Colonel and Mrs. Campbell. This new was informed by Jane Fairfax in her letter to her aunt and grandmother, which was then read by Miss Bates for Emma. Jane was going to stay at Highbury for at least three months long. Emma was half-hearted for her obligation to pay civilities to a person she did not like through three long months. It always been a big question of why did Emma didn't like this woman, which was assumed by Mr. Knightley that it was because she saw in

her the really accomplished young woman. However, when she really met this young woman, Emma could feel nothing except compassion and respect.

What made Emma could not make any acquaintance with her most was the reserve shown by Jane toward many things. Emma could not forgive her for this case. However, Mr. Knightley who also came in that dinner was seen only proper attention and pleasing behaviour of each other he was then expressing his approbation of the whole in the following morning. Mr. Knightley who used to think her unjust to Jane, now had a great pleasure in marking an improvement.

That day also, there was a new came to Highbury that Mr. Elton was soon to be married. This new came from a very short letter which was almost like an announcement written by Mr. Elton to Mr. Cole. Mr. Knightley also said that Mr. Elton going to marry a women called as Miss Hawkins and this decision was not very long had been made. Emma was thinking of how Harriet would respond over this new, when Harriet suddenly appeared at Hartfield and told her of what had just happened to her. She told Emma that she had just met Mr. Robert Martin and Miss Elizabeth Martin. She told about the difference of Elizabeth's manner toward her, and that Mr. Martin still treat her well by giving her an advice about the way she better take to reach Hartfield. No longer after that, Emma told Harriet the new she had just heard before Harriet's arrival. Emma could not lie that she felt glad

that Harriet had met Mr. Martin, for it quite helpful in deadening the first shock of Mr. Elton's marriage without retaining any influence to alarm.

Mr. Elton returned to Highbury with his fiancée, Miss Augusta Hawkins. Emma didn't think so much about the lady. In her opinion, she was good enough for Mr. Elton, accomplished enough for Highbury, handsome enough, and to look plain at Harriet's side. What Miss Hawkins was, must be uncertain, and by setting aside the the ten thousand pounds she had, Miss Hawkins seen not quite better than Harriet. She brought no name, no blood, no alliance, and no more than a youngest of the two daughters of a Bristol merchant.

The unhappiness caused by the engagement was a bit put aside by the calling of Elizabeth Martin at Mrs. Goddard's house the days afterwards. Harriet was not at home at that time, but a note had prepared and left for her. Knowing about this, Emma asked Harriet to return Elizabeth Martin's visit which was approved by Harriet.

Transformation (Qualifying Test):

Emma intended to visit Mrs. Weston at Randalls after picked up Harriet from The Martin's house and remained disappointed finding that The Weston's was not at home. Her disappoint vanished when she met that husband and wife in her way back to Highbury and became more pleased over the information she heard there. Mr. And Mrs.

Elton was informed her that Frank Churchill would be at Highbury the following day for along two weeks and right at that time he was at Oxford. Mr. Weston assured her that he will go bring him over to Hartfield as soon as she arrived. Emma then continued her way to Hartfield right after Mrs. Weston said “Think of me to-morrow, my dear Emma, about four o’clock” (p.: 285).

Emma found Mr. Weston and his son sitting with her father when she opened the parlour door. Frank Churchill who soon was presented to her, was a very good looking young man; height, air, all were unexceptionable, and his countenance had a great deal of the spirit and lifeliness of his father’s. He looked quick and sensible. Emma immediately felt that she should like him. There was a well-bred ease of manner, and a readiness to talk, which convinced her that he came intending to be acquainted with her, and that they soon must be acquainted. Enough with his visit to Highbury, he planned to visit Mrs. Bates house in order to see Jane Fairfax whom he had known at Weymouth.

In his next visit to Hartfield, Emma invited him to walk around Highbury and asked his opinion about many things. Frank showed his patriotism by buying some gloves when they reached Ford, about which his father always told him his business. When Emma asked him about whether or not he often met Jane Fairfax during his stay at Weymouth, his answer was as vague as what Jane had given her for

the common question. Frank was said “And now that i understand your question, I must pronounce it to be a very unfair one. It is always the lady’s right to decide on the degree of acquaintance. Miss Fairfax must already had given her account. –I shall not commit myself by claiming more than she may chuse to allow” (p.: 302). However, when Emma insisted to get a clear answer about this matter, Frank finally pronounce that he was quite well-acquainted with Jane Fairfax and the family of Colonel and Mrs. Campbell.

Emma’s very good opinion toward Frank was shaken in the following morning when she heard that he had gone to London only to have his hair cut without any other important business to be done. It gave him the effeect of foppery and nonsense which Emma could not appeared. What was done by Frank was not accord with the rationality of plan, the moderation in expense, or even the unselfish warmth of heart, which she had believed herself to discern in him yesterday. In the other hand, Mr. Weston gave her to understand that Frank admired her extremely, thought her very beautiful and very charming.

However, there was one of Frank’s new friend who could not accept him so easily, he was Mr. Knightley. He said that Frank was “...just the triffling, silly fellow I took him for” (p.: 311).

There was a situation at that time in Highbury. The Coles family which had just got considerable increase of means, set out a ball without inviting the best families in Highbury, neither Donwell, nor

Hartfield, nor Randalls were invited. This fact made Emma had not any will to come even if she was invited. Thus, when the invitation did come to Hartfield, Emma was intended to reject it. Fortunately, the Westons were there to discuss this matter further before she made the answer for the invitation. The decision then made, Emma will attend the ball without Mr. Woodhouse, considering the fact that he had never had a dinner out.

Transformation (Main Test):

Emma did not repent her condescension in going to the Coles. The visit afforded her many pleasant recollection the next day. Harriet came with a new about Mr. Martin's visit to the house of Miss Nash. She also said that one of the two daughters of Cox would be very glad to marry him. When Emma accompanied Harriet to do shopping at Ford, she met Frank and Mrs. Weston who were in their way visiting Mrs. Bates' house. Her intention to wait Frank and Mrs. Weston in their visit and then go to Hartfield together was delayed with the order from Miss Bates of her visiting her house, which was accepted by her reluctantly.

In that visit, they were said so many commentaries about the newly arrived piano of Jane Fairfax sent by Colonel Campbell. Frank had several times praised Jane when she played the piano. From the

reaction given by Jane, Emma concluded that she apparently cherishing very reprehensible feelings.

