
Plot of *Pride and Prejudice* and Plot of its Film Adaptation: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Jane Austen is a famous novelist of the Eighteenth Century. Jane Austen stood between the Age of Sense and the Age of Sensibility. During Austen's career, Romanticism reached its height of influence but she was least influenced by it. There are number of film adaptations of Jane Austen's novels. The BBC has played a major role to make Jane Austen very popular in the twentieth century. With BBC there are other production houses who have adapted the novels of Jane Austen. Her novels were adapted as films in other languages than English also. The researcher gives an account of the film adaptations of *Pride and Prejudice*. There are many parameters to compare a novel with its film adaptation. In the present research paper the researcher compares the plot of *Pride and Prejudice* with the plot of the film adaptation as a Mini Series produced in 1995.

Key Words:**Introduction**

Pride and Prejudice continues to be the most popular, celebrated and unforgettable novel written by Jane Austen. Even in the 21st century it has not lost its appeal. In 2005 it was voted the best British novel of all time in a BBC poll. The novel began getting serious attention in the 1940s after a film adaptation by Robert Z. Leonard. Reginald Farrer describes it as 'the greatest miracle of English Literature.' Jane Austen began writing it when she was barely twenty one. The novel was first written in the epistolary style under the title *First Impression*. The novel was probably written between 1796 and 1797. It was rejected for publication and no copy of the original was survived and it was rewritten and published in 1813. After Austen's death in 1917, the book continued to be read with little attention from the critics. The novel is known for its delicacy, exquisite touch, calmness, subtle irony, miniature grace, dramatic element and comedy. It is mainly concerned with

the problems arising out of pride and prejudice in marriage, family life, courtship and meetings. The simple theme is used to present the universal theme of love and marriage. Through a detailed discussion of five marriages, Austen tries to define good reasons for marriage and bad ones also. "The great subjects of *Pride and prejudice* are class, love, money and marriage" (Robinson 179).

Money and marriage are extremely important in all Jane Austen's novels. Before the end of the novel three of the five daughters of Bennet family manage to marry i.e. Jane with Mr. Bingley, Lydia with Wickham and Elizabeth with Darcy. But the plot's main concern is the development of the relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy. Austen's novels are really full of ironic situations. Collins proposes to Elizabeth when her heart is too full of Wickham. Darcy proposes to her exactly at the moment when she hates him most. Elizabeth thought that her prospects of marriage to Darcy were completely

blasted by the infamy of Lydia's conduct, but the affair actually brings them together. The Bingley sisters hate the Bennets for their vulgarity but are themselves vulgar in their behaviour. The very first sentence of the novel offers a beautiful example of verbal irony. The examples states: **"It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in a want of a wife"** (*Austen Pride* 1). The meaning intended in this sentence and gradually revealed by the action is just the opposite of the surface meaning. It is interesting to note that the villainous character, Wickham and Lady Catherine, are responsible for uniting Elizabeth and Darcy.

Pride and Prejudice deals with the fortunes of the Bennets, an ill-matched couple living in the countryside, and their five daughters. The only pre-occupation of Mrs. Bennet, a woman of mean understanding and low information, is to get her daughters married. Consequently she heard with joy that Netherfield Park, one of the great houses of the neighbourhood, had been let to a London gentleman named Mr. Bingley. Mr. Bingley's first public appearance in the neighbourhood was at a ball. With him were his two sisters, the husband of the older and Mr. Darcy, Bingley's friend. Mr. Bingley and Miss Jane Bennet were attracted to each other at once. Mr. Darcy created a bad impression seeming cold and extremely proud. In particular, he insulted Elizabeth Bennet, a girl of spirit and intelligence and her father's favourite. He refused to dance with her when she was sitting down for lack of partner, and he said in her hearing that he was in no mood to prefer young ladies slighted by other

men. He says, **"She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me; and I am in no humor at present to give consequence to young ladies who are slighted by other men"** (13). But gradually he began to admire Elizabeth. At a later ball she had the satisfaction of refusing him a dance.

