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**LITERARY WORKS AND THEIR ADAPTATIONS:
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE BY JANE AUSTEN**
Bakalrsk prce

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Prohlašuji, že jsem závěrečnou práci vypracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

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.....
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ABSTRACT

Austen's writing is strongly affected by the Georgian Era; especially the class differences are noticeable. Her family members are also reflected in her work. The story of *Pride and Prejudice* is story of unselfish love, which is set in Hertfordshire countryside. Langton's adaptation, with Colin Firth as Mr Darcy, follows closely the original story. Wright's movie is more controversial and tries to attract its audience by commercial tricks. The comparison is focused on the developing relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy. The main criterion is the growing signs of their attraction, which gradually building up from their first meeting until it reaches the climax on the grounds of Pemberley, where they finally see themselves as they truly are.

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INTRODUCTION

The main aim of this thesis is to compare Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* to two recent adaptations; Langton's BBC mini series 1995 and Wright's movie 2005. On the face of it, it seemed like a simple task; however each of the directors took the story in their own hands and made two diverse adaptations. Both directors preserved the main events of the developing relationship between Mr Darcy and Elizabeth, therefore this became the focus of the thesis, which is based on the increasing attraction of the two main characters in the BBC series and Wright's film.

The first part concentrates on the time period, when Jane Austen lived, her life, family and work, *Pride and Prejudice* being the famous of all. The story takes us through several places in England, mostly based in Hertfordshire, which Austen loved and these places also have an effect on Elizabeth, who is the leading character of the story. We could even call her impulsive as her reactions are effected by her surroundings. *Pride and Prejudice* was used as a base for multiple movies all over the world. The most known are Langton's BBC mini series 1995 and Wright's movie 2005, which starred two famous actors; Colin Firth as Mr Darcy in BBC mini series and Kiera Knightly as Elizabeth in Wright's movie.

The practical part is based on three events from the novel *Pride and Prejudice*; Elizabeth meeting Mr Darcy for the first time, Darcy's first marriage proposal and Elizabeth's visit of the grounds of Pemberley. The aim of this thesis is to compare these three events from Jane Austen's novel to two chosen adaptations; Langton's BBC mini series and Wright's movie. The main criterion being the signs of growing attraction between Mr Darcy and Elizabeth.

1. About Jane Austen

Jane Austen's writing was influenced not only by the family she was born to, but also the events and culture typical for Georgian times. Even though her life was short, she managed to write many romantic stories, which never get old.

1.1 Georgian Era

As the author of the article on History Today (2010) states, Jane Austen was born in the Georgian Era, which was dominated by reign of the Hanover dynasty. This era includes the founding of British Museum. Furthermore, we should not forget the remarkable contribution of Samuel Johnson, William Hogarth, Samuel Richardson and George Frederic Handel, which stood out in this particularly vibrant period. Jane Austen was not the only famous writer, the well known writers include Henry Fielding, Mary Shelley. Romantic poets such as Lord Byron, Robert Burns, William Blake, John Keats, William Wordsworth, Percy Bysshe Shelley and Samuel Taylor Coleridge also belong to this period (History Today, 2012).

The period is noted for the development of a distinct architectural style characterised by red brick with white woodwork, which was popular in England from approximately 1715 to 1820 (Day, 1963).

During this period also the question about women's right to vote arose, but no party perceived a great and certain advantage in it. The subject of enfranchising more male voters was not a vital issue, although there was a general acceptance that it should eventually come about (McCord & Purdue, 2007, p. 365).

The Georgian era is also remembered as a time of social reform under politicians and campaigners such as Robert Peel and William Wilberforce, who notably fought for the prison reform, social justice and abolition of slavery. Crossing the borders of British Empire, the period is marked by the loss of American Colonies during the American War of Independence.

On the other hand, the British Empire expands thanks to people like statesmen Robert Clive (Clive of India) and explorer Captain James Cook (History Today, 2012). All the typical symbols of the Georgian era can be found in all of Jane Austen's novels. Namely, the behaviour of distinct classes and their interests, position of women in society, travelling dispositions, entertainment and furnishing of houses.

1.2 Life, Family and Work

Undoubtedly one of the most famous English women writers of all time, Jane Austen made her mark in the history not only with her "so called" English humour, but also proving that an 18th century woman can earn living on her own against all the prejudices of the Georgian Era. Her novels are about love, class, marriage, in contrast to her personal life, which she spent mostly surrounded by her loving family, never finding her own "Mr Darcy".

In spite of not finding husband in the real life, she has written some of the most fascinating love stories of all time.

She came from eight children of George Austen and his wife Cassandra. Her birthday was the 16 December 1775 at Steventon rectory. Her siblings were accounted by six brothers — James, George, Edward, Henry Thomas, Francis William (Frank), Charles John — and one sister, Cassandra Elizabeth, who, like Jane, died unmarried. Austen was educated at home, until leaving for boarding school with her sister Cassandra early in 1785. The school curriculum included some French, spelling, needlework, dancing and music and drama. By December 1786, Jane and Cassandra had returned home (Miles, 2003, pp. 7-8).

Having large family also influenced her writing. For instance, Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice* had four sisters, Catherine in *Northanger Abbey* had "a crowd of lively brothers" and Anne Elliot in *Persuasion* and two sisters (Brimley Johnson, 1927, p. 64).

Between Austen's early novels belongs *Lady Susan*, then *Elinor and Marianne*, which was an original draft, which survived in the novel published in 1811 as *Sense and Sensibility* (Miles, 2003, pp. 7-8).

In 1795 Austen met Tom Lefroy, who had just finished a university degree and was about to move to London, where he wanted to work as a barrister. Lefroy was a nephew of neighbours and they were introduced to each other at a ball. They spent considerable time together: "I am almost afraid to tell you how my Irish friend and I behaved. Imagine to yourself everything most profligate and shocking in the way of dancing and sitting down together (Le Faye, 2003, p. 92)."

The Lefroy family intervened and sent him away at the end of January.

Marriage was impractical, as neither had any money and he was dependent on a great-uncle in Ireland to finance his education and establish his legal career (Le Faye, 2003, p. 92).

On the other hand Mudrova (2010) believes that Edward Bridges might have been an inspiration for personage of Mr Darcy. He was the son of the owner of Goodnestone in eastern Kent. In a letter to her sister Cassandra, Austen writes that she had spent a pleasant evening with Edward, who was surely enchanted by Austen's wit and company (Mudrova, 2010, pp.32-36).

Austen's second novel is called *First Impressions*. She completed the initial draft in August 1797 when she was only 21 (it later became *Pride and Prejudice*). *Mansfield Park* appeared in 1814 and *Emma* in 1816. *Northanger Abbey* (1818) was begun as a satire on Mrs Radcliffe's *Mysteries of Udolpho*, and to show that the real life is very different. Her last novel *Persuasion* was published in the same year (1818) and it is believed that her own affairs are reflected in those of Anne Elliot (Thornley & Roberts, 1984, p.115).

Jane Austen was not well for some time, so her brother Henry escorted her to Winchester for medical treatment. Austen died in Winchester on 18 July 1817, at the age of 41 (Brimley Johnson, 1927, pp. 86-87).

1.3 Summary

On the whole, we can say that the Georgian Era is a period filled with important events of the British history, which influenced all British writers of that time, including Jane Austen.

Austen's family stood by her the whole life, which also is reflected in her writing. Even though, marriage is the main topic of her novels, in her own life this was never accomplished.

2. About *Pride and Prejudice*

Jane Austen's main aim is to emphasize the moral, social and psychological behaviour of her characters, which makes her different from other writers of the time. Her novels are mainly about young heroines as they grow up and search for personal happiness. Jane Austen's pictures are comprehensive, often ironic, and always about a small number of people (Carter&McRae, 1996, p. 121).