A dance ball was set out at Randalls, which after many considerations, it decided to be held not at Randalls but at The Crown. As the date of the ball drew near, there was a new from Enscombe that Mrs. Churchill was getting ill. It made Frank had to leave Highbury as soon as possible which means that the ball was cancelled. After the departure of Frank Churchill to Enscombe, Emma said to herself that “... I must be in love; I should be the oddest creature in the world if I were not –for a few weeks at least. Well! Evil to some is always good to others...” (p.: 397).

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

Emma continued to entertain no doubt of her being in love. Her ideas only varied as to how much. At first, she thought it was a good deal; and afterwards, but little. When a letter of Frank finally arrived, Emma had the perusal of it. She read it with the degree of of pleasure and admiration which made her at first shake her head over her own sensation, and think she had undervalued their strength. She then realised that she could still do without the writer, and hope that the writer would do so. Her intention were unchanged. Her resolution of refusal only grew more interesting by the addition of a scheme for his subsequent consolation and happiness.

The wedding date of Mr. Elton had been set. Every people in Highbury were talking about one topic: 'Mr. Elton and his bride'. The poor Harriet was in flutter of spirits which required all the reasonings and soothings and attentions of every kind that Emma could give. She could not talk about anything but Mr. Elton. After half an hour saw her as anxious and restless about the Eltons as before, Emma then attacked her on another ground. She said "Your allowing yourself to be so occupied and so unhappy about Mr. Elton's marrying, Harriet, is the strongest reproach you can make me. You could not give me a greater reproof for the mistake I fell into, it was all my doing, I know. I have not forgotten it, I assure you..." (p.: 405).

After the wedding, Emma and Harriet had a chance to visit Mr and Mrs. Elton. There, they could assess closer what kind of women is Mrs. Elton actually. In Emma's opinion, she is not a really handsome lady, with no civility, and conceit woman. Her mind accupied about Mrs. Elton's offences for a very long time that day.

Knowing that her intention to make a good acquaintance with Emma was not welcomed, Mrs. Elton shifted her attention to Jane Fairfax. Her manners and also Mr. Elton's were unpleasant toward Harriet. They were sneering and negligent. Mrs. Elton had been liked Jane Fairfax since the first time she met her. She was not satisfied with expressing a natural and reasonable admiration –but without

solicitation, or plea, or privilege, she must be wanting to assist and befriend her.

The topic of Mrs. Elton and Jane Fairfax was brought up in the conversation which was involving Mrs. Weston, Mr. Knightley, and Emma herself. Mr. Knightley, as usual, thought differently about this case. He said that Jane made an acquaintance with Mrs. Elton was because Emma did not give her any attention which she would have received. In that conversation also Emma asked Mr. Knightley about his admiration toward this young lady which was answered by Mr. Knightley as “That will never be, however, I can assure you. Miss Fairfax, I dare say, would not have me if I were to ask her –and I am very sure I shall never ask her”(p.: 436).

Every body in and about Highbury who had ever visited Mr. Elton. Was disposed to pay him attention on his marriage. Emma could not be satisfied without a dinner at Hartfield for the Eltons. She did need only a little thought about who will be invited in at the dinner. There must be the Westons, Mr. Knightley beside the Eltons, and it was hardly less inevitable that the poor Harriet must also be invited as the eighth guest. Receiving the invitation, Harriet begged to be allowed to decline it which made Emma delighted about it. Emma then replaced this by inviting the one she intended to from the first time; Jane Fairfax. She considered what Mr. Knightley and Mrs. Weston had said

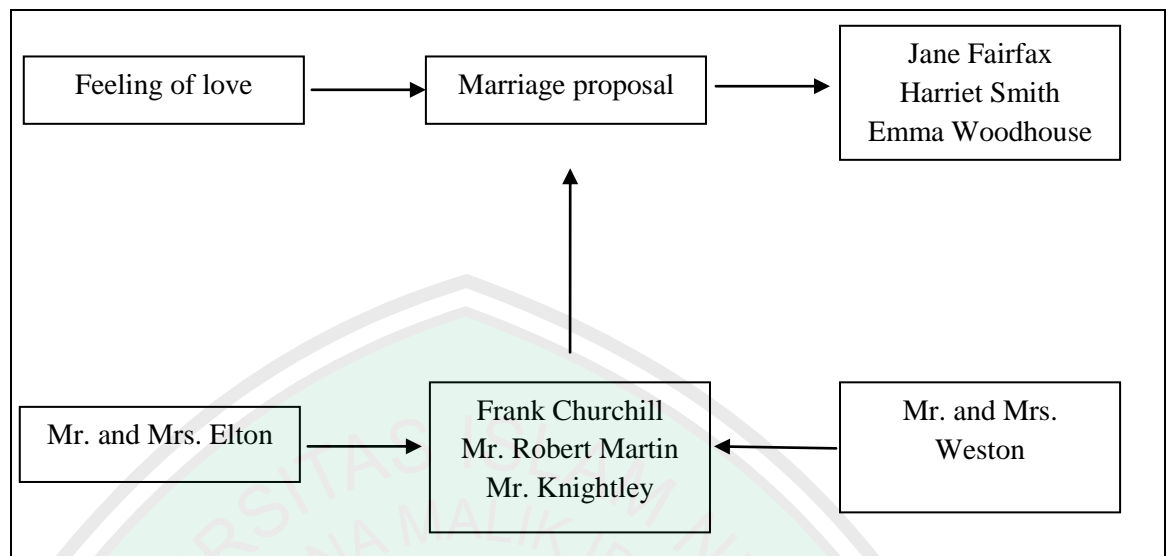
that Jane received attentions from Mrs. Elton because there were no one paying her some attention.

During the dinner time, they talked about Jane went to the post office in the rainy day. People gave her advice not to do so since it was not very good for her health. In the other hand, Emma caught another point about this case. She suspected that Jane would not go to the post office in the rainy day, except that there might be a new friend from the dearest one whom very close to her heart, and that it had not been in vain. She thought that there was an air of greater happiness than usual, a glow both of complexion and spirits around Jane.

Ending Situation:

Mr. Weston informed people who were came to the dinner that Frank Churchill will arrive at London on the next week. He intended to introduce Frank to Mrs. Weston as the new citizen in Highbury. That night also, they discussed about the plan of Mr. John Knightley to leave two of his children under Emma's bring up for a couple of time.