Jane's romance with Bingley flourished quietly, aided by family calls, dinners and balls. The more critical and discerning Elizabeth suspected them of hypocrisy. Miss Caroline Bingley, who was eager to marry Darcy and shrewdly aware of his growing admiration for Elizabeth, was especially loud in her ridicule of the Bennet family. Elizabeth became Caroline's particular target when she walked three muddy miles to visit Jane, who was sick with a cold at Netherfield Park after a ride through the rain to accept an invitation from the Bingley sisters. Until Jane was able to be moved home, Elizabeth stayed to nurse her. During her visit Elizabeth received enough attention from Darcy to make Caroline Bingley long sincerely for Jane's recovery. Nor were her fears ill-founded. Darcy admitted to himself that he would be in some danger from the charm of Elizabeth, if it were for her inferior family connection.

Elizabeth now acquired a new admirer in the person of Mr. Collins, a ridiculous pompous clergyman and a distant cousin of the Bennet who would someday inherit Mr. Bennet's property because that gentleman had no male heir. Mr. Collins's property, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, had urged him to marry, and he always obsequiously obedient to her wishes, hastened to comply. Thinking to alleviate the hardship caused the Bennet sisters by the entail which gave their property to him,

Mr. Collins first proposed to Elizabeth. Much to her mother's displeasure and her family's joy, she firmly and promptly rejected him. He almost immediately transferred his affection to Elizabeth's best friend, Charlotte Lucas, who accepted at once his offer of marriage.

During Mr. Collins's visit, the younger Bennet sisters, Kitty and Lydia, met a fascinating new officer, Mr. Wickham, stationed with the regiment there. Outwardly charming, he became a favourite among the ladies, even with Elizabeth. She was willing to believe the story that he had been cheated out of inheritance left him by his godfather, Darcy's father. Her suspicious of Darcy's arrogant and grasping nature deepened when Wickham did not come to a ball given by the Bingley, a dance at which Darcy was present.

Soon after the ball, the entire Bingley party suddenly left Netherfield Park. They departed with no intention of returning, as Caroline wrote to Jane a short farewell note which hinted that Bingley might soon become engaged to Darcy's sister. Jane accepted this news at face value and believed that her friend Caroline was telling her gently that her brother loved elsewhere, and that she must cease to hope. Elizabeth, however, was sure of a plot by Darcy and Bingley's sisters to separate him and Jane. She persuaded Jane that Bingley did love her and that he would return to Hertfordshire before the winter was over. Jane almost believed her until she received a letter from Caroline assuring her that they were all settled in London for the winter. Even after Jane told her this news, Elizabeth remained convinced of Bingley's affection for her sister and deplored the lack of resolution

which made him putty in the hands of his designing friend.

About this time Mrs. Bennet's sister, Mrs. Gardiner, an amiable and intelligent woman with a great deal of affection for her two oldest nieces arrived for a Christmas visit. She suggested to the Bennets that Jane return to London with her for a rest and change of scene and so it was understood between Mrs. Gardiner and Elizabeth to renew her acquaintance with Bingley. Elizabeth, not too hopeful for the success of the plan, pointed out that proud Darcy would never let his friend call on Jane in the fashionable London Street on which the Gardiners lived. Jane accepted the invitation, however, and she and Mrs. Gardiner set out for London.

The time drew near for the wedding of Elizabeth's friend, Charlotte Lucas with Mr. Collins. Charlotte asked Elizabeth to visit her in Kent. In spite of her feeling that there could be little pleasure in such a visit, Elizabeth promised to do so. She felt that in taking such a husband Charlotte was marrying simply for the sake of an establishment, as was indeed the case. Since she herself could not sympathize with her friend's action, Elizabeth thought their days of real intimacy were over. As March approached, however, she found herself eager to see her friend, and she set out with pleasure on the journey with Charlotte's father and sister. On their way, the party stopped in London to see the Gardiners and Jane. Elizabeth found her sister well and outwardly happy though she had not seen Bingley and his sister had paid only one call. Elizabeth was sure Bingley had not been told of Jane's presence in London and blamed Darcy for keeping it from him.

