



Comparative Analysis of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* & Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice School*

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Abstract. This research study titled “Comparative Analysis of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice School*” explores the depictions in two literary works that have different cultural backgrounds and time periods. This study uses a comparative literary approach supported by feminist literary theory to analyze and compare the intrinsic elements (characters and characteristics, plot, setting, conflict, and theme) as well as the similarities and differences depicted in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*. *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) by Jane Austen depicts the life of Elizabeth Bennet, the female protagonist who challenges social expectations in 18th-century England, particularly in terms of marriage and social class. Meanwhile, *Pride and Prejudice School* by Santosh Thapa (2020) is a modern Wattpad fanfiction adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice* set in a contemporary Nepalese school environment which depicting the teenage protagonist Aakriti Rajbhandari who faces issues of self-esteem, love, and social pressure within the school setting. This study uses qualitative research methods which beginning with the process of defining, then describing, then creating and understanding what has been observed. The results of the study show that although the two literary works have very different backgrounds and cultural contexts, the two main characters, Elizabeth and Aakriti, both face similar gender-based struggles. They are pressured by social norms to marry and conform, but ultimately refuse to do so, asserting their independence, values, and beliefs. This study aims to contribute to the understanding of feminism in literature and provide insight into how women's voices and identities are shaped and represented in both classical and contemporary narratives.

Keywords: *Intrinsic Element, Similarities and Differences, Feminism, Social Class, Social Pressure*

INTRODUCTION

The image of women is very important to study because of the many social pressures women face in a patriarchal society that considers women inferior to men. This situation causes women to feel pressured and deprived of freedom in their lives (Roshnavand, 2018). The term feminism emerged to fight for women's rights and roles in society in line with cultural developments and broader social status, as well as to separate the roles of men and women (Sigar & Rorintulus, 2020). However, despite the efforts of feminist activists in the past, there are still many women's rights that are ignored by society. Comparative literature is the study of the relationship between two or more

literary works from different countries, and we can learn about their culture, language, and identity by studying their literature (Djarjah, 1980). By raising this topic, it is hoped that this can serve as a lesson for men to better appreciate women and their roles in the domestic environment, family, and household.

Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen was published in 1813 and became one of the most important works of English literature. The novel presents a clever critique of social norms related to class status, marriage, and morality in 18th-century England. The story follows Elizabeth Bennet, the main character, who embodies the struggles of women in early 18th-century English culture. She is known for her intelligence, courage, critical thinking, skepticism, and independence, yet she is also influenced by the expectations and social pressures of her time. Elizabeth Bennet is a woman who is fearless and bold in expressing her opinions, even though her opinions always contradict those of society at large. She represents feminist idealism by challenging the patriarchal expectations placed upon her.

Pride and Prejudice School by Santosh Thapa (2020) is a Wattpad fanfiction story that is a modern adaptation of Jane Austen's classic novel *Pride and Prejudice* which set in a contemporary school environment. This adaptation brings a fresh take on Austen's classic story of love, misunderstanding, and social dynamics to a setting that is familiar to modern readers, especially teenagers. Instead of the rigid cultural system of 18th-century England, this novel adapts a modern story that highlights contemporary social hierarchies found in school environments, such as popularity, academic achievement, romance, and family background. The romance and drama unfolding within this narrative backdrop highlight relevant teenage issues such as peer pressure, friendship dynamics, tests of love, and feminism.

In this study, there are the problem formulations that researchers want to discuss in this study, as follows: (1) What are the intrinsic elements in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice School*? and (2) What are the similarities and differences in the portrayal of intrinsic elements that are depicted in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice School*? Following the problem formulations, here are the objective of this study, as follows: (1) Identify the intrinsic elements in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice School*, and (2) Comparing the similarities and differences in the portrayal of intrinsic elements that are depicted in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice School*.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the field of feminist research that focuses on the similarities and differences of intrinsic elements through characters. Practically, this study is expected to serve as a learning tool in the field of education, as well as in learning about new cultures through different backgrounds, and understanding the similarities and differences in characteristics as portrayed by the characters in the two novels. This research can also serve as a reference for anyone wishing to discuss the same topic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The first previous study is titled "*Motherhood in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice & Prima Santika's Three Weddings and Jane Austen*" by Hafizhah Fauziyyah (2024). This thesis explores the theme of motherhood as depicted in two literary works with different cultural contexts, as illustrated in Prima Santika's latest work "Three

Weddings and Jane Austen” and Jane Austen's classic “Pride and Prejudice.” This study uses a feminist literary approach that applies qualitative research design methodology to describe the complexity of motherhood in different eras and cultural conditions. The difference between this thesis and mine is that this study focuses on the depiction of a mother's concerns about her daughter's love life and future. In my research, I focus on the similarities and differences in the intrinsic elements depicted in the two novels, *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*, which have clear and significant similarities and differences.