C. Third Actantial and Functional Scheme of Emma Novel



This is the third actantial scheme of Emma novel. Taking the position of sender (Se) here is the feeling of love felt by the subject (S) which are Frank Churchill, Mr. Robert Martin, and Mr. Knightley, who sent the object (O) which is marriage proposal to the receiver (R), which are Jane Fairfax, Harriet Smith, and Emma Woodhouse. The helper (H) is Mr. and Mrs. Weston, while the opponent (Op) is Mr. and Mrs. Elton.

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
1. The ball held at	Qualifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	1. Mrs. Weston
The Crown	1. The accident of	1. Mrs. Churchill	1. Mr. Knightley	given birth to her
2. Harriet	Harriet with	was	came back	daughter

was no	gipsies	deceased	from	2. Mr.
longer in	2. Mr.	2. Mrs.	London	Knightley
affection	Knightley's	Weston	and made	informed
toward	suspicion	revealed to	a proposal	John
Mr. Elton	about Frank	Emma	to Emma	Knightley
	having a	about	2. A letter	and Mr.
	relationship	Frank's	sent by	Woodhouse
	with Jane	secret that	Frank to	about his
	3. Mrs.	he had	Mrs.	marriage
	Elton found	been	Weston	plan
	a job for	engaged to	3. Emma	2. Harriet
	Jane	Jane	paid a visit	Smith got
	4. Emma	Fairfax	to Jane	engaged to
	thought that	3. Harriet	Fairfax	Mr. Robert
	Harriet was	made a		Martin
	in affection	confession		3. The fact
	with Frank	to Emma		about
	and	that she		Harriet's
	intended to	was in		parents was
	support her	affection		revealed
		to Mr.		
		Knightley		
		and never		

		to Frank		
--	--	----------	--	--

Beginning Situation:

A very little reflection was enough to satisfy Emma as to the nature of her agitation on hearing this news of Frank Churchill. Her own attachment had really subsided into a mere nothing and was not worth thinking of. She did not mean to have her own affections entangled again, and it would be incumbent on her to avoid any encouragement of this. She wished she might be able to keep him from an absolute declaration. When Frank finally arrived at Highbury and visiting Hartfield, Emma had no doubt that Frank had less of love toward her. His manner had been changed, and in his only visit to Hartfield during his ten-day-long stay at Randalls, he only stayed for no longer than fifteen minutes.

There was then another new that Frank and the Churchills would move to Richmond according to the health therapy of Mrs. Churchill. It was a very good news for everybody since Richmond was only 9 miles far from Highbury and could be reached in an hour by riding horse. One good thing was immediately brought to a certainty by this removal was the ball at The Crown. It had not been forgotten before, but it had been soon acknowledged vain to attempt to fix a day. The preparation then really made. When there was letter from Frank

informed that very soon after the Churchills had removed to Richmond, his aunt felt already much better for the change and that he had no doubt of being able to join them for twenty four hours at any given time.

During the ball, Emma knew that even Frank Churchill had his own dislikeliness toward Mrs. Elton. Emma who was set to be one opening the dance, must submit herself to stand second to Mrs. Elton, though she had always considered the ball as peculiarly for her. It was almost enough to make her think of marrying. In spite of this little rub, Emma was smiling with enjoyment, delighted to see the respectable length of the set as it was forming. One thing that disturbed her was Mr. Knightley not dancing and classing himself with the husbands, fathers, and whist-players. Harriet was the only young lady who did not set to dance. Finding this fact, Mrs. Weston then offered Mr. Elton to dance with Harriet which was answered "Miss Smith! –oh! –I had not observed. –You are extremely obliging –and if I were not an old married man. –But my dancing days are over, Mrs. Weston. You will excuse me. Any thing else I should be most happy to do, at your command –but my dancing days are over" (p.: 498). However, Emma could not hold her smile when she saw Mr. Knightley lead Harriet to the set. Moreover, she also got a chance to dance with Mr. Knightley which made her more delighted that evening.

At almost end of the ball, Emma got a very happy result about Harriet's manner toward Mr. Elton. It seemed as if her eyes were suddenly opened, and she were unable to see that Mr. Elton was not the superior creature she had believed him.

Transformation (Qualifying Test):

In the following morning, there was an accident happened to Harriet when she walked in the morning with Miss Bickerton around Richmond Road. They were walking on the broader patch of greensward when a child on the watch, came towards them to beg. Miss Bickerton suddenly ran up a steep bank, cleared a slight hedge at the top, and made the best of her way by a short cut back to Highbury. But poor Harriet could not follow since she had suffered very much from cramp after dancing in the previous evening, and her first attempt to mount the bank brought on such a return of it as made her absolutely powerless.

The situation was getting worse as Harriet was soon assailed by half a dozen children, headed by a stout woman and a great boy, all clamorous, and impertinent in look. She was frightened and gave them a shilling, but her purse made them followed or rather surrounded by the whole gang, demanding more. Fortunately, Frank Churchill found her in this state. He brought Harriet to Hartfield because he had thought of no other place.

This kind of circumstance emerged an idea in Emma's mind that this is a very rarely happened adventure of a young man and a young woman. It was not possible that the occurrence should not be strongly recommending each to the other. Emma soon reported this incident involved gipsies to Mr. Knightley. The gipsies did not wait for the operations of justice, they took themselves off in hurry. The young ladies of Highbury might have walked again in safety before their panic began, and the whole history dwindled soon into a matter of little importance.

Days after the adventure, Harriet came to Emma and asked her to witness when she destroy the stuffs of Mr. Elton she had saved for quite long time. Finished with that matter, Emma then merely said "Well, Harriet, whenever you marry I would advise you to do so and so" (p.: 519). After a minute's silence, Harriet said in a very serious tone that she would not be married which was quite to make Emma shocked. Emma then said her wish that this resolution was not because of Mr. Elton. Harriet's answer was arouse Emma's curiosity that she said it was because a person superior to Mr. Elton. However, Emma tried not to make this topic a little longer and tried not to ask anything about this. Harriet also said that it would be enough for her just to admire him by distance and to think of his superiority to all the rest of the world. Emma then gave her advice to "... I do not by any means engage for its being returned. Consider what you are about. Perhaps it

will be wisest in you to check your feelings while you can: at any rate do not let them carry you far, unless you are persuaded by his liking to you” (p.: 521).