2.1 The story

Pride and Prejudice is the most famous novel by Austen. It is based on the manuscript called *First Impression*, which was written in 1796 - 1797. *First Impression* could have been published in 1797; however Thomas Cadella refused to publish it. Therefore Austen rewrote the whole story between 1811 and 1812; and named it *Pride and Prejudice* (henceforth PP). The novel was printed by Thomas Egerton in 1813, who advertised the book widely and it was an immediate success, garnering three favourable reviews and selling well. Jane Austen received only 110 pounds for her copyright (Mudrova, 2010, p. 29).

The Bennet's family might have been a prototype of her own family (see Life, family and work) as Austen also had many siblings and favourite sister as Elizabeth. Mr Bennet is kind and wise man, in contrary Mrs Bennet is foolish and short-sighted. Mr and Mrs Bennet have little in common, but still manage to live quite happily together and brought up five daughters. Jane and Elizabeth were the eldest ones, both beautiful and as clever as their father. Lydia and Kitty are more like twins, who took after their mother. Mary lives in her own world (*Pride and Prejudice*, 1994).

The story revolves around Elizabeth, who is gradually falling in love with Mr Darcy. Like any young heroine, she also has to fight for her true love. In this case, she is fighting not only the class differences, but also her own prejudices. Elizabeth is not the only one, who is prejudiced.

Bingley, who fell in love with Elizabeth's sister Jane, is convinced by Darcy and his sister Carlone to leave Nertherfield as they do not find Jane a suitable partner for him. Furthermore Jane's modesty is mistaken for a flirtation with no further intentions. Later in the story, Elizabeth opens Darcy's eyes and he regrets his previous behaviour towards Jane and takes further steps to correct his mistake (*Pride and Prejudice*, 1994).

Brimley Johnson (1927) implies that it does not come as a surprise that Elizabeth's nature and conversation resemble Jane Austen's. The author is referring to Austen's wit and energy with which she wrote her novels. The events in her real life are similar to those of Elizabeth; coming from a large family, meeting a charming man at the ball and difficulties when it comes to class differences (Brimley Johnson, 1927, p. 156).

2.1.1 The character of Elizabeth

Pride and Prejudice follows the story of Elizabeth, who is getting to know herself through the eyes of others and by gradually overcoming her own pride and prejudices, which are in the way of finding someone, who she can love and admire. Elizabeth's character will be shown on two examples.

First one is Elizabeth's refusal of Darcy's first proposal. Elizabeth, blinded by pride, implies that she would never be able to accept his offer due to his lack of gentlemanlike behaviour. She calls him selfish and arrogant, because he was responsible for separating her sister Jane from Mr Bingley. What she does not realise at the time is that her behaviour does not differ to his. Her judgement is based on her family background and Darcy had based his on his own family background, while separating Mr Bingley from Jane (Brimley Johnson, 1927, p. 126).

Second one is described later in the story, when Lady Catherine comes to see Elizabeth in regards to Darcy's marriage proposal, which Lady Catherine does not approve. At this point, Elizabeth has already changed her mind about Darcy, which also shows in the way she speaks about him. Miles (2003) implies that Bennet's family is classified as middle class, which puts Elizabeth in uneasy situation in regards to the marriage with Mr Darcy, who has aristocratic background. Elizabeth is aware of this difference, but does not want to acknowledge it, while speaking to Darcy's aunt Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Elizabeth even provokes her by saying that Mr Bennet and Mr Darcy are both gentlemen; therefore they are both the same. She only wanted to put Lady Catherine back in her place, trying to point out that the word "gentle" also stands out for ideology, which states that gentleman should show indication to certain values and not the rank, he is born to (Miles, 2003, pp. 40-41).

This way Elizabeth wants to show Lady Catherine that moral values do not automatically come, when a man is born to higher rank and that moral values should be noticed more than the social status. This puts Elizabeth in a winning position in this argument. Even nowadays, each class has its specification and it is hard to marry a person from different rank, as they have specific way of dressing up, speech and even their movements differ (Miles, 2003, pp. 40-41).

In both cases, Elizabeth reacts provocatively and energetically. Unfortunately for her, she also jumps quickly into judgements, which is, for example, in the first case followed up by letter of explanation from Mr Darcy and forces her to re-evaluate her previous conclusions.

2.2 Settings

Every place in the novel is described in such detail that it would be almost impossible for those places not to exist on this earth. We are not given much geographical information in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, but we can find some realistic places and locations which Jane Austen knew very well. This brings us to analyze places, which Austen knew very well. Furthermore, *Jane Austen's Location* (2004) claims that the fictional Longbourn, Netherfield and the village Meryton, Herfordshire could be most likely a part of Hampshire, where Austen spent most of her life (Steventon, Ashe, Basingstoke) (*Jane Austen's Location*, 2004).

The Goodnestone castle in Kent, surrounded by a large park, was a model for Rosings, home of Catherine de Burgh. Jane Austen knew the castle well as she spent a lot of time there as a guest. A first version of *Pride and Prejudice* was written after her first stay at Goodnestone with Bridges family (Mudrova, 2010, pp. 35-38).

She was not staying in the actual castle, but near by in a smaller detached house called Rowling House, which was two kilometres from Goodstone. It might have been model for the fictional parish house of Mr Collins, which had been also standing close by to Rosings. If we are not counting London and Brighton, there is one more significant location mentioned in *Pride and Prejudice* and that is Derbyshire with the Peak District national park. The town Bakewell was a model for the fictional town Lambton, where Elizabeth and Mr and Mrs Gardiner stayed during their trip to Peak District. Jane Austen had actually stayed there in 1811, when she was visiting Derbyshire. Hotel Rutland Arms is still standing and they are still very proud about the fact that they are connected with the famous writer. As they are claiming she was staying in the room number two on the first floor which has a beautiful view of the Rutland Square and Matlock Street (Mudrova, 2010, pp. 35-38).

Also Chatsworth, which is close by, should not be missed out as this had been the model for the castle Pemberley. Its exteriors and interiors were used as a setting for film *Pride and Prejudice* from 2005 as well as a cliff Stanage Edge (*Jane Austen's Location*, 2004).

2.2.1 Effects of events and places

Jane Austen is not a “romantic dreamer” and therefore in the denouement when Jane enquires of how long she had loved Darcy, her answer comes across as rather surprising and that is that she fell in love with him when she saw him on the beautiful grounds of Pemberley. Even though Jane thinks that this is just a joke from Elizabeth, however there is a bit a truth behind it as Elizabeth was more than enchanted by the Pemberley estate. Also the social status of Mr Darcy seems to be appealing for her, after her relatives approves of him (Miles, 2003, pp. 117-119).

Pemberley signifies a proper care of the estate, which moved Elizabeth’s feeling towards Darcy as she is warming out to his extrinsic values, which as she realizes could be the key to his inner ones. The actual Pemberley grounds come across as another representation of Darcy (Miles, 2003, pp. 117-119).

When Elizabeth reaches Pemberley Woods, she is stunned by its perfection and immediately thinks about how it would be to be “the mistress of Pemberley”. Pemberley House also took her breath away and she did not know how to feel about Darcy as the housekeeper spoke about him highly. Her exact remark was that Darcy ‘*is the best landlord, and the best master...that ever lived*’ (Pride and Prejudice, 1994, pp.185-189).

Elizabeth, it seems, is beginning to fall in love, not through having dealing with the real Darcy, but through her engagement with his reputation, or ‘representation’ (Miles, 2003, p. 119).

2.4 Summary

To sum up, for a 18th century woman like Jane Austen, it was not easy to get her work published. As for the character of Elizabeth; she had to fight not only her temper, but also member of Darcy’s family to find out what are the true values in life. The whole story is supported by beautiful countryside of Hertfordshire, which also affects the moods and opinions of the main characters.