Soon after arriving at the Collins' home, the whole party was honoured, as Mr. Collins repeatedly assured them, by a dinner invitation from Lady Catherine de Bourgh, Darcy's aunt and Mr. Collins' patroness. Elizabeth found Lady Catherine a haughty, ill-mannered woman and her daughter thin, sickly and shy. Lady Catherine was extremely fond of inquiring into affairs of others and giving them unmasked advice. Elizabeth turned off the meddling old woman's questions with cool indirectness, and saw from the effect that she was probably the first who had dared to do so.

Soon after Elizabeth's arrival, Darcy came to visit her aunt and cousin. He called frequently at the parsonage; he and Elizabeth resumed their conversational fencing matches. His rather stilted attentions were suddenly climaxed by a proposal of marriage, but one Elizabeth refused it. When he requested her reason for such an emphatic rejection, she mentioned his part in separating Bingley and Jane, and also his mistreatment of Wickham. Darcy was very angry and left abruptly, but the next day brought a letter answering her charges. He did not deny his part in separating Jane and Bingley, but he gave as his reason the improprieties of Mrs. Bennet and her younger daughters, and also his sincere belief that Jane did not love Bingley. As for his alleged mistreatment of Wickham, he proved that he had in reality acted most generously toward the unprincipled Wickham, who had repaid his kindness by attempting to elope with Darcy's young sister. Elizabeth, at first incensed at the proud tones in which he wrote, was at length forced to acknowledge the justice of all he said, and her prejudice against him began to

weaken. Without seeing him again she returned home.

She found her younger sister clamouring to go to Brighton, where the regiment formerly stationed at Meryton had been ordered. When the invitation came to Lydia from a young officer's wife, Lydia was allowed to accept it over Elizabeth's protests. Elizabeth herself was asked by the Gardiners to go with them on a tour which would take them into Derbyshire, Darcy's home country. She accepted, reasoning that she was not very likely to meet Darcy merely by going into the same country with them. While they were there, however, Mrs. Gardiner decided they should visit Pemberley, Darcy's home. Elizabeth made several excuses, but her aunt was insistent. Then, learning that the Darcy family was not at home, Elizabeth consented to go.

At Pemberley, an unexpected and most embarrassing meeting took place between Elizabeth and Darcy. He was more polite than Elizabeth had ever known him to be, and asked permission for his sister to call upon her. The call was duly paid and returned, but the pleasant intercourse between the Darcy's and Elizabeth's party was suddenly cut short when a letter came from Jane telling Elizabeth that Lydia had run away with Wickham, Elizabeth told Darcy what had happened, and she and the Gardiners left for home at once. After several days the runaway couple was located and a marriage arranged between them. When Lydia came home as heedless as ever, she told Elizabeth that Darcy had attended her wedding. Elizabeth, suspecting the truth, learned from Mrs. Gardiner that it was indeed Darcy who brought about the marriage by giving Wickham money.

Soon after Lydia and Wickham left, Bingley came back to Netherfield Park and with him came Darcy. Elizabeth, now more favourably inclined to him than ever before, hoped his coming meant that he still loved her, but he gave no sign. Bingley and Jane, on the other hand, were still obviously in love with each other, and became engaged to the great satisfaction of Mrs. Bennet. Soon afterward Lady Catherine paid the Bennets an unexpected call. She had heard it rumoured that Darcy was engaged to Elizabeth. Hoping to marry her own daughter to Darcy, she had charged down with characteristic bad manners to order Elizabeth not to accept his proposal. The spirited girl was not to be intimidated by the bullying Lady Catherine and coolly refused to promise not to marry Darcy. She was far from certain she would have another chance, but she had not long to wonder. Lady Catherine, unluckily for her own purpose, repeated to Darcy the substance of her own conversation with Elizabeth, and he knew Elizabeth well enough to surmise that her feelings towards him had greatly changed. He returned to Netherfield Park, and he and Elizabeth became engaged.

The novel is very famous among the film makers of the whole world. Here is an account of the film adaptation of the novel in English only.