The June came. The Campbell’s return from Ireland was again postponed, thus Jane must stay at Mrs. Bates house for a little longer. Mr. Knightley who for some reason had certainly taken an early dislike to Frank Churchill was only growing to dislike him more. He began to suspect him of some double dealing in his pursuit of Emma. But while so many were devoting him to Emma, and Emma herself making him over to Harriet, Mr. Knightley began to suspect him of some inclination to trifle with Jane Fairfax. Mr. Knightley was very sure that there was some sign of his admiration. Emma was not present when the suspicion was first arose. Mr. Knightley was at a dinner with the Randalls family, and Jane at the Eltons’, when he found Frank was staring at Jane Fairfax more than once. It was seemed as something out of place done by the admirer of Miss Woodhouse.

Having found about the sign of admiration between Frank Churchill and Jane Fairfax, Mr. Knightley felt a need to speak to Emma about this matter and save her from the will-come danger. When he finally warned Emma, he only got an unsatisfying answer in these words “... There is no admiration between them, I do assure you; and the appearances which have caught you, have arisen from

some peculiar circumstances –feelings rather of a totally different nature –it is impossible exactly to explain: –there is a good deal of nonsense in it” (p.: 535).

A picnic to Box Hill was set among people in Highbury. When the date had chosen, there was a problem that blocked this plan to be realized. As many people disappointed, Mr. Knightley offered his region as the destination replacing Box Hill with a plan to eat strawberries right from its trees. This plan was soon accepted by everybody involved in this picnic since Donwell Abbey was very much well-known with its strawberry. Mrs. Elton forced Mr. Knightley to make her as the one making the plan of the party which was rejected by him deliberately. He said that he could manage it by himself and the servants in his house were very capable on managing a party. Mr. Knightley set his own party with a reason. It was because he wanted to invite Emma and Mr. Woodhouse at the party, thus it was important to set the party according to her taste which he had known well. The earlier problem blocked the plan of going to Box Hill had over and everybody agreed to visit Box Hill the day after the party at Donwell.

Everybody was coming to the party at Donwell except Frank Churchill. The party went well, everybody enjoyed their time. Jane left the party earlier than anyone else joined with a reason that he had her soul very tired and she need to be left alone just by herself. No longer

after her left, Frank Churchill arrived at Donwell with his bad mood caused by the hot weather. He even refused Emma's advice for him to take some meals for refreshments. Once his mood was getting better, he was easier to communicate and even promised himself to join the party at Box Hill the following day.

The party at the Box Hill was not running well. People were separated in many groups, and the atmosphere was really dull. Only when they were sitting, the party was getting more interesting though the boredom came in air no longer after that. Frank Churchill had once asked Emma to look for a wife for him and teach her for some years during her stay abroad. In that party also, Emma had been criticized by Mr. Knightley about her commentaries which was humiliating Miss Bates. He said that it was improper for a young respected lady to make others feel uncomfortable being around her.

Emma visited Mrs. Bates' house very early in the next morning to show her asking for apology of her unpleasant treatment toward Miss Bates the day before. There, she found out that Jane's health was not in a good condition and also the news that she had found a job in Mrs. Smallridge's house to teach three children there. It was Mrs. Elton who had been in struggle to find a comfortable place for Jane to work. Jane, who previously rejected this idea with a reason that she would not take any job until Colonel Campbell come back from Ireland, finally agreed to accept it the evening before during their dinner at the

Elton's. Jane was going to leave Highbury two weeks later and go to her new place to work. In that morning also Emma knew about the Jane's piano in Mrs. Bates' house which Jane herself not even sure whether Mr. Campbell himself or his daughter which sent it to her.

Transformation (Main Test):

Mr. Knightley came to Hartfield before he went to London to meet John and Isabella. He was there to inform Emma about his departure and he found Emma's regret for what she had done the day before. The day after Mr. Knightley's departure to London, some information came from Richmond to Highbury that Mrs. Churchill had passed away. Though her nephew had had no particular reason to hasten back on her account, she had not lived above thirty six hours after his return. She had never been admitted before to be seriously ill. The event acquitted her of all the fancifulness and all the selfishness of imaginary complaints. What Emma thought about this event was how it would affect Frank.

Now, an attachment to Harriet Smith would have nothing to encounter. Mr. Churchill, independent from his wife, was feared by nobody. He was an easy, guidable man to be persuaded into anything by his nephew. All remained to be wished was that Frank should form the attachment, as with all the goodwill in the cause, Emma could feel no certainty of its being already formed.

Emma then shifted her attention to Jane Fairfax. She sent a letter which offered her to spend an evening at Hartfield, and replied with a spoken message that Jane was too ill to accept the invitation. Her second letter was replied with a letter contained a very short message similar to the previous one. However, Emma insisted herself to go and visit her at Mrs. Bates' house. Her visit was accepted by Miss Bates who said that Jane had asked her not to accept any guest except Mrs. Elton, Mrs. Cole, and Mrs. Perry. Emma then asked about Jane's diet to Miss Bates. As soon as she arrived at home, she asked her servant to send some arrowroot to Miss Bates house. This arrowroot was returned to Hartfield no longer after that with a message which said that Jane did want nothing. In the afternoon, Emma heard that Jane had been wandering about the meadow at some distance from Highbury. Knowing this, Emma felt disappointed and sad that she was given so little credit for proper feeling or esteemed so little worthy as a friend.

One morning, around ten days after Mrs. Churchill's decease, Mr. Weston came to Hartfield and asking Emma to come to Randalls, for Mrs. Weston wanted to talk with her privately. She was very anxious that there might be something had been happened to her friend at Brunswick Square. She met Mrs. Weston who was looking very ill and had an air of so much perturbation, that Emma's uneasiness increased and the moment they were alone, Emma eagerly said her

question. It turned out that what she wanted to talk with Emma was about Frank Churchill, that he had been engaged to Jane Fairfax since October before he came to Highbury. This fact was hurt both Mr. and Mrs. Weston, for there were some of his conduct they could not excuse. Knowing that it was her being the cause of Mrs. Weston's anxiety, Emma then said some sentences to soothe her "I will not pretend not to understand you; and to give you all the relief in my power, be assured that no such effect has followed his attention to me, as you are apprehensive for" (p.: 607). This event made Frank sunk in Emma's opinion.

When she returned to Hartfield, Harriet was also coming to her and informing that she also had heard the new about Frank and Jane from Mr. Weston. Emma felt curious finding that Harriet's responds was not like what she had guessed before. When she asked about this to Harriet, she got a very surprising answer about whom was the one Harriet felt the affection to; it was Mr. Knightley and not Frank Churchill. Harriet had even assured her that she had an idea that Mr. Knightley would return her affection.