The second previous study is titled “*Women's Struggles to Achieve Theory Gender Equality in Pride and Prejudice and Jurnal Ph.D. Mama: A Comparative Study*” by Rorintulus (2022). This journal explores women's struggles for gender equality as depicted in Kanti Pertiwi's latest work, “*Jurnal P.hD Mama*,” and Jane Austen's classic novel, “*Pride and Prejudice*.” This study uses a feminist literary approach that applies qualitative research methodology to describe women's struggles across different historical eras and cultural conditions. This finding highlights the obstacles that women have always faced in achieving gender equality to this day. This shows the ongoing importance of these issues. The difference between this journal and my research is that this journal focuses on exploring gender equality in both novels. In my research, I focus on the similarities and differences in the intrinsic elements depicted in the two novels, *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*, which have clear and significant similarities and differences.

Theoretical Framework is a part of the study analysis that contains theories used to support and formulate the research. In this study, researchers used two theories. The first one is a Comparative Literature from Wellek and Warren (1956) and Intrinsic Elements from Nugiyantoro (2007). According to Wellek and Warren (1956), comparing two literary works, we can find visible comparisons in character, plot, setting, conflict, and theme. Comparative Literature is a field that involves comparing texts to explore literary works in the form of themes as well as in the context of history or literary culture that reflect and influence society. This theory explains that comparing literary works is not only with one or two literary works but can be more than two literary works, can be three or five literary works. Novel is one of the literary works that presents several values, such as character development, especially those displayed by each character in the novel. In fact, reading a novel can make us learn a lot about aspects of humanity and events in the real world. According to Nurgiyantoro (2007:10), the intrinsic elements of novels include theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, etc. However, in this study the researcher focuses on the intrinsic elements which include character, plot, setting, conflict, and theme found in the novels *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*.

METHOD

This study uses a comparative literature approach that explores how the similarities and differences between the novels *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School* are described by focusing on the intrinsic elements of character, plot, setting, conflict, and theme. This study uses qualitative research method which this study begins with the process of defining, then describing, then making and understanding what is observed, Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009). This method is used because researchers describe the data and then analyze the results in the form of words or sentences that

contain a quotation by analyzing the Intrinsic Elements and Similarities and Differences portrayed by the both novels.

The main data sources for this study are Jane Austen's classic work, *Pride and Prejudice* (PDF) published in 1813 and Santosh Thapa's adapted version, *Pride and Prejudice School* (Wattpad Fanfiction) published in 2020. The data is in the form of quotations in the form of words or sentences that are categorized and then organized into main points and then compared and analyzed. The data collection procedure in this study went through 4 steps, which reading the both novels *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*, and then making a note of each section, and then categorizing the main point to be analyzed, and last but not least organizing each categorized main point. Then, the procedure for analyzing the data of this study also goes through 3 steps, which identifies and collects the data in the novel related to the topic and theoretical framework, and then identify the intrinsic elements, and then last but not least comparing the similarities and differences in the portrayal of intrinsic elements that are depicted in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice School*.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Intrinsic Elements in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*

Intrinsic elements are one part of a literary work that is commonly used in analyzing a literary work such as a novel, film, drama, or prose. The idea of intrinsic elements used by researchers in this study includes five consecutive levels such as Character and Characteristics, Plot, Setting, Conflict, and Theme.

Intrinsic Elements in *Pride and Prejudice*

A) Character and Characteristics

a) Major Character

Elizabeth Bennet

She is the main character that is always shown in this story. She is portrayed as a smart, sharp protagonist with a strong and independent personality.

Elizabeth has the characteristics of Honest and Assertive in opinion "*I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine.*" (Austen, 1813:13) The following quotation shows Elizabeth's characteristic of expressing her feelings honestly and firmly in judging others. Elizabeth's next characteristics are Realization of Authenticity, not easily Provoked "*Till this moment I never knew myself.*" (Austen, 1813:146) The following quotation shows Elizabeth's characteristic of introspection to recognize herself honestly; Smart and brave "*You could not make me happy, and I am convinced that I am the last woman in the world who could make you so.*" (Austen, 1813:76) The following quotation shows Elizabeth's courage in rejecting Mr. Collins' proposal firmly and intelligently; Independence and Determination

"I am not a woman who would ever marry for convenience, and I will never let anyone determine my happiness for me. If I must remain single, then so be it." (Austen, 1813:247)

The following quotation shows Elizabeth's independence and determination when she was talking to Mr. Darcy about their feelings for each other.

Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy

He is one of the major characters who often appears and even always confronts Elizabeth Bennet. He is portrayed as a clever and handsome man. He is initially known as an antagonistic character due to his quiet, arrogant-looking, very haughty, unfriendly, and arrogant nature. However, throughout the course of the story, Mr. Darcy shows his kindness and respect to others, especially to Elizabeth Bennet.

Mr. Darcy has the characteristics of Arrogant and Haughty

"He was the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world, and everybody hoped that he would never come there again." (Austen, 1813:6)

The following quotation shows Mr. Darcy is known as a very arrogant man and feels he is superior to others, especially in his social status and wealth. This statement occurs the first time Mr. Darcy refuses to dance with Elizabeth at the ball because he feels he is more worthy and feels embarrassed if he has to dance with someone he considers inferior; Clever and Reserved

"My ideas flow so rapidly that I have not time to express them by which means my letters sometimes convey no ideas at all to my correspondents." (Austen, 1813:33)

The following quotation shows Darcy's ability to demonstrate his intelligence through understanding and reflecting on his own thought process. In addition, his behavior and the way he communicates in a conversation that is full of intelligence, also strengthens the evidence that he is an educated and clever figure; Kind-hearted and Responsibility *"He was always the sweetest-tempered, most generous hearted boy in the world."* (Austen, 1813:171) The following quotation shows that Darcy has been known as a kind and responsible person since she was a child. In addition, Darcy is also portrayed as a character who always does good and does his duty to his family and shows a high sense of responsibility; Hesitant in Expressing His Feelings

"These offenses might have been overlooked, had not your pride been hurt by my honest confession of the scruples that had long prevented my forming any serious design." (Austen, 1813:135)

The following quotation shows how Mr. Darcy seemed hesitant and tense when conveying his feelings through the letters he wrote to Elizabeth.

Jane Bennet

She is the younger sister of Elizabeth who is gentle, kind and always optimistic person. Jane Bennet is portrayed as a protagonist character because she is known as a sweet girl who is full of kindness and patience and also shows a symbol of natural beauty.

Jane Bennet has the characteristics of Gentle and Kind-hearted *"She is a most charming young lady indeed"* (Austen, 1813:47) The following quotation shows that Jane Bennet is seen as an attractive girl with natural beauty; Optimistic and Compassionate

"With great strength of feeling, a composure of temper and a uniform cheerfulness of manner which would guard her from the suspicions of the impertinent." (Austen, 1813:14)

The following quotation shows Jane's positive traits from her ability to maintain a gentle outlook and show trust in the care and kind treatment of others.

Mr. Bingley

Mr. Bingley is portrayed as a protagonist character who has a warm, pleasant, friendly, and sociable personality. He is a close friend of Mr. Darcy. He also likes Jane Bennet.

Mr. Bingley has the characteristics of Lively and Unreserved

"Mr. Bingley had soon made himself acquainted with all the principal people in the room; he was lively and unreserved, and danced every dance." (Austen, 1813:6)

The following quotation shows how Mr. Bingley is cheerful, active, fun and sociable with many people at the ball; Caring, Polite, and Gentle

"Bingley was the principal spokesman, and Miss Bennet the principal object. He was then, he said, on his way to Longbourn on purpose to inquire after her." (Austen, 1813:51)

The following quotation shows his concern for his friend, Mr. Darcy, and also shows his politeness to Elizabeth.

Mr. Bennet

He is Elizabeth Bennet's father who is known to be humorous, easy-going, and indecisive. Mr. Bennet is not the main protagonist but a complex character with ironic traits, but not antagonistic.

He has the characteristics of Humor and Sarcasm

"You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my old friends. I have heard you mention them with consideration these last twenty years at least." (Austen, 1813:2)

The following quotation shows his sarcastic sense of humor because of his nagging wife which eventually makes him always give sharp comments to her; Passive and Irresponsible *"Let Wickham be your man. He is a pleasant fellow, and would jilt you creditably."* (Austen, 1813:97) The following quotation shows a passive attitude as a head of the family who cannot be responsible for his wife and their children, also allowing his wife to take over their children's affairs, including matters of match-making and reputation.