(1) Pride and Prejudice (1938)
Screenplay by: Michael Barry

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Curigwen Lewi, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Andrew Osborn

(2) Pride and Prejudice (1940) MGM: feature film (114 min., black and white), Directed by: Robert Z. Leonard,

Screenplay by: Aldous Huxley and Jane Murfin, Produced by: Hunt Stromberg

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Green Garson, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Laurence Olivier, Jane Bennet: Maureen O'Sullivan, Charles Bingley: Bruce Lester, Mr. Bennet: Edmund Gwenn, Mrs. Bennet: Mary Boland

(3) Pride and Prejudice (1949) NBC Philco Television Playhouse (1 hour, black and white), Directed by: Fred Coe, Screenplay by: Samuel Taylor

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Madge Evans, Fitzwilliam Darcy: John Baragrey

(4) Pride and Prejudice (February 2-March 8,1952) BBC: mini-series, 6 parts (180 min., black and white), Directed and Produced by: Campbell Logan, Screenplay by: Cedric Wallis

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Daphne Slater, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Peter Cushing, Jane Bennet: Ann Baskett, Charles Bingley: David Markham, Mr. Bennet: Milton Rosmer, Mrs. Bennet: Gillian Lind

(5) Pride and Prejudice (January 24-February 28,1958) BBC: mini-series, 6 parts (180 min., black and white), Directed and Produced by: Barbara Burnham, Screenplay by: Cedric Wallis

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Jane Downs, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Alan Badel, Jane Bennet: Susan Lyall Grant, Mr. Bennet: Hugh Sinclair, Mrs. Bennet: Mirian Spencer

(6) Pride and Prejudice (September 10-October 15,1967) BBC-1:mini-series, 6 parts (180 min., black and white), Directed by: Joan Craft, Screenplay by: Nemone Lethbridge, Produced by: Campbell Logan

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Celia Bannerman, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Lewis Fiander, Jane Bennet: Polly Adams, Charles Bingley: David Savile, Mr. Bennet: Michael Gough, Mrs. Bennet: Vivian Pickles

(7) Pride and Prejudice (1980) BBC-2 mini-series, 5 parts (226 min.), Directed by: Cyril Coke, Screenplay by: Fay Weldon, Produced by: Jonathan Powell

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Elizabeth Garvie, Fitzwilliam Darcy: David Rintoul, Jane Bennet: Sabina Franklyn, Charles Bingley: Marshal Fitzalan, Mr. Bennet: Moray Watson, Mrs. Bennet: Priscilla Morgan

(8) Pride and Prejudice (1995) BBC/A&E: mini-series, 6 parts (300 min.), Directed by: Simon Langton, Screenplay by: Andrew Davies, Produced by: Sue Birtwistle

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Jennifer Ehle, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Collin Firth, Jane Bennet: Suzannah Harker, Charles Bingley: Crispin Bonham-Carter, Mr. Bennet: Benjamin Whitrow, Mrs. Bennet: Alison Steadman, Jane Bennet: Suzannah Harker

(9) Pride and Prejudice: A Latter Day Comedy (2003) Excel Entertainment Group. An LDS feature film (104 min.), Directed by: Andrew Black, Screenplay by: Anne K. Black, Jason Faller, & Katherine Swigert, Produced by: Jason Faller

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Kam Heskin, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Orlando Seale, Jane Bennet: Lucila Sola, Charles Bingley: Ben Gourley

(10) Bride and Prejudice (2004) Miramax Films & Pathe Pictures (1 hr. & 52 mins.), Directed by: Gurinder Chadha, Screenplay by: Paul Mayeda Berges & Gurinder

Chadha, Produced by: Deepak Nayar & Gurindar Chadha

Cast: Lalita Bakshi (Elizabeth Bennet): Aishwarya Rai, Will Darcy (Fitzwilliam Darcy): Martin Henderson, Jaya Bakshi (Jane Bennet): Namrata Shirodkar, Mr. Balraj (Charles Bingley): Naveen Andrews, Mr. Bakshi (Mr. Bennet): Anupam Kher, Jaya Bakshi (Mrs. Bennet): Nadira Babbar