This fact made Emma realize that she actually did in affection toward Mr. Knightley. Emma felt afraid of losing Mr. Knightley for Harriet, and thought that the marriage of Harriet and Mr. Knightley would elevate Harriet's position and would be such a debasement for Mr. Knightley. She had no hope, nothing to deserve the name of hope,

that he could have that sort of affection for herself which was now in question. But there is a hope that Harriet might have deceived herself, and be over reacting his regard for her. Emma then resolved against seeing Harriet. She wrote to her kindly but decisively to beg that she would not at present come to Hartfield, and the discussion about Mr. Knightley had better be avoided.

No longer after she decided for not seeing Harriet, Mrs. Weston arrived to tear Emma's thought a little from the subject which had engrossed her. Mrs. Weston told that she had just visited Jane accompanied by Mr. Weston. She did walking in the meadow with her daughter in law elect and heard many things in detail about her engagement and the problems encountered around this matter. The communication with Mrs. Weston gave Emma more unpleasant reflection, by increasing her esteem and compassion, and her sense of past injustice towards Miss Fairfax. She regretted not to have a closer acquaintance with Jane, and blushed for the envious feelings as the cause. Had she endeavoured to find a friend there instead of Harriet Smith, she must in all probability have been spared from every pain she had felt at that time. Jane had the birth, abilities, and education which were equally marking as one as an associate for her, while Harriet had nothing in compare.

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

Mr. Knightley appeared at Hartfield the next day. It turned out that he had just known about Frank and Jane, and then return to Highbury very soon because he was afraid of what Emma will feel about that. It was known when he said to Emma “Time, my dearest Emma, time will heal the wound. –Your own excellent sense –your exertions for your father’s sake –I know you will not allow yourself –. ...” (p.: 652). Emma soon explained about what exactly she felt about she, never had any special relationship with Frank Churchill. After Mr. Knightley finally sure that Emma didn’t affected by Frank’s engagement, they gave commentaries about the newly known engagement. After a long conversation which seems like an effort of Mr. Knightley to find a proper word, he finally asked whether or not he had a chance to be more than just a friend for Emma. He even said “I cannot make speeches, Emma... If I loved you less, I might be able to talk it more. But you know what I am. –You your hear nothing but truth from me...” (p.: 659).

Receiving that proposal, Emma was speechless for a while until she could find some words to reply Mr. Knightley’s proposal which was delighted her. She then said about everything she had been really felt, her fear of losing him, and her deep affection for him. Within an hour, he had passed from a thoroughly distressed state of mind to something so like perfect happiness, that it could bear no other names. It also had

given to each the same precious certainty of being beloved, had cleared from each the same degree of ignorance, jealousy, or distrust.

After the returning of Mr. Knightley to Donwell, Emma received a letter from Randalls which came along with a letter from Frank Churchill to Mrs. Weston. Emma read those letters and assure herself not to be affected by whatever written by Frank Churchill. However, her certainty was faded as she read the sincerity and apology in the letter. Her opinion about Frank was directly turned away when reading how deep he love Jane and how much he blame himself for what he did to her. Mr. Knightley also got the same effect when reading the letter the following day.

Another problem revealed to Mr. Knightley and Emma's mind. They were both realized any change could not be happened during Mr. Woodhouse lived, which meant that moving Emma to Donwell with her father was impossible. However, Mr. Knightley had prepared another resolution for them that it will be himself who moved to Hartfield. This resolution made Emma sensible of the affection it evinced. She felt that, in quitting Donwell, he must sacrificing a great deal of independence of hours and habits, that in living with her father, and in no house of his own, there would be very much to be borne with.

Another problem came to Emma's mind was Harriet. In time, Mr. Knightley would be forgotten by her, and there will be another one replacing him in her heart. Emma then felt relieved that Harriet was decided not to meet her for some time. Emma then wrote to Isabella to invite Harriet to Brunswick Square in London. Her presence in London was hoped to be a media of her busy herself and forget the incident of Mr. Knightley with many object of interest she could find there.

Beside the problem of Harriet, Emma also had one thing to do about Jane. She need to repair their acquaintance very soon, thus she visited Mrs. Bates' house that morning. Unfortunately, there was Mrs. Elton visiting Jane. As Emma's intention was also explicit to Jane, this matter was getting easier. When she finally excuse herself to back home, Jane accompanied her to the front door and it gave them some time to talked about what they felt in brief. There, the problem was resolved between them.

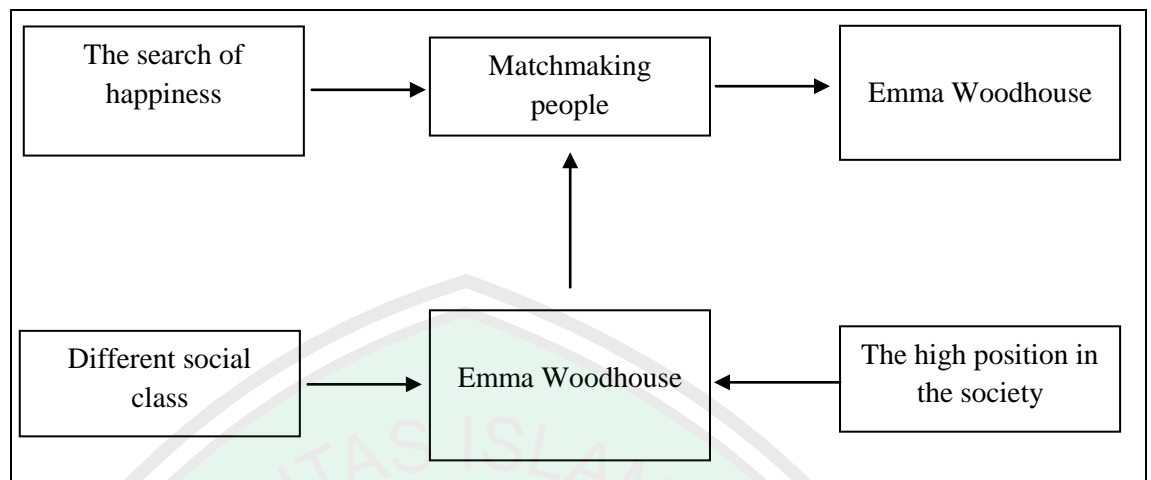
Ending Situation:

Mrs. Weston given birth to her child who was a daughter. Mr. Knightley wrote to his brother to inform him about his wedding plan. In the other hand, Isabella informed Emma about Harriet improvement during her stay at Brunswick Square. Everybody was happy about this news except the Eltons which kept with their sinister toward Emma.