Mrs. Bennet

She is Elizabeth Bennet's mother who is very fussy and so obsessed with marrying off her daughters to rich men in order to improve the family's economy. Mrs. Bennet is a character who is a source of mild conflict, not that she is an antagonist, it's just that she is too focused and overly concerned about her children's marriage.

She has the characteristics of Obsessive about Marriage *"The business of her life was to get her daughters married; its solace was visiting and news."* (Austen, 1813:3) The following quotation shows how focused and obsessed she is with wanting to marry off her daughter to rich men.; Impatient and Emotional

"Oh! Mr. Bennet, you are wanted immediately; we are all in an uproar. You must come and make Lizzy marry Mr. Collins, for she vows she will not have him." (Austen, 1813:79)

The following quotation shows an impulsive nature that is impatient and irritable because she is very obsessed with her children's marriage especially Elizabeth when she rejects Mr. Collins' proposal.

b) Minor Character

Mr. Collins, he is a very arrogant man who boasts too much about his social status and connections, lacks self-awareness, and is unintelligent; Lydia Bennet, She is the youngest child of the Bennet family, the younger sister of Elizabeth Bennet who is very careless and only cares about men, and even runs away with Mr. Wickham without caring about her family's reputation. She is impulsive, flirtatious, foolish, and immature; Mr. George Wickham, He is a seemingly friendly and polite character, but he is a cunning and hypocritical liar. In fact, he tries to run away with Darcy's sister and marry Lydia just because of money and manipulate the story and worsen Mr. Darcy's reputation; Charlotte Lucas, She was Elizabeth's best friend who married Lord Collins for social security, not out of love. She is a realistic, calm and rational person; Lady Catherine de Bourgh, She is Mr. Darcy's aunt who opposes Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth's relationship because she thinks Elizabeth is not respectable enough. She always feels superior to others because of her status from a wealthy family. She is very arrogant and judgmental.

Georgiana Darcy, She is the younger sister of Darcy who was almost framed by Mr. Wickham. She is a very calm, shy, and warm-hearted person; Mary Bennet, She is the middle child of the Bennet family who is a knowledgeable show-off, rigid, and socially insensitive due to her over-focus on morality and reading; Catherine "Kitty" Bennet, She is Elizabeth Bennet's sister who is very close to Lydia Bennet. She is a copycat and is not independent as she likes to follow Lydia and has no stand of her own; Colonel Fitzwilliam, He is Mr. Darcy's cousin who is kind, thoughtful and polite. He is also friendly with Elizabeth. He is one of the symbols of a well-behaved upper-class gentleman; and last but not least, Caroline Bingley, she is Mr. Bingley's sister who is arrogant, jealous, and manipulative.

B) Plot

The story of *Pride and Prejudice* begins in the Exposition section, The story begins with the social and family background of the Bennet family, consisting of Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Bennet, Elizabeth Bennet as the main character, Jane Bennet, Lydia Bennet, Mary Bennet, and Catherine "Kitty" Bennet, who live in Longbourn, England, a rural area in England. In the 18th century, in the society where they lived, a woman's reputation, status, and economic security depended on marriage, as family inheritance could not pass to daughters. Later, news spreads that Netherfield Park, a large, unoccupied house, has been rented by a wealthy young man named Charles Bingley, a friend of Mr. Darcy. Bingley's arrival sparks excitement, especially among Elizabeth's mother, Mrs. Bennet, who is eager to marry one of her daughters to the wealthy young man. In short, the two main characters, Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy, meet. Elizabeth is known for being intelligent, brave, sharp, and independent. Meanwhile, Mr. Darcy appears arrogant, haughty, and conceited, yet intelligent and responsible.

Then a conflict arose from Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy's first meeting. Elizabeth was offended by Mr. Darcy's insult to her, and she was prejudiced against Mr. Darcy because of his arrogance and conceit. Elizabeth was also influenced by Mr. Wickham's story that he had been treated fairly by Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth also experienced internal conflict when she learned that Mr. Darcy had separated Jane and Bingley, leading her to view Mr. Darcy as selfish and manipulative. At the same time, social pressure and her family's expectations for her to marry a wealthy man continued to create external and internal conflicts for her as she navigated her personal love and freedom.

Through the conflict that occurs, it causes a climax where there is tension between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth when Mr. Darcy proposes to her for the first time. However, his proposal is rejected by Elizabeth. At the same time, Elizabeth expresses her emotional feelings to Darcy, including about when he interfered in destroying the relationship between Jane Bennet and Mr. Bingley, as well as his treatment of Mr. Wickham. Then Mr. Darcy wrote a fairly long letter of explanation to Elizabeth. The contents of the letter reveal the truth about his intentions and the background of his dispute with Mr. Wickham. Through this letter, finally changing Elizabeth's perception slowly and making her realize that she had been influenced by prejudice and did not see the real truth.