(11) Pride and Prejudice (2005) Focus Features (2hrs. 9 mins.) , Directed by: Joe Wright, Screenplay by: Deborah Moggach, Produced by: Debra Hayward

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Keira Knightley, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Matthew Macfadyen, Jane Bennet: Rosamund Pike, Charles Bingley: Simon Woods, Mr. Bennet: Donald Sutherland, Mrs. Bennet: Brenda Blethyn,

(12) The Lizzie Bennet Diaries (2013) American Drama Web Series, Directed by: Hank Green, Bernie Su, Screenplay by: Margaret Dunlap, Kate Rorick, Produced by: Jenni Powell

Cast: Lizzie Bennet: Ashley Clements, William Darcy (Fitzwilliam Darcy): Daniel Vincent Gordh, Jane Bennet: Laura Spencer, Bung Lee (Charles Bingley): Christopher Sean

(13) Pride and Prejudice and the Zombies (2016) Studio/ Network: Lionsgate, Directed by: Burt Steers, Screenplay by: Burt Steers, Produced by: Sue Baden-Powell, Edward H. Hamm, Jr. Phil Hunt, Compton Ross, Lauren Selig

Cast: Elizabeth Bennet: Lily James, Fitzwilliam Darcy: Sam Riley, Jane Bennet: Bella Heathcote, Charles Bingley: Douglas Booth, Mr. Bennet: Charles Dance, Mrs. Bennet: Sally Phillips

Awards:

BAFTA TV Award (for Jennifer Ehle as best actress) and received other five nominations in 1996.

Simon Langton was nominated for a British Academy Television Award for the direction of *Pride and Prejudice*.

From all these adaptations the researcher compares the novel with the Film Adaptation of the novel as a Mini Series (1995) directed by Simon Langton, screenplay by Andrew Davies and produced by Sue Birtwistle. There are many parameters to compare a novel with its film adaptation. There are some specific parameters to compare the novels of Jane Austen with their film adaptations i.e.

- Plot
- Narrative techniques
- Opening and ending
- Characters
- Role of body
- Costumes
- Locations and settings
- Gothic setting
- Balls and dances
- Symbolic scenes
- Role of sound and music
- Commercial barriers

In this research paper the researcher compare the plot of the novel with the plot of the Mini Series. We have already discussed the plot of the novel. Let us now discuss the plot of the Mini Series and see how it is similar or different from the plot of the novel itself.

Plot of the Mini Series:**Part One:**

Mr. Charles Bingley (Crispin Bonham Carter), a rich man from north of England

settles down at the Netherfield estate near Meryton village in Hertfordshire, in summer. The film opens with two men, Mr. Darcy (Colin Firth) and Mr. Bingley riding very fast on their horse backs in the field. Elizabeth (Jennifer Ehle) watches them while walking in the fields and then she goes back to her home. When she reaches home, she finds Lydia (Julia Sawalha) and Kitty (Polly Maberly) fighting with each other. In the next scene Mr. Bennet (Benjamin Whitrow) and Mrs. Bennet (Alison Steadman) are found walking in the market followed by the five daughters. Mrs. Bennet constantly talks about Mr. Bingley but she feels that her husband does not listen to her and she gets very angry. All the five daughters and their father laugh at her. Miss. Jane Bennet (Susannah Harker) and Miss Elizabeth Bennet (Jennifer Ehle) discuss about marriage in the next scene.

The next day morning, the whole Bennet family discusses about Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy. The next scene moves to the night party where a ball is going on. Mr. Darcy enters with Mr. Bingley and Miss. Bingley (Anna Chancellor) where all the five daughters of the Bennet family are dancing. Mrs. Bennet talks to Elizabeth and Jane about Mr. Bingley. Mr. Darcy is introduced but he is proved to be a proud man. Mrs. Bennet and Elizabeth talk about Darcy's proud nature and he listens to them. Some poor men are dancing in the street with the music of the ball. Mr. Bingley dances with Jane and then he invites Mr. Darcy to dance with Elizabeth and says, "She is the most pretty girl". Mr. Darcy says, "She is not handsome enough to tempt me". The Bennet family discusses about the party and the two friends. On the

other hand Miss Bingley and Mr. Darcy discuss about the Bennet family.