3. The Adaptation

There are many adaptations of *Pride and Prejudice*, but this project will closely deal with two of them. Both were made in Britain; however both directors had taken an original approach towards the story. Langton's BBC series follow the lines of the novel with only slight alterations. Wright's film focuses mainly on Darcy and Elizabeth's journey of self-knowledge. Wright also added that he left out all unnecessary events and some of the secondary characters (Fetters, 2014).

3.1 Definition of the adaptation

Film adaptation is the transfer of a written work or works in whole or as a part to feature a film. It is a type of derivative work (Soanes, 2008).

Leitch (2007) goes even further and tells us that a novel is commonly used for film adaptation as a base to feature a film, but film adaptation includes the use of non-fiction (including journalism), autobiography, comic book, scripture, plays, historical sources, and even other films. Since the early days of cinema, in nineteenth century Europe, adaptation from diverse sources has been a common practice of film-making (Leitch, 2007, pp. 23-24).

3.2 Adaptations of *Pride and Prejudice*

There are multiple adaptations of *Pride and Prejudice*. Mudrova (2010) highlights two notable film versions, which are that of 1940 starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier, and that of 2005 starring Keira Knightley (in an Oscar-nominated performance) and Matthew MacFadyen (Mudrová, 2010, p.46), which will be looked into in more detail in chapter 3.2.2.

On the contrary *The Jane Austen Society of North America* (2010) states that two television versions from the BBC production: the popular 1995 version starring Jennifer Ehle and Colin Firth, which will be described in more detail in the next chapter 3.2.1 and a 1980 version starring Elizabeth Garvie and David Rintoul, are the ones, which stand out (*The Jane Austen Society of North America*, 2010).

As Alex (2013) states, there are also other adaptations of *Pride and Prejudice*, such as famous *Briget Jones's Diary* (2001) starring Renné Zellweger, Colin Firth and Hugh Grant; *Bride and Prejudice*, a movie by Gurinder Chadha, starring Aishwarya Rai, is a Bollywood adaptation of the novel and also fairly new remake *A Modern Pride and Prejudice* (2011) with Maia Petee as Elizabeth and Caleb Grusing as Mr. Darcy. The book has also been adapted for modern times in *The Lizzie Bennet Diaries*, a mixed media web show created by Hank Green and Bernie Su. The video blog follows Lizzie Bennet, a graduate student in mass communications, and includes companion video blogs, Twitter accounts, and tumblers for many of the other characters (Alex, 2013).

Even though Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* is now 200 years old, the story of love between Elizabeth and Darcy seems to undoubtedly attract the film producers in the same way as it did 100 years ago.

3.2.1 BBC TV mini series by Simon Langton

As Mudrova (2010) rightly points out, the BBC mini series, directed by Simon Langton, is definitive adaptation of all. The series is divided into six parts (see appendix 1). American actress Jennifer Ehle introduced herself as Elizabeth. Darcy was played by British actor Colin Firth. (Mudrova, 2010, pp. 42-43).

In the series, Luckington Court in Wiltshire was used as the Bennet's house; Lacock Abbey in Wiltshire and Sudbury Hall in Derbyshire for the interiors of Pemberley and Lynne Park in Cheshire for exteriors. Belton House in Lincolnshire stood for Rosings and the cliffs in Roaches in Peak District 'took part' as scenery, which Elizabeth sees during her trip to Derbyshire (Mudrova, 2010, pp. 42-43).

The BBC (2007) provides more information about the actors of the main characters, the costume design and the charms of Collin Firth, who is still known as the ‘perfect Mr Darcy’, even though he had thought that he does not have enough sex appeal for this role. His most famous scene as Mr Darcy is when he swims in the lake near Pemberley, which is not part of the original novel. Among the other actors, the handsome and nice Mr. Bingley was played by Crispin Bonham-Carter, loud and opinionated Mrs Bennet by Alison Steadman and kind and sweet-natured Jane by Susannah Harker. The costumes were designed by Dinah Collin, who felt that to get the fabrics and clothes right was very important as it also helped each actor to look natural and comfortable (BBC, 2007).

3.2.2 Film *Pride and Prejudice* by Joe Wright

Joe Wright chose Kiera Knightley for the main character of Elizabeth Bennet and an actor Matthew MacFayden for Mr Darcy. Throughout the film, Kiera represents young and modern Elizabeth, who is experiencing an internal fight between her teenage I and the adult one. With the help of Mr Darcy, she had grown from a girl to a woman. Kiera’s young and modern look is supported by the way she dresses, which had been carefully designed for this film. In contrast to her sister and also to the Langton’s version of Elizabeth, who wears hats, ribbons and bonnets, she is rarely seen in those. Also Wright’s Elizabeth is rarely seen to wear a costume (Gerathy, 2008, pp. 38-40).

Joe Wright said about Keira Knightley that “he loves working with her as she is incredibly brave. And she is not vain. A lot of actors want to be loved and play nice people all the time. Keira is not afraid of an ambivalent reaction. He really admires that about her” (Metro September, 2012).

Elizabeth's sister Jane was played by Rosamunda Pike, who got engaged to director Wright in 2007 and also had past relationship with Simon Woods, who played Mr Bingley. At the time of shooting, the director was concerned that their past might have an impact on their work. Fortunately, it did not influence their performance at all. Every tiny detail in the film is carefully thought out, even the singing of a black bird, which appears only in Elizabeth's presence (Mudrova, 2010, pp. 43-46).

The film is only two hours long, therefore some of the secondary roles had to be taken out, so for example, the second sister of Mr Bingley and her husband are absent and also the some of the sequences had been comprehended including her visit to Rosings Park and Hunsford Parsonage. The conclusion of the story was changed for American audience. In Wright's version of *Pride and Prejudice*, Darcy and Elizabeth kiss surrounded by lit torches near the Pemberley.

The whole film is accompanied by music from an Italian composer Dario Marianelli, who was nominated for an Oscar (Mudrova, 2010, pp. 43-46).

3.3 Summary

In this chapter, the meaning of word "adaptation" is explained, which is followed up by a list of various adaptations of *Pride and Prejudice* from the past century. In addition to this, two of those them are described in more detail. Namely, the BBC mini series by Simon Langton from 1995 and also the film *Pride and Prejudice* by Joe Wright from 2005.

4. Mr Darcy and Elizabeth

In this chapter, the character of Mr Darcy and Elizabeth will be examined in more depth; based on the two adaptations mentioned in Chapter 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. Namely Colin Firth as Mr Darcy from the BBC Mini Series and Kiera Knightley as Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice* movie from 2005; both being the ultimate stars for their roles in the analyzed adaptations.

4.1 Colin Firth as Mr Darcy

The 35-year-old Colin Firth played Mr Darcy in the 1995 BBC Mini Series. His performance created a “global madness” for Mr Darcy, especially due to the lake scene, which we already mentioned in Chapter 3.2.1.

Andrew Davies, who was the writer of the *Pride and Prejudice* BBC series, did not want Colin Firth to play Mr Darcy as he thought that did not fit the image of the literary hero due to Firth’s ginger hair. In addition to that, Alan Yentob, who was the BBC1 controller, stated that Firth “was not handsome enough for the role of Mr Darcy”. The only person who seemed to believe that Colin was perfect Mr Darcy was the programme producer Sue Bristwistle, who persuaded Davies and Yentob to take Firth on. Firth had to dye his hair dark brown for the part. Since then, Colin Firth has been associated with Mr Darcy and this role opened the door to many fantastic leading roles in his career. One of them is the role of King George VI in “*The King’s Speech*”, which rewarded him with an Oscar for Best Actor (Daily Mail, 2013).