After the conflict that led to the climax, there is a falling action in which Elizabeth begins to see the good side and appreciate Mr. Darcy's honesty and integrity. Elizabeth's change of view towards Mr. Darcy becomes more evident when she visits Pemberley, Mr. Darcy's mansion, and sees how Mr. Darcy is seen as a kind and fair man by his servants and family. However, conflict comes again when Elizabeth's sister, Lydia Bennet, runs away with Mr. Wickham. This causes the Bennet family's reputation to be tainted. Mr. Darcy secretly intervenes to help save the Bennet family's reputation by persuading Mr. Wickham to marry Lydia Bennet. This shows that Mr. Darcy truly loves Elizabeth sincerely and is willing to make great sacrifices.

By the end of the story all prejudices and misunderstandings have been cleared up. Mr. Bingley proposes to Jane Bennet and is accepted, while Mr. Darcy proposes to Elizabeth for the second time, and this time Elizabeth accepts wholeheartedly. Elizabeth overcomes her prejudices and misunderstandings towards Mr. Darcy, while Mr. Darcy humbles his ego and opens himself to true love. Their marriage not only unites two individuals with different characters, but also symbolizes the victory over social pressures and prejudices that block the view of true love.

C) Setting

a) Place

In *Pride and Prejudice*, many places are used as settings and locations for important events. Each place also reflects the social status, character, and emotional feelings of each character.

"They returned, therefore, in good spirits to Longbourn, the village where they lived, and of which they were the principal inhabitants." (Austen, 1813:7)

The quotation shows the location of the Bennet family home. This place is set in a middle-class village. This location is the center of many important events or scenes that take place, such as Mr. Collins' proposal, Mr. Bingley's arrival, family gatherings, and many more.

The next place setting is at Netherfield Park *"Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large fortune from the north of England."* (Austen, 1813:1) The quotation shows the location where Mr. Bingley rented a house in the Netherfield area. This place is where quite a lot of social events occur, such as the ball, the meeting of Jane Bennet and Mr. Bingley, and the emotional conflict between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy.

The next place setting is at Rosings park

"She had also asked him twice to dine at Rosings, and had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her pool of quadrille in the evening." (Austen, 1813:46)

The quotation shows the location of the residence of Mr. Darcy's aunt, Lady Catherine de Bourgh. This place reflects power and social conservatism.

The next place setting occurs at Hunsford Parsonage *"I am not likely to leave Kent for some time. Promise me, therefore, to come to Hunsford."* (Austen, 1813:102) The quotation shows Charlotte's desire for Elizabeth to visit her at Hunsford Parsonage. This place was the residence of Mr. Collins, Charlotte's husband whom Elizabeth had previously rejected. Many important events took place in this place, such as Elizabeth's arrival to meet Charlotte, her best friend, and then when Mr. Darcy's first proposal to Elizabeth was violently rejected, and when Elizabeth read Mr. Darcy's clarification letter about Elizabeth's accusation to him.

The next place setting took place in Pemberley

"Elizabeth was delighted. She had never seen a place for which nature had done more, or where natural beauty had been so little counteracted by an awkward taste." (Austen, 1813:169)

The quotation shows Elizabeth's visit to Pemberley with her uncle and aunt. Elizabeth was amazed by the beauty of Pemberley. This place is the one of main place setting, because many events occur, such as the major transformation in Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth's relationship where she surprisingly meets Mr. Darcy unexpectedly, also when Mr. Darcy invites Elizabeth and her family to visit his house, in Pemberley, as well as the change in her bad view of Mr. Darcy.

The next place setting occurs in Brighton and London.

"They left Brighton together on Sunday night, and were traced almost to London, but not beyond; they are certainly not gone to Scotland." (Austen, 1813:191)

The quote above shows the place where Lydia Bennet ran away with Mr. Wickham, as well as the place where Jane Bennet lives, in London.

b) Time

Set in the morning, *"It was dated from Rosings, at eight o'clock in the morning."* (Austen, 1813:137) The quotation shows when Elizabeth received the letter from Mr. Darcy the next day after the incident where Elizabeth expressed her emotional feelings to Darcy while on her morning walk.

"It was too early in the morning for visitors." (Austen, 1813:245) The quotation shows when Lady Catherine de Bough came to visit Longbourn, where the Bennet family lived.

"On Saturday morning Elizabeth and Mr. Collins met for breakfast a few