Emma then talked to her father about her engagement with Mr. Knightley, and need to assure him that nothing will change with this marriage. Some good news came from Harriet and Mr. Robert Martin that they had been engaged. As Harriet's parents had been known and were not object her engagement, they had not any problems to marry very soon. Mr. Woodhouse with a much more voluntary, cheerful consent than Emma had ever presumed at that moment. The date of marriage ceremony was set and one month after Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martin, Mr. Elton was called to join the hands of Mr. Knightley and Miss Woodhouse.

D. Major Actantial and Functional Scheme of *Emma* Novel

After dividing the story into three actantial and functional scheme, it can be found that the first actantial and functional scheme is the scene where the story starts to move and the characters meet the beginning problem, the second actantial and functional scheme is the scene where the story getting more complicated and reach its climax, and the third actantial and functional scheme is the scene where the problems in the story finally solved and the story meets its resolution.



In this major actantial scheme which also could be the conclusion from the whole story, the search of happiness being the sender (Se) for the subject (S), who is Emma Woodhouse. The object (O) she sent was her matchmaking plan among people around her, with the receiver (R) was Emma Woodhouse herself. In the story, Emma was helped by the helper (H) which is the high social class she was in, and was opposed by the opponent (O) which is the social class difference among people she was making the match.

Beginning Situation	Transformation			Ending Situation
1. Miss Taylor married to Mr. Weston	Classifying Test	Main Test	Glorifying Test	Harriet married to Mr. Robert
	Emma started her second	Her plan on making	Harriet confessed to Emma	Martin, Jane Fairfax and

made an acquaintance with Harriet Smith	plan on making match for people around her	match made her into trouble. Some conflicts and made the story in suspense faced by Emma started also in this stage	that she was in affection toward Mr. Knightley, a confession which made Emma realized her love for Mr. Knightley	Frank Churchill announce their engagement, and Emma married to Mr. Knightley
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Beginning Situation:

The beginning situation is a stage where the situation in the story is still calm and serene. There is not any problem emerges in this stage. The story began with the explanation of Woodhouse family and their position in their neighborhood. Emma was a woman who seems to unite some of the blessings of existence and had been lived in the world with very little distress. The only disadvantage she had was that

she was tend to have a disposition to think a little too well of herself, and was not even interested in being married. The setting was in Highbury at the time of Miss Taylor's marriage, a governess who used to work at Woodhouse family, with Mr. Weston. Emma claimed this marriage as her success on making match between Miss Taylor and Mr. Weston. Having been left by her governess she felt lonely and in need of a friend. This was what encouraged Emma to make an acquaintance with Harriet Smith.

Transformation (Classifying Test):

This stage of classifying test is the stage where the subject started to run the action in order to reach the goal. In this stage, Emma started her second matchmaking again, whose object was Mr. Elton and her friend, Harriet Smith. Before running this plan of matchmaking, her intimate with Harriet Smith had been criticized by her friend, Mr. Knightley, and got some backing from Mrs. Weston though. Mr. Knightley thought that Emma and Harriet together would never give any advantages for one another. In this matchmaking plan, Mr. Knightley argued that he knew Mr. Elton very well, that he was not a man who would descent his position by marrying a woman with a doubt in her birth as Harriet. Emma denied this advised from her friend, and insisted to continue her intention.

Transformation (Main Test):

This is the stage where the trouble emerges and the story driven to its climax or suspense. Emma thought that her effort of running matchmaking between Harriet and Mr. Elton went well, considering the responds given by Mr. Elton to Harriet. In fact, she made some mistakes on taking the meaning to those responses. Mr. Elton was only respecting Harriet as Emma's friend, and that he was absolutely in love to Emma. His fact made Emma felt a deep sorry toward her little friend, Harriet and promised herself not to do such a common thing she had done in advance.

The situation then changed with the arrival of Jane Fairfax and Frank Churchill in Highbury. Jane was a friend of Emma from her childhood. She was a very handsome and skillful woman, whose arrival quite made Emma felt unease. In the other hand, Frank Churchill was a son of Mr. Weston from his previous wife. He was a handsome man with a warm personality. This was a man who could make Emma consider a marriage with his advance qualification. Frank then made a good acquaintance with her very soon which was also backing by Mr. And Mrs. Weston. From this acquaintance, Emma thought that she was in love to Frank Churchill. However, when Frank left Highbury to Enscombe, she could evaluate her own feeling and quite assured that what she felt was not love, for she didn't disturbed with his absence in Highbury.

In his next arrival in Highbury, a ball was set by Mr. and Mrs. Weston. This ball was affected so many things toward the characters in the story. Harriet, who was helped by Mr. Knightley from the humiliation she received from the Eltons, felt some affection toward Mr. Knightley. She could indeed forget about what Mr. Elton had done to her in the previous time. She told about the affection to Emma without mentioning whom she actually got her feeling to. Emma had been sure that it must be Frank Churchill, the one whom Harriet felt such a feeling to, and even give her advice to make the man's manner as a guide for her feeling.

No longer after that, there was a news spread in Highbury that Jane was actually had been engaged to Frank. This news was very surprising for all people especially Mr. and Mrs. Weston. Knowing this news, Emma reminded to Harriet and suddenly felt sorry toward her. When she talked about it to Harriet, she was made surprised by the answer given by her little friend, for Harriet said that this news gave not any effect to her. Emma then asked her question about who was actually Harriet felt the affection to, and being shocked once Harriet said that it was Mr. Knightley.

Transformation (Glorifying Test):

The confession from Harriet made her feel unease and also realize that she also actually in love with him for this very long time.

However, she didn't know her own feeling because she had been accustomed to the presence of Mr. Knightley. This newly found fact added some confusion to her mind. She could not bear witness Mr. Knightley with other women except herself. In the other hand, the explanation from Harriet that she had received a sign that Mr. Knightley also had the same feeling for her, made Emma felt resentful.

This problem solved in the next evening when Mr. Knightley suddenly emerged at Hartfield and met Emma. He explained that he was in rush to return to Highbury right after she heard the news about Frank engagement with Jane, and was anxious that Emma would felt brokenhearted about this news. When he heard Emma's explanation that she didn't love Frank, he confessed his love to her. This announcement of love made by Mr. Knightley was received by Emma in pleasure. There was still one problem remained about them. They must inform Mr. Woodhouse about this engagement and considering Mr. Woodhouse' character, this task will take a bit more effort.