What makes Firth so special. Troost (1998) suggests that it could be the way he looks at Elizabeth. His glances are full of sexual charge, which becomes more intense and prolonged as the story is reaching the climax. These glances allow the spectator to follow Darcy’s growing attraction towards Elizabeth (Troost, 1998, p.112).

As mentioned before the sexual attraction between Darcy and Elizabeth is growing and is also supported by the lake scene, when Firth is leaving the lake only in his wet white linen shirt which is sticking to his body. This scene was so popular that the female viewer played it repeatedly. As Voiter (2003) correctly added: "In the 1990's, it is sex, as much as money, which sells; and the male body, as much as *object d'art*, which is commodified (Voiter, 2003, p. 222).

4.2 Kiera Knightley as Elizabeth Bennet

As already mentioned in chapter 3.2.2, Kiera introduced herself as much younger version of Elizabeth as her previous representatives of this character, such as Jennifer Ehle from the BBC mini series.

Knightley admitted that she felt terrified to be playing Austen's Elizabeth, a much loved character, who was especially admired by women all over the world. Elizabeth's characteristics were appealing for her as she was witty, complex and intelligent. She also admired that Elizabeth turned Mr Darcy down, when he proposed to her for the first time, as most women of the time would have said yes after seeing his estate at Pemberley (The Telegraph, 2012).

Jeffers (2014) states that Wright chose Kiera Knightley as Elizabeth Bennet with intention to appeal to younger and wider audience. The main focus remains on Elizabeth throughout the film. Even when she is not present, her presence seems to remain and the camera always returns to her. Kiera's appearance is "lessened" as she is surrounded by farm animals; dressed in plain clothes, which makes her character stand out over her physical beauty. Wright's main focus was on Elizabeth's and Darcy's relationship and his desire for her, which supported by variety of scenes; such as the near kiss from Darcy's first proposal. As the main focus remains on Elizabeth and Darcy, other relationships seem to suffer from lack of attention, including the one between Elizabeth and Wickham, which does not appear as a serious one, which differs from the novel by Jane Austen (Jeffers, 2014).

4. 3 Summary

This chapter summarizes the input of the two actors into their characters. For Colin Firth, it was the role of Mr Darcy in BBC mini series from 1995 with whom he is still associated and for Kiera Knightly, it was Elizabeth Bennet in Wright's film *Pride and Prejudice* from 2005.

5. Comparison

The main aim of this comparison is to highlight on three chosen scenes from *Pride and Prejudice*, the development of the relationship between Mr Darcy and Elizabeth and compare the story in the book to Langton's and Wright's adaptation. The main criterion being the signs of growing attraction between Mr Darcy and Elizabeth.

The chosen scenes are:

5.1.1 Elizabeth meets Darcy for the first time

5.1.2 Darcy's first marriage proposal

5.1.3 Elizabeth meets Darcy at Pemberley

Each of the scenes shows a different state of mind of the main characters towards each other and their growing amorousness.

5.1.1 Elizabeth meets Mr Darcy for the first time

Wright's adaptation suggests that the love story starts at the ball at Meryton, which differs from the novel and Langton's adaptation. The scene is crucial as the social differences in class between Darcy and Elizabeth are pointed out. Both adaptations differ in the time scale chosen by the directors, which is displayed on the clothes, surrounding and music.

5.1.1.1 Novel

In the book, Jane Austen is telling us the story, where she describes how the people in the ball room felt about Mr Bingley and his companions. Elizabeth sees Darcy in the ball room, but she is not introduced to him, unlike in Langton's and Wright's adaptations. Mr Darcy is classified as "fine, tall person with handsome features" and more importantly for Mrs Bennet and her daughters "having ten thousand a year". After some more observations, he is labelled as "proud, above his company and above being pleased", which is supported by his behaviour of an unsocial person who sticks to the company of his companions and declines to be introduced to any other lady in the room.

Jane Austen does not specify if Darcy takes any notice of Elizabeth or if he is even thinking about her at all. This comes later in the story. The first time reader would not even thought of these two as a couple as Jane Austen in her novel does not suggest that in this part of the story. Both adaptations take a step forward and make sure that the two main characters are introduced to each other from the start. Mr Darcy's personal disinterest in Elizabeth seems to draw viewer's attention to them.

5.1.1.2 Langton's adaptation

In Langton's adaptation, the viewer watches what is happening in the room and the camera's focus in on the people which are currently spoke off. The viewer feels like a fly on the wall, detached.

Mr Darcy arrives, at the ball in a coach pulled by two horses, with Mr Bingley, two of Bingley's sisters and his brother in law. The ball room is bright and full of light, decorated by candles and pictures on the wall. The clothes and accessories come from early 19th century, which can be easily recognized by bicorn hat, which is typical for this period. The difference in the dressing up between the higher class and the middle class is barely noticeable. The only thing that one can notice is large feathers, which are sticking from the hats of both Bingley's sisters. It can be suggested that the class difference is shown by the size of feathers. Most of the ladies can be seen with long white gloves. The early 19th century feel is supported by classical music played during this period.

Mr Darcy and Caroline does not seem to be pleased to be there, on the other hand Mr Bingley is delighted and he even expresses his joy by saying that "there is nothing better than a country dance". Elizabeth, Jane and Charlotte see them standing near the door and notice Darcy straight away. Charlotte tells them who is who and also point out that Mr Darcy is not yet married to the delight of Jane.

Elizabeth ironically points out that “they seem to be more pleased with themselves than with what they see”. The general feeling about Mr Darcy which is described in the book by Jane Austen is depicted in the film by Elizabeth’s and Mrs Bennet’s observations of Darcy’s behaviour, which decided his character.

In the book, it is just stated that Mr Darcy has ten thousand a year, but in Langton’s version it is Mrs Bennet, who calls the girls over and tells them what she just found out about Mr Darcy from Mrs Lucas. Mr Darcy is Bingley’s oldest friend, but more importantly he is a man of great wealth with an estate in Derbyshire and Mrs Bennet thinks him “the most handsome man that she ever saw”.

Elizabeth makes a sarcastic comment about Mr Darcy, saying that “maybe he would not be so handsome, if he was not so rich” and all of them laugh, which might suggest that she does not find him attractive. This could suggest that Elizabeth is not interested in the person’s wealth, but the person itself. To their surprise, Mr Bingley and Sir Williams are coming over to see them. Mrs Bennet tells the girls to smile. Sir Williams implies that Mr Bingley has expressed a wish to be acquainted with Mrs Bennet and her daughters. This must have made Mrs Bennet happy as her only wish is to get her daughters married; Mrs Bennet introduces all her five daughters. Mrs Bennet as a mother of five daughters must be pleased that this gentleman takes an interest in her daughters and sees it as an opportunity to get of them married.

Mr Bingley asks Jane if she is engaged for the next dances, to which she replies that she is not. At this time period, this kind of behaviour show that the man might propose later. Mrs Bennet is not satisfied with one her daughters dancing, so she also asks Mr Darcy if he likes to dance, which makes Mr Bingley introduce Mr Darcy to the Bennet’s. Unfortunately, Mr Darcy is not interested in dancing. Elizabeth is also unpleasantly surprised as she would be the one, who was supposed to dance with him. Mr Bingley apologizes and follows Darcy, who stands few steps away. Mrs Bennet feels insulted by Darcy’s behaviour and speaks her mind, so Darcy can hear her, about his disagreeable behaviour and his pride.

Darcy does not give any impression that he has any feelings towards Elizabeth. His behaviour is cold and reserved. Elizabeth tries to be friendly and open towards Mr Darcy and his presence does not seem to have any influence on her feelings. She also finds him proud and arrogant.

5.1.1.3 Wright's adaptation

In comparison to the BBC mini series, the ball scene in Wright went from more authentic period feel of later 18th century, so the time when the novel was written. The room is much darker and one cannot notice any decorative elements except a crystal chandelier hanging from the ceiling.