The next day, Elizabeth and Jane are collecting flowers and discuss about the two friends and Elizabeth mocks Mr. Darcy. The scene moves to a party where some soldiers are present. Mary Bennet (Lucy Briers) is playing a piano and Lydia (Julia Sawalha) and Kitty (Polly Maberly) are dancing with some soldiers and children. The host introduces Elizabeth to Mr. Darcy and proposes them to dance. Mr. Darcy accepts but Elizabeth rejects him. In the next scene the whole Bennet family is shown on the dining table and Mrs. Bennet reads a letter from Mr. Bingley inviting Jane to his home. She goes on the horse back and it is raining very heavily. Elizabeth is very much worried about her. Jane gets fever and Elizabeth walks three miles to inquire about her. She first meets Mr. Darcy who leads her to Jane's room. The next day, Mrs. Bennet comes with her two daughters. She gets angry with Mr. Darcy but Elizabeth protects him. In the next scene, Mr. Darcy is taking bath in the bathing tub. When he comes out of the tub he sees out of the window where Elizabeth is playing with a dog. The next day, Elizabeth and Jane leave for their home and Darcy once again sees them from the window.

Part Two:

The episode starts with the whole Bennet family on the dining table and Mr. Bennet reads a letter from Mr. Collins (David Bamber). Mr. Collins is coming in a carriage with Mr. Bennet reading his letter in the voice over. Mr. Collins is welcomed by the whole Bennet family followed by a lunch where Elizabeth and Jane laugh at

him. Mr. Collins sets his eyes on Elizabeth for marriage. On a walk to Meryton village, they meet members of the military including Mr. George Wickham (Adrian Lukis). There comes Darcy and Bingley also, after bearing witness to Darcy's resentment of Wickham. Elizabeth learns from Wickham that Darcy denied Wickham the wealthy living that Darcy's father had promised him. Elizabeth is shocked to hear it. The Bennet family, including Mr. Collins, is invited to Netherfield for a party. Mr. Wickham and Elizabeth walk together and discuss about Darcy. At the party Elizabeth dances with Mr. Collins but her eyes are set on Mr. Darcy. Mr. Darcy proposes Elizabeth to dance with him but she rejects and later dances with him. Mrs. Bennet constantly tries to create intimacy between Mr. Collins and Elizabeth but she ignores him. Mrs. Bennet is angry with Elizabeth but Mr. Bennet takes it very lightly and supports Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet are at the opposite ends about Elizabeth's decision. Elizabeth's best friend Charlotte Lucas (Lucy Scott) invites Mr. Collins to stay at Lucas Lodge.

Part Three:

The episode starts with a talk between Charlotte Lucas and Elizabeth. Charlotte discloses that she has accepted a wedding proposal from Mr. Collins. Elizabeth discusses this matter with Jane at that time Jane gets a letter from Netherfield. The Netherfield party departs for London in autumn. Elizabeth visits the market with Lydia and Kitty where she meets George Wickham; she invites him for tea. In a party Elizabeth dances with Mr. Wickham; Lydia and Kitty dance with two military men. Jane stays with her modest London relatives at the Gardiners. She writes

number of letters to Elizabeth. After befriending Mr. Wickham, Elizabeth departs for the Collins's home near Rosings. She is welcomed by Mr. Collins and Charlotte. Elizabeth meets Catherine de Bourgh (Barbara Leigh-Hunt) who is Darcy's aunt. Elizabeth meets Darcy several times shortly after she learns of Darcy's direct involvement in Jane's and Bingley's separation. Darcy unexpectedly proposes to her but Elizabeth rejects him. Darcy's arrogant, disagreeable and proud character is responsible for this. With this she considers him responsible for her sister's failure in romance and Mr. Wickham's misfortune.