Ending Situation:

In this ending situation, every trouble had been settled out and the situation return calm and serene. Jane Fairfax got engaged to Frank Churchill, and Harriet Smith married to Mr. Robert Martin. After some effort to assure Mr. Woodhouse about Emma's marriage would

not change anything, Emma received the blessing from her father. One month after Harriet and Mr. Martin's marriage, Emma and Mr. Knightley was also married.

3.2. Similarity and difference of narrative structures of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels

3.2.1. Similarities and Difference of Plot in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* Novels

The plot structures in both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels are have similarities and difference. Both of them are built in the structure of *searching – finding*. This structure can be seen in all actantial and functional schemes which has been built before. This could be said as the underlying structure of plot in the novels written by Jane Austen.

In the *Pride and Prejudice* novel, the step of *searching* can be found in the beginning story where the main male character which is Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy came to Hertfordshire in search of wife. They were then introduced to the Bennet sisters. Mr. Bingley felt in love to Jane Bennet, while Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth Bennet. They tried to make an approach toward Jane and Elizabeth. While in the *Emma* novel the *searching* step can be seen from the scene where Emma tried to make a match between Harriet and Mr. Elton. This is the form of her search for some happiness for a woman who needs nothing in her life.

In the process of searching, the characters facing so many obstacles, one of them is losing the object itself. This obstacle in the first novel can be seen from the scene where Mr. Bingley almost made his proposal to Jane, but there was a problem which caused it failed. He then left Hertfordshire and didn't come back there for some range of time. In the other hand, the second novel tells this obstacle in the scene where the effort of Emma to make a match between Harriet and Mr. Elton failed. This failure made her could not find her happiness which she thought could be found from her helping other people find some happiness.

The obstacles faced by the main character didn't make them stop on searching. After losing the thing they have been looking for, they kept on their process on searching. In the first novel, it is told that Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy came back to Hertfordshire and made an approach toward Jane and Elizabeth Bennet again. Here, the problems faced in the previous scene have been solved. In the second novel, Emma told that she had felt a deep sorry toward Harriet and never tried to make any matchmaking anymore. However, her searching for happiness was done in a different ways. She helps many people in her environment as her effort to find her happiness. This is also a process which she done in order to heal her sorry of making her friend hurt.

The long processes of searching earned a different result for the main character in the novels. This searching step is resulting in *finding* step by the main character in the end of the story. In the first novel, the story is

closed with Mr. Bingley married to Jane Bennet, and Mr. Darcy married to Elizabeth Bennet. In the second novel, it is told that Emma finally married to Mr. Knightley and Harriet married to Mr. Martin. It is the proof that Emma finally found her happiness for which she had done many processes. The realization of Emma about this can also be called as the finding of her purpose. This is the result which is earned by the main characters after doing the step of searching. Therefore, it can be concluded as the finding step in the plot.

It can be concluded that the similarities of the plot can be seen from the steps of plot pattern, which always emerge in these novels which was written by Jane Austen. In both novels, it is told that main characters are doing the first process of *searching* which resulting in *finding*. However, the process of searching is quite difficult and facing some problems. The characters then tried to solve the problem as a step of searching. This long process of searching finally found the point of finding. As the conclusion, the similarities can be found in the plot pattern which become the underlying structure of plot which often be used by Jane Austen in her novels.

Despite of those similarities, there is also difference in the theme of these novels. The differences can be found from the story conveyed in the novels including the character, setting, and also the focus of the story. It can be said that, according to the principal of structuralism, that the novels were built in the common structure. These novels have the

similarities in its underlying structure and difference in its surface phenomena.

3.2.2. Similarities and Difference of Theme in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* Novels

Both the novels *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* are conveying one common theme. The theme of those novels is that social class difference is not a trouble for people who are deep in love to start a relationship. This theme always becomes the problem which leads the story to flow.

The theme can be seen from the plot which has been explained previously. From the first step in the plot where the characters in both novels started their searching processes it can be seen that what they consider first before starting the process is the social class. In the *Pride and Prejudice* before, Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy made an approach toward Jane and Elizabeth Bennet. The common consideration is also done by Emma in the *Emma* novel when she made a plan of matchmaking between Harriet and Mr. Robert Martin.

The social class also became the reason behind the emergence of problem which leads the main character come to losing in both *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma* novels. In the first novel, what Mr. Darcy had done to make Mr. Bingley lost which also made himself lost Elizabeth was also a matter of social class. It also happened in Emma novels. What

made Mr. Elton rejected Harriet which also made Emma lost of happiness is the fact that Harriet was in the lower social class.

What happened in the following step of plot structure also proves that social class is the primary problem in the literary works by Jane Austen. When the problem of social class finally solved, the main character continued their searching process. It is told that after Mr. Bingley know that Jane also in love with him and he did not matter about the lower social class where Jane was in, he made an approach again to her. This process also had done by Mr. Darcy, who made the common process toward Elizabeth Bennet. Moreover, in the *Emma* novel, when Emma realized what was the matter which made her failed she repeated her process again by not forcing her friend into a relationship anymore. She then tried to support her friend whatever she chose.

As the result, the main characters in both novels find their own purpose which they have been searching from the beginning of the story. Having solved the problem of social class, the process of searching finally ended in happiness for every character. In the first novel, the story ended with Mr. Bingley married to Jane Bennet and Mr. Darcy married to Elizabeth Bennet. While in the second novel, the ending is also the same. Emma finally married to Mr. Knightley, while Harriet married to Mr. Robert Martin. It is the proof that after dealing with the problem of social class and find the problem solving, they could find their happily ever after end.

As explained above that these two novels which are used as the object of this study are conveying a common theme. However, the way it is conveyed is different each other. In *Pride and Prejudice* novel, the theme is conveyed in the form of a problem about a young handsome and rich man who was in a search of a woman as a wife. The trouble which emerged was about the woman who was in the lower social class, and considered by his relatives as not equivalent as a wife for him. In the other hand, the theme in *Emma* novel is conveyed in a story of a woman from high social class who had nothing as her need and finding that managing other people's life with her own opinion as a source of happiness. She then made some match among people and also broke people's relationship which she thought as not suitable. Therefore, in this aspect of theme, the concept of structuralism is also appeared. The theme is the structure which also underlying the story in the novel, while the problem could be said as the surface phenomena as a way to convey the main idea. To sum up, the theme in the first novel is conveyed as a problem which needs to be solved, while in the second novel it is conveyed as a life story of a character in finding her happiness.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusion

According to what have been explained in the previous section, it can be concluded that the plot in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel can be drawn as *searching – finding*. It can be seen from the actantial and functional scheme which has been explained before. The process of searching can be seen from the story where the main character made a first approach to a woman he felt in love into. This process faced a problem where he lose the woman, for he left the environment where the woman lived. After the problem solved and he continued his approaching process, he ended up with finding the love of the woman. From the problem which leads the story into its flow, it can be found that the theme is that social class difference is not a trouble for people who are in deep love to start a relationship.

In the *Emma* novel, the story is built in the same plot pattern which is *searching – finding*. It can be seen from the beginning situation where the main character tried to make matchmaking for her friend as a process of searching. This process was failed because of the problem emerges and causing the main character find her losing. She then tried to solve the problem and continue the process of searching in a different way. After her continued the process, she finally found what she was looking for. Here, the story ended up with finding. From the plot structure, it can be concluded that what

became the theme underlying the story is social class difference is not a trouble for people who are in deep love to start a relationship.

The similarities and difference of narrative structures in these novels can be seen from the plot structures and the theme. In the aspect of plot structure, both novels are applying the structure of *searching – finding*. In the other hand, the theme conveyed in the novels is about social class difference is not a trouble for people who are in deep love to start a relationship.

While the difference of the aspect of theme and plot can be seen from the way to convey the story. Those similarities are in the level of structure underlying the story. However, in the aspect of surface phenomena, both novels are totally different. Even though the plot structure and theme are similar the story of the novels are still different. The setting, character, problem in the novels are different. The story in *Pride and Prejudice* conveyed in the form of problems which must be solved by the main character, while the story in *Emma* novel is conveyed in the form of a life story of the main character and the problem encounter.

4.2.Suggestion

This research is inadequate to find many aspects in the novels written by Jane Austen. After finding the plot pattern and also the general theme which always conveyed in the literary works by Jane Austen, the research on its other intrinsic aspects is worth conducted. To look deeper and thoroughly toward the aspects in the novels, the other intrinsic aspect will be the first

thing which are need to be investigated. Moreover, to make the study deeper, another study which relates the literary works and sociological aspects will be better to be done. From that kind of study the researcher will not only find the general pattern of a group of literary works, but also finding the background underlying its emergence.



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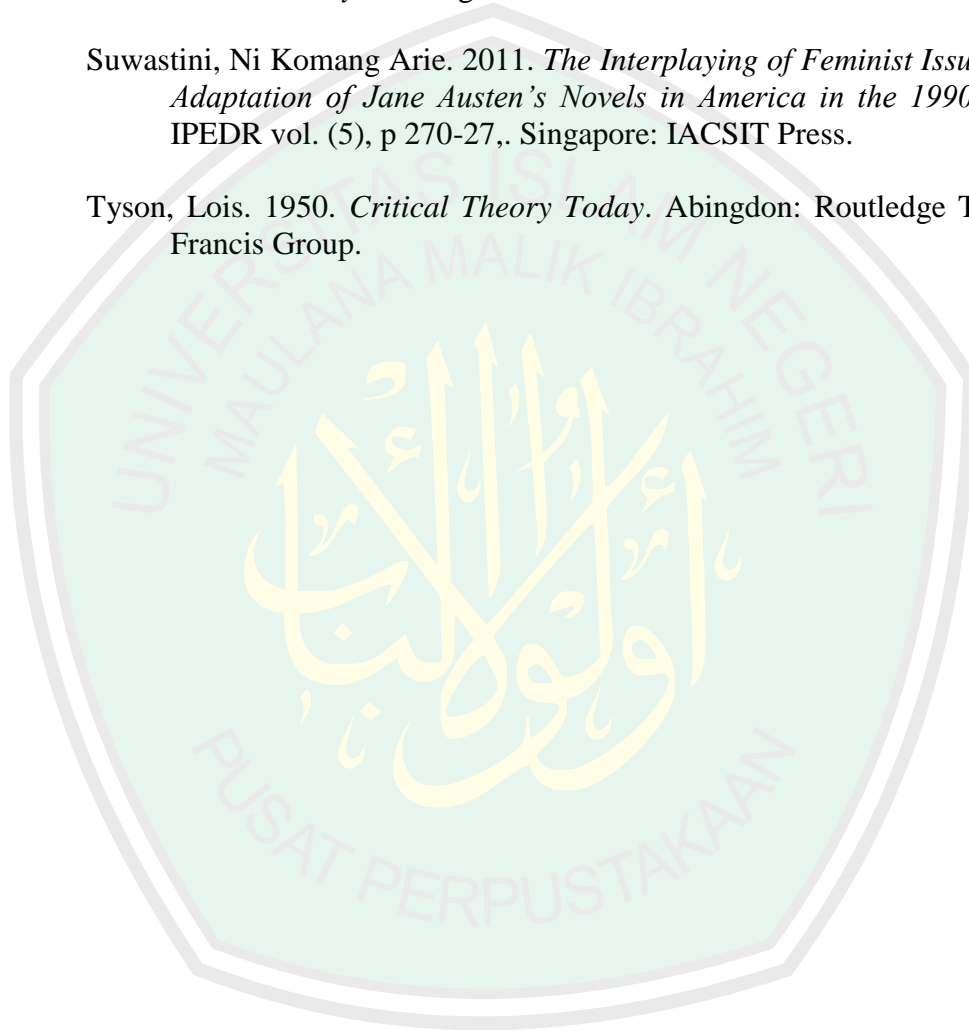
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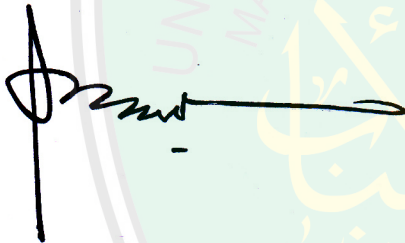


APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Asri Furoidah's thesis entitled *Narrative Structure in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice and Emma Novels Based on the Theory of Narratology by A. J. Greimas* has been approved by thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, June 23rd, 2015

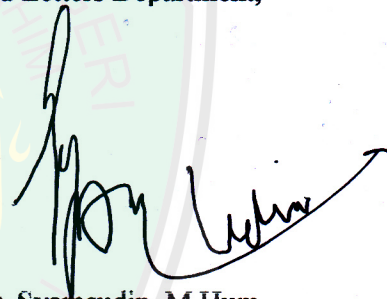
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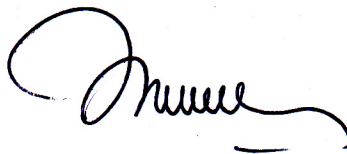
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