The clothes is also taken from the later 18th century, therefore the colour are earthy and the ladies wear high waistline dresses, which are typical for this period. Even Miss Bingley is not wearing any jewellery or feathers, but she is the only lady in the room, who has gloves. In addition to that, her appearance is more noble and refined. The ladies wear plain dresses and they are not embellished by any jewellery, ribbons or feathers as the ones in BBC mini series from 1995. Their dresses are less glamorous than in Langton's BBC mini series. The clothing gives them contemporary country look, which is supported by their informal behaviour at the ball.

Elizabeth, Jane and Charlotte sit and talk. Elizabeth remarks that "there is not one man, who would not be in love with Jane that evening and she does not judge her for that", which implies that Jane is the "beauty" of the ball. Elizabeth also makes an ironic remark about men, to which Jane replies that "one day she will meet a man who catches her eye and then she will need to watch her tongue", that suggest that Elizabeth speaks her mind whenever she feels like it. In Wright's adaptation, Elizabeth seems to be more boyish than in Langton's adaptation. As soon as Mr Darcy, Mr Bingley and his sister Caroline walk in, the music stops and everyone stares at them. Sir Williams comes over to welcome them.

The camera is placed behind Mr Darcy and his companions and the focus is on the room, when they cross the room, the camera stays behind them, even during the introduction, the viewer looks at the people being introduced. By this manoeuvres, the viewer is put into a position of one of the characters in the film.

The girls notice them and Elizabeth asks about Mr Bingley. Charlotte tells her who is who and also adds that Mr Darcy is wealthy and owns half of Derbyshire, to which Elizabeth remarks that “it must be the miserable one as he looks so miserable himself”. Mr Bingley, Mr Darcy and Caroline walk across the room accompanied by Sir William. When they pass Elizabeth, Mr Darcy notices her and stares at her for couple of seconds, which surprises Elizabeth and also makes her laugh with joy. Wright suggests that it was a love at first sight.

Then the music starts to play again. Mrs Bennet forces Mr Bennet to introduce the girls to Mr Bingley. In comparison to the novel, Mr Bennet is at home. He is reluctant. Mr Bennet drags Jane, Elizabeth, Mary and Charlotte over to see Mr Bingley. Sir William introduces them one by one to Mr Bingley. Mrs Bennet is pleased to meet Mr Bingley and secretly hopes that he finds one of her daughters attractive. Mr Bingley is also pleased himself. The last person introduced is Mr Darcy.

Jane and Elizabeth talk to Mr Bingley, who is the only one from his party interested in their company. Mr Darcy is standing near by. Elizabeth cannot help herself and looks at him time to time, but his facial impression seems to be distant and he looks like he does not want be approached. When the music starts playing again, Mr Bingley and Jane are dancing, leaving Elizabeth and Darcy on their own with Miss Bingley. Elizabeth loves to dance so she asks Mr Darcy if he also likes to dance, but his negative answer takes her by surprise.

This part differs from Langton's adaptation, where Mrs Bennet is the one who asks Darcy, if he likes to dance. It must have not been that common at the time that a woman would ask a man to dance, so Mr Darcy might have been surprised by her question. Elizabeth walks away and leaves Mr Darcy with Miss Bingley, who suggests that Elizabeth behaviour was rather inappropriate.

5.1.1.4 Summary

To sum up, in the book the couple is not introduced at this point, unlike in both adaptations. Mr Darcy remains true to the book version. Wright's adaptation already shows a "spark" between the couple, which is not included in the novel.

5.1.2 Darcy's first marriage proposal

Darcy's first marriage proposal is one of the key scenes, not only in the novel, but also in both adaptations, therefore the purpose of this chapter is to describe it in more detail. Literally, this scene could be described as the climax of the story as both of the characters exchange their views on one another. In this scene Darcy speaks openly about his feelings towards Elizabeth, which he does not seem to show at any other time before, so they might be surprising for the viewer as they are for Elizabeth herself.

5.1.2.1 Novel

This scene takes full four pages in Jane Austen novel. She described the feelings of both characters in detail, using words such as "incredibility", "mortification", "pale with anger", "voice of forced calmness", which shows that she thought through the whole conversation between Elizabeth and Darcy. She showed how they were affected by their limited knowledge of one another. Elizabeth influenced by Mr Wickham's untrue stories and the unfortunate of her sister Jane and Mr Bingley. While Mr Darcy declares his love to Elizabeth, he also insults her family, which makes Elizabeth even angrier.

In this part of the story, the reader finally finds out that Mr Darcy is in love with Elizabeth, however he never showed his affection in the past, which takes Elizabeth by surprise. Unfortunately, she does not share the same feelings and his declaration of love has an opposite impact on her.

5.1.2.2 Langton's adaptation

This scene in the BBC mini series does not differ from the novel. The couple meets in a little room at the Colin's house. In this time period, it was uncommon for an unmarried couple to be in one room on their own, which must have made them both uncomfortable. Their feelings are being put on display and from this moment, Darcy and Elizabeth realise that even though they might have feel attracted to each other, their own prejudices might be in the way of seeing the other person for who they truly are. Darcy's attraction to Elizabeth's independence has been gradually growing inside his heart until he became restless and decided to express his feelings. Elizabeth had just found out about Darcy's involvement in Bingley's sudden departure to London and cannot believe that her sister's happiness had been taken from her because of him. Darcy comes inquiring after Elizabeth's health.

When Darcy runs into the room, Elizabeth is surprised by his visit, but calms herself down and let him explain his sudden visit. Darcy, on the other hand, is restless. Even after he is asked to sit down, he remains standing. Elizabeth is clearly puzzled by his unusual behaviour, but remains sitting still. Suddenly, Darcy bursts out and tells her about the way he feels about her. His speech is rushed, demanding and full of what seems to be anger or desire. It seems like he feels uncomfortable saying these words, which are mixture of self-defence and his declaration of love. When Mr Darcy speaks the camera is focused on him, but in meantime, it takes turn between Elizabeth and Mr Darcy to show how his words effect her.

When he finishes with his marriage proposal and waits for Elizabeth's reply. In his eyes, the answer should be a positive one as he is in position which should be desirable for a woman like Elizabeth or at least that is what he thinks. However, Elizabeth refuses his proposal. She answers fearlessly that she does not mean to cause pain to anybody, but she cannot accept his proposal. Darcy is startled by the answer. He demands an explanation as he feels hurt by it.

The viewer notices that she has to look up at him as he is standing, while she is sitting, which could also imply that Langton wanted to show her submissive position in this conversation. She explains that she does not understand how he could think that she would marry him when his marriage proposal sounded more like an insult to her. Elizabeth cannot hold herself back any longer and openly states her reasons for her hatred. Darcy finally understands that he was defamed by Wickham and his twisted story about Darcy's behaviour towards him. Also the fact that he was the main reason that Bingley left Jane is not helping the matter, which he is not denying. He also adds:

"I have no wish of denying that I did every thing in my power to separate my friend from your sister, or that I rejoice in my success. Towards him I have been kinder than towards myself (Pride and Prejudice, 2010, p.147)." The dialog is identical to the book.

Now he releases that he did not stand a chance as her feelings towards him were opposite to his. When she tells him that she would never accept his offer, which would not be due to his insulting comments about her family, but mainly because she finds him arrogant and selfish. As she stated herself:

"From the very beginning, from the first moment I may almost say, of my acquaintance with you, your manners impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others, were such as to form the ground-work of disapprobation, on which succeeding events have built so immovable a dislike; and I had not known you month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry (Pride and Prejudice, 2010, p. 148)." The dialog is also identical.

Her tone of voice is full of anger and contempt. At the end, Darcy just apologizes for taking up her time and leaves. He must be hurt deeply as he can hardly look at her. Elizabeth looks distressed and relieved after his departure.

5.1.2.3 Wright's adaptation

The film adaptation varies greatly from the book. The scene does not take place in the room as it does in the novel and the BBC series, but is happening outside at Rosings. Mr Darcy comes to see Elizabeth in Hunsford, but he is interrupted by the arrival of Charlotte and her husband and takes immediate leave. There is only a little part given to her visit of her best friend Charlotte. Wright is mainly concentrating on Darcy's and Elizabeth's relationship and therefore cut out all of the unrelated scenes, which is understandable due to the length of the film.

Elizabeth just discovered that Mr Darcy was the reason why Mr Bingley left her sister Jane. She is running in the rain towards a summer-house with ancient pillars, where she stops to catch her breath. She is soaking wet and can hardly catch her breath. The "rain scene" is common for popular romantic films such as *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, *Pirate of Caribbean* (also starring Kiera Knightley as Elizabeth) and *Spiderman*.

Suddenly Mr Darcy appears from nowhere, surprises her and proposes to her. They are both standing, which suggests equality in their sexes. The camera is mostly behind the person speaking, showing the other person's reaction towards what is being said. After Mr Darcy's proposal, the camera is mainly focusing on person speaking, showing facial expressions. His proposal is not as passionate as the one from BBC mini series, but only until he starts defending himself. The dialog of the conversation between them has the same structure as it is written in the novel. Only Elizabeth is adding few more details, when talking about Jane and Mr Bingley, which are not written in the novel. After insulting her family, he apologizes and excludes her and Jane from his disapproval, which is also added and not written in the novel.

Elizabeth is confused and shocked by his proposal. When Darcy asks her why she refused his offer, she becomes furious and she raises her voice; in comparison to the BBC series, where Elizabeth is much calmer and mends her manners. As she continues to explain herself, she is becoming angrier and more emotional. During their conversation, they are closer and closer to each other, so when they finish talking, Mr Darcy and Elizabeth are so close to each other that they could kiss, but instead, he apologizes and leaves Elizabeth on her own. Elizabeth stands there and tries to make sense out of what just happened between them.

The obvious sexual tension is supported by wet clothes, rain, beautiful surroundings and passionate argument add to this scene commercial aspect, which appeals to a wider audience.

5.1.2.4 Summary

Langton's adaptation follows the novel "step by step", word from word. Some of the sentences are shortened, but not a word was changed.

Wright's adaptation is far from the original. The scene takes place outside in the rain on a different estate. Only some of the original sentences are used.

5.1.3 Elizabeth meets Darcy at Pemberley

In this scene, Elizabeth finally falls in love with Mr Darcy. Her prejudices are overcome mainly by the testament of Darcy's housekeeper, which astonished her. The grounds of Pemberley enchanted her and lately she admits that this was the place where she has fallen in love with Darcy.

5.1.3.1 Novel

At Pemberley, the reader sees that Elizabeth is delighted by the beautiful nature and thinks that being a mistress of this place would be privilege. While walking through the house, she kept on thinking that she could be Darcy's wife by now, but then she realized that she would have to give up her family as he disapproves of them, which made her realize that she is happy that she did not accept his offer. Mrs Reynolds, the housekeeper, unknowingly opens Elizabeth's eyes by praising her master. She is very fond of him and makes him look like a best man she ever came across. Her "mental picture" of Mr Darcy was deformed by her prejudice and is changing with every word of his housekeeper.

Her views of him are now changed and suddenly she sees him in a different light. Meeting Mr Darcy outside on his home-grounds takes her by surprise. She is too embarrassed and ashamed to be found there that she cannot think clearly. Mr Darcy is also not himself as he keeps on repeating himself, while speaking to her, which could suggest that his feelings are not changed. His sudden leave leaves her with mixed feelings and she cannot concentrate on anything else. She wants to know what he thinks of her.

They continue walking around the park and when her uncle feels tired they decide to go back to their carriage. On the way back, they meet Mr Darcy again. He joins them and talks to her uncle about fishing. He is very polite and civil, also invites her uncle to fish in his lakes. Elizabeth is astonished by his behaviour and cannot believe that he would do that all for her. When Elizabeth and Darcy walk together, Mr Darcy tells her that his sister would like to meet her, which also surprises her as this means that he must have talk about her in front of his sister and also that would mean that Mr Darcy still thinks highly of her.

5.1.3.2 Langton's adaptation

It is a sunny day, when Elizabeth and the Gardiners arrive at Pemberley and ask for tour of the estate. Elizabeth seems nervous, even though she is ensured that Mr Darcy and his sister are currently away and should return the next day. Darcy's housekeeper gives them a tour of the house. She speaks highly about Mr Darcy to Elizabeth's surprise.

Elizabeth stops for a minute by Darcy's portrait and she seems deep in thoughts. Certain thoughts are said out loud whereas in the book, Elizabeth only thinks them. At the same time Darcy arrives home, feeling hot and tired, so he decides to take a swim in one of his lakes. This is not in the novel and the "lake scene" was added to show Mr Darcy as a "normal" human being and increase Elizabeth's attraction to him. This was also a commercial effect, which attracted especially women viewers.

By this time Elizabeth and the Gardiners left the house and are walking in the garden. Elizabeth walks by herself and admires the beautiful grounds of Pemberley. She is deep in thought and it looks like she is sleepwalking. The Gardiners are close by. Darcy finishes swimming and walks, holding his clothes and shoes, towards the house. His servant walks next to him, leading his horse by the rein. Mr Darcy sends his servant and the horse to the stables and continues alone. As he is walking towards the house, he suddenly meets Elizabeth. She noticed him first but was shocked by his appearance. Mr Darcy is also startled when he sees her. Their eyes immediately meet and both they both blush.

This is a tense moment for both of them. Mr Darcy only half-dressed and Elizabeth caught at his home after the unsuccessful marriage proposal. Elizabeth starts explaining that she was told that he is not suppose to be there till tomorrow. He confirms that he planned to arrive tomorrow, but got home early. This part is also altered see 5. 1. 3. 1. They make an awkward small talk. Darcy repeats himself and asks again about her family again, which brings up a nervous laugh on Elizabeth's site. He feels embarrassed about it and apologies and leaves her on her own.

At the same time, the Gardiners catch up with her and ask if the man is the owner of the Pemberley estate. She confirms their suspicion and then she realizes how embarrassing the whole situation is and wishes to leave at once. She is running towards their coach and expresses her feeling by saying that they should not have come at all. The Gardiners follow her with a surprise on their faces. They seemed to be confused about her behaviour.

In the meantime, Mr Darcy gets dressed and runs back to see Elizabeth. To add more tension to this scene, Mr Darcy catches her just before their sudden departure and apologizes that he did not receive her properly and is surprised that she wants to leave so early. He suggests that she might have not liked Pemberley and that might be the reason why she is leaving, but she declines, she says that she likes Pemberley very much and he is pleased by her answer. Darcy asks her to introduce him to her acquaintances. She introduces her aunt and uncle. Mr Darcy and Mrs Gardiner have a small talk about Lambton, where she grew up and Darcy visited the village a lot when he was a child. They even memorized the same tree, which grew in there. Elizabeth is astonished by his civility.

As an addition to that, he invites Mr Gardiner to fish in his lake, which adds to Elizabeth surprise and leaves her speechless. He decides to take them to the lake immediately and they agree to it. Mrs Gardiner joins Elizabeth and says that Mr Darcy is completely different man than the one she described to them and Elizabeth can only agree. She explains that she is astonished by his behaviour herself and would like to know how this transformation happened. Mr Gardiner seems to suspect who could have been the cause of such change. Mr Darcy shows them around and they admire the beautiful views. He also invites Elizabeth to meet his sister Georgiana and Elizabeth politely accepts his offer. Then they take leave, Mr Darcy helps them to the carriage and wait until they drive off. Elizabeth turns her head and keeps looking until he disappears from her sight. She looks like she wants to stand there with him.

5.1.3.3 Wright's adaptation

In Wright's film; when Elizabeth and the Gardiners arrive at Pemberley, she is astonished by its beauty. Unlike in Langton's version, the focus is mainly on the house and there is an absence of the views on the actual grounds of Pemberley. Walking through the corridors surrounded by fine art, Elizabeth suddenly seems to change her mind and she is attracted and touched by the place. She stops as she sees his bust.

In Langton's series she is looking at a portrait of Mr Darcy, which would be more likely to be found on such estate. The busts are more likely to be found during the Empiricism period. Wright wants to show that Mr Darcy is an open minded and modern gentleman. She cannot help herself and keeps looking at him for some time. The housekeeper notices it and asks her politely if she has been introduced to her employer. Elizabeth answers that she knows him a little, but they are not close friends and she also agrees with the housekeeper that he is a handsome man.

Her aunt and uncle continues the tour around the house by showing them the bust of his sister Georgiana, but Elizabeth cannot take her eyes off the bust of Mr Darcy. She asks if Georgiana is in the house, but then she realizes that they already left the room. She attempts to find them, but seems to be lost in the house, so when she is walking and admiring things in the house, she suddenly hears the sound of piano, which she decides to follow. The sound is coming from the next room, the door is half open, and she peeks in and sees a girl with long blond curly hair, who is playing the piano. This scene was added; the piano is mentioned in the novel, but at this moment Darcy's sister is not present. His close relationship with his sister also shows that he cannot be as "cold" as he presents himself.

Then without a warning, someone approaches the girl quietly, so she could not hear him. The girl seems to sense his presence and turns around and jumps with joy in Mr Darcy's arms. Elizabeth cannot believe that she sees Mr Darcy and seems to be paralyzed for a minute then Darcy turns around and looks at her standing in the doorway. Elizabeth panics and runs away, followed by Mr Darcy, who finally catches up with her outside and calls her by her name. She slows down and waits for him.

Her eyes are fixed to the floor and she cannot look at him. She feels embarrassed and excited, but if she could she would avoid him. Elizabeth starts explaining that they thought that he was in London, but he declines. They keep interrupting each other and are not able to finish their sentences. Then he lets her speak, she tells him that she is travelling with her aunt and uncle and that tomorrow they are going to Matlock and he seemed to be disappointed. He keeps looking at her and one can see happiness and joy on his face. He asks where she is staying and she answers politely.

Then she looks him in the eye and apologizes that they came over and that she came only because she was told that they are not at home and the house is open for visitors. She is deeply embarrassed about the whole situation. He offers his carriage and company to take her back to the village, but she refuses. She replies so abruptly that it almost looks like she is insulted by his offer, but then she adds that she likes walking and he replies that he knows. He speaks softly and does not take his eyes off her. Elizabeth feels uncomfortable about the whole situation. Then they say their goodbyes and she leaves in a hurry.

She gets back into the village still thinking about Mr Darcy and the unexpected event. When she walks into the Inn, she sees Mr Darcy talking to her aunt and uncle; she hides behind a curtain and waits for his departure. She is so excited that she can hardly breathe. This part was also made up. When he leaves, she walks over to speak to them. They tell her that Mr Darcy invited them to dine with him and his sister the following day and he wants Elizabeth to meet his sister Georgiana. Elizabeth's prejudices about Mr Darcy are swept away by unexpected testament of his housekeeper and his "gentleman like" behaviour, which does make her fall in love with him.

5.1.3.4 Summary

Both of the adaptations follow the novel, but each of the directors interpreted the story in his own way, but the important points remain the same. In this part, both of the main characters have praise and respect for each other and finally see the other person in the true light. His invitation to meet his sister and her pleased face when she hears about the invitation are the signs that show that Darcy's feeling towards Elizabeth did not change and hers started to show.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it seems necessary to sum up all the signs of the growing attractions between Mr Darcy and Elizabeth. Langton's version is more formal and the class difference is noticeable the height of the feather's on the lady's heads. The rooms are full of light and expensive furniture. Taking into consideration that Elizabeth was born to a lower class, which could possibly explain why Mr Darcy is not interested in her when they first met. In the novel, they are not introduced to each other at this point, unlike in both adaptations. Wright's version is full of dark and earthy colours, the dresses have a country look and the differences in class are less noticeable.

Her openness and natural beauty enchants him soon after. Unfortunately, the timing of his first marriage proposal could not be worse as Elizabeth just found out about his involvement in the sudden departure of Mr Bingley, which broke her sister's heart. Moreover, she could not forgive him his behaviour towards Mr Wickham. Mr Darcy is astonished by her response, but he can understand her reasons, when she states them.

The novel and Langton's version of this scene are identical. Only some sentences in the dialog are shortened. The proposal takes place in a room on a sunny day at Hunsford. The focus of the camera is mainly on Mr Darcy. In Wright's version takes place outside on a rainy day in the Rosings park. Darcy and Elizabeth are drawn to each other by their physical appearance, but cannot overcome their differences. The brain wins over heart.

When they meet on the Pemberley grounds, her feelings towards him change as she is taken by the beauty of the place and by his civil behaviour. When she is leaving his home, she is already falling for him. Both adaptations differ from the novel as Darcy really meets Elizabeth in the garden, but then takes a leave and is more reserved in his behaviour. In Langton's version, Darcy runs after Elizabeth before she has a change to escape in the carriage.

The Wright's version also shows Darcy running after Elizabeth, but this time they are running from the house and speak outside on the terrace. Wright is not spending much time outside on the Pemberley grounds, whereas Langton points out its beauty as stated in the novel. Both adaptations include Darcy's invitation to meet his sister, which Elizabeth accepts with joy on her face.

In my opinion Austen's Darcy is "a prince on a white horse", which most women dream off. His actions would impress any woman and it is a shame that such a man exists only in novels or fairy tales. Elizabeth is an opinionated girl, who seems to be slightly naïve; however this is not unusual for her age.

Although Jane Austen is mostly known for her English humour, the romance in the book only increases the popularity of the story. This classic English writer is one of the first women writers, who earns money by writing and the main characters of her books are women. Her writing influenced and encouraged other women writers to come forward and publish their work. Therefore the next project could be based on the position of the women writers in the 19th century.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: *The differences between Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* and Langton's BBC series*

Appendix 1: The differences between Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* and Langton's BBC series

Novel	BBC series
Mrs. Bennet hears news from Mrs. Long about Bingley's arrival.	Darcy and Bingley are driving on a horseback through Netherfield and are discussing their opinions about the place.
Elizabeth sees Bingley and Darcy at the assembly for the first time.	Elizabeth sees Bingley and Darcy on a horseback.
This scene is not described in the novel.	Elizabeth returns home, where she finds Lydia and Kitty arguing. She smiles at her father. Mrs. Bennet calls out for Jane and Elizabeth
The novel does not specify when or where Mrs. Bennet informs her husband, or whether the girls were present then. It doesn't give details of the girls discussing Bingley.	The family is on their way back from Church when Mrs. Bennet tells them about Bingley. Kitty and Lydia both excitedly say that Bingley might marry them. Lydia giggles when Mr. Bennet teases Mrs. Bennet, Elizabeth tells her off. Mrs. Bennet complains about Mr. Bennet to Hill. Mr. Bennet jokingly expresses his feelings about men who have married foolish women, meaning himself.
In the novel, Mrs. Bennet never says that she wishes she had sons in front of the girls.	Mrs. Bennet wishes, in front of the girls that she had had sons,
This is not in the novel.	Mary is being philosophic on life's trials, Lydia states she is hungry. Jane and Elizabeth speak about their hopes and prospects of them being married. Jane wishes her family goodnight before she goes to bed. Mr. Bennet goes over the accounts.
In the novel, it is not exactly described how the news of Bingley's arrival reaches the family.	The news about the arrival of Bingley's party in Hertfordshire is broken to the family by Kitty and Lydia.
This situation is not written in the novel.	Caroline comments to Darcy on the people at the Meryton ball before she comes to the building. Caroline and her sister are not impressed.
In the novel it is not specified who welcomes them when they arrive to the ball.	The newcomers are greeted by Sir Lucas.
In the novel, it is not clear who tells others about the newcomers as the entire neighborhood knows everything about Bingley.	Charlotte is the person, who gives her friends information about the newcomers.

<p>This is not mentioned in the novel.</p>	<p>Excited Mrs. Bennet calls Jane and Elizabeth and tells them about Darcy. Mrs. Bennet's comment on Darcy's good looks is returned by Elizabeth saying that Darcy wouldn't be quite so handsome if he hadn't been quite so rich. Bingley is introduced to Mrs. Bennet by Mr. Lucas, who introduces him to Jane and Elizabeth. Mrs. Bennet tries to start a conversation with Darcy, but he walks away abruptly. Darcy is then being abused by Mrs. Bennet, who expresses her feelings loudly for him to hear. Mary speaks to Elisabeth about the dance. Back home, Kitty and Lydia laugh at Mary as she was not dancing at all.</p>
<p>In the novel, when they return to Longbourn after the ball, Mrs. Bennet describes Darcy's insult to Mr. Bennet, neither Darcy's reaction nor Elizabeth is mentioned.</p>	<p>Mr. Bennet is surprised that Darcy slighted Elizabeth, she says she doesn't care. To Mrs. Bennet's suggestion that she never dance with him even if he asks her to later, she says she can safely promise never to dance with him.</p>
<p>The novel mentions Bingley's and Darcy's discussion of the ball, but does not say anything about Bingley's sisters making fun of the Bennet ladies.</p>	<p>Caroline asks Darcy for his opinion on the Hertfordshire ladies. They both joke about Mrs. Bennet and her younger daughters. Bingley and Darcy differ in their attitudes on the evening. Mr. Hurst suddenly wakes up and gives his own opinion on the evening.</p>
<p>This is not mentioned in the novel.</p>	<p>Bingley's sisters are offended by Sir Lucas's offer of being introduced to the court. They laugh at Sir Lucas behind his back, and sympathize with Darcy.</p>
<p>The specifics of the conversation are not reported in the novel.</p>	<p>Elizabeth requires from Col. Forster why they have come to Hertfordshire, if it is to subdue the discontent or defend against the French.</p>
<p>In the novel, Kitty and Lydia request Mary to play something for them to dance to.</p>	<p>Mary is criticized by Kitty, Lydia and Mrs. Bennet for playing slow music at a ball.</p>
<p>In the novel, Elizabeth is walking past Darcy and Sir Lucas, but it is not known for what reason.</p>	<p>Elizabeth moves towards Lydia as she wants to disciple her at the ball, when Sir Lucas tries to get Darcy to dance with Elizabeth.</p>
<p>Jane's reaction to her mother's decision to send her on horseback is not described in the novel, her mother commands, and Jane obeys her.</p>	<p>Jane is shocked at her mother's plan of sending her on horseback.</p>
<p>In the novel, Jane's note saying she is unwell reaches the Bennets, it is not described what</p>	<p>Bingley's sisters are enquiring about Jane's family when she faints.</p>

happened after Jane reached Netherfield.	
In the novel, Elizabeth is told by Mrs. Bennet that she will be unfit to be seen if she walks in the dirt, but offers no other suggestion.	Mrs. Bennet suggests Lizzy to go with Kitty and Lydia to Meryton to meet the soldiers.
The novel does not describe Mrs. Bennet's reaction towards Kitty's and Lydia's excitement.	When Lydia and Kitty get all excited about meeting the soldiers, Mr. Bennet calls them silly.
In the novel, Elizabeth is shown into the breakfast parlour when she comes to Netherfield and everyone except Jane is present.	Darcy is walking the grounds at Netherfield when Lizzy arrives to nurse her sister.
In the novel, Elizabeth doesn't run into Darcy alone unexpectedly.	Lizzy is looking for Bingley and meets Darcy, who is playing billiard.
The novel doesn't mention Mrs. Bennet's remarks when entering Netherfield.	Mrs. Bennet walks into Netherfield asking Kitty and Lydia if it isn't a fair prospect.
This is not described in the novel.	Caroline is unhappy about Mrs. Bennet's visit and complains about it.
This scene doesn't appear in the novel.	Elizabeth plays with a dog, while Darcy has a bath and watches her from the window.
The novel says that Darcy is being teased by Caroline a lot, however this particular scene is not described	Caroline teases Darcy about Elizabeth, while the carriage takes Jane and Lizzy away to Longbourn.
In the novel, Elizabeth is happy to leave Netherfield, but does not mention that to Jane.	Elizabeth confides in Jane that she is happy to leave Bingley's residence.
In the novel, the girls find Collins and his letter clearly ridiculous, but they don't laugh loudly at him.	Lydia laughs at Collins' letter openly when Mr. Bennet reads it out. Jane, Lizzy and Lydia are giggling and scorning Collins, while having a dinner.
In the novel, the Elizabeth's parents encourage Collins to go along with the girls.	Collins asks Elizabeth if he can keep her company on the way to Meryton.
This scene is not in the novel.	At Meryton, Lydia is criticized by Jane for calling out to Denny from across the street.

Résumé

Bakalářská práce je zaměřena na porovnání filmové a seriálové adaptace s knihou *Pýcha a Předsudek* od Jane Austenové. Analýza je zaměřena na tři scény z knihy a na vzájemné překonávání předsudků obou hlavních postav. Každý z režisérů zvolil jiné postupy ztvárnění své adaptace, ale výsledný efekt je víceméně stejný. Důležité scény, které ukazují vývoj vzájemné náklonnosti mezi panem Darcym a Elizabeth byly zachovány u obou adaptací, vše je umocněno krásným prostředím a kavalírským chováním pana Darcyho.

Anotace

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Nzev prce:	Literrn dla a jejich adaptace – Pcha a pedsudek od Jane Austen
Nzev v anglitin:	Literary works and their adaptations – Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen
Anotace prce:	Bakalrsk prce srovnv dv adaptace knihy Pcha a Pedsudek od Jane Austenov s jejm pvodnm pbhem. Hlavnm clem je prohlubujc se vztah hlavnch postav ve tech vybranch scnch. Teoretick st se zabv histori, jak bylo psn Austenov ovlivnno jej rodinou , tak vlivem prosted na hlavní postavy a shrnuje zkladn fakta obou adaptac. Praktick st se zamřuje na rozdly mezi knihou a adaptacemi. Hlavnm kritriem jsou znaky vzjemn zamilovanosti mezi panem Darcym a Elizabeth.
Klcov slova:	Porovnn, adaptace, Pcha a pedsudek, Jane Austenov, Elizabeth, Langton, Wright.
Anotace v anglitin:	The bachelor thesis compares two Pride and Prejudice adaptations with the original novel by Jane Austen. The main aim is to follow the growing relationship of the two main characters within three chosen scenes. The theoretical part contains the historical background to the story, the influence of Jane Austen’s family in her writing and the influence of the settings on the main characters, also includes facts about both adaptations. The practical part concentrates on the main differences between the novel and the adaptations; the main criterion being the signs of the growing amorousness between Mr Darcy and Elizabeth.
Klcov slova v anglitin:	Comparison, adaptation, Pride and Prejudice, Jane Austen, Elizabeth, Langton, Wright.
Plohy vzan v prci	Ploha . 1 – Srovnn knihy s BBC serilem
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