Part Four:

Darcy writes a long letter to Elizabeth to justify his previous actions; Wickham misrepresented the truth. He conceals his failed attempt to elope with Darcy's younger sister Georgiana (Emilia Fox) for her money. The scene moves to Longbourn, where Mr. Bennet allows Lydia to accompany the militia to Brighton as a personal friend. Elizabeth joins Mr. Gardiner (Tim Wylton) and Mrs. Gardiner (Joanna David) on a sightseeing trip to Derbyshire. When Darcy is absent, they visit Darcy's estate, the Pemberley. Elizabeth is very much impressed by the immense scale and richness of the Pemberley. The housekeeper talks about her master's lifelong goodness. Darcy arrives back from the trip and takes a swim in a lake to refresh him. There are many unexpected and awkward encounters between Darcy and Elizabeth. Elizabeth and the Gardiners want to depart but Darcy manages to prevent the party's premature departure. He shows his politeness and friendliness and Elizabeth is very much impressed by him.

Part Five:

Gardiners and Elizabeth receive an invitation to Pemberley. They share some beautiful and significant glances. The next morning, Elizabeth receives a letter from Jane. She gets the news that Lydia has eloped with Wickham. Elizabeth is ready to go back to Longbourn. Darcy offers his help to come out of the bad news. When Darcy leaves, Elizabeth decides that she will never see him again. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet try to deal with the possible scandal. They receive a letter from Mr. Gardiner, saying that Lydia and Wickham have been found and they are not married. They will be soon under the Gardiner's care. The whole Bennet family is surprised about the solution of the issues. Elizabeth informs Jane about her last meeting with Darcy. She discloses about her feelings for Darcy and his feelings for her.

Part Six:

Elizabeth requests Mr. Gardiner to explain Darcy's involvement in Lydia's wedding. She comes to know how Darcy helped the couple and how he paid all expenses. Bingley returns to Netherfield in autumn. Darcy apologises to Bingley for intervening in his relationships and gives his blessing for his wedding. Lady Catherine de Bourgh intends to marry her sickly daughter, Anne with Mr. Darcy. She demands Elizabeth to silence the rumours concerning the engagement between Elizabeth and Darcy. Elizabeth thanks Darcy for his active role in Lydia's marriage. Darcy is encouraged by Lady Catherine's story to confirm his feelings for Elizabeth. Elizabeth expresses her feelings for him and admits her complete transformation of feelings. She agrees for her engagement with him. The series ends

with two weddings in winter: Jane and Bingley, and Elizabeth and Darcy.

Let's study some of the examples of the liberties taken by the film makers:

In the film adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice*: the bathing scene of Darcy, Darcy's fencing with a professional and his dripping deep in the lake, Darcy's bodily struggle when he is rejected by Elizabeth for the second time, the non-verbal series of glances, smiles and flashbacks of Darcy and Elizabeth at Pemberley are some of the additions by the film maker. Austen's Darcy expresses his love very openly but the Darcy in the film adaptation does not show proper courtship and propose according to proper social form. In the novel the girls are not present to hear the discussion between Mr. and Mrs. Bennet about Darcy and Bingley at the beginning of the novel but they are present in the film adaptation. Darcy and Elizabeth exchange a kiss at the end of the

film adaptation which is not found in the novel.

A good script writer provides broad opportunities for actors, directors, costume designers and set decorators to realize a modern vision of Jane Austen's original story. In Andrew Davies, the screenplay writer of *Pride and Prejudice* (1995) the audience could notice the intuitive and creative approach to translate literature to film.

The modern film adaptation emphasizes different aspects of Jane Austen's novels. The BBC/A&E *Pride and Prejudice* (1995) contains the scenes of kiss and Darcy's cool passion with a dip in the pond. By introducing the scenes lacking in the novel; the film adaptation faces both criticism and appreciation. There is a big reading mass of Jane Austen who considers this addition inauthentic material and for them it affects the cultural value of an Austen experience and it is a betrayal or a negative addition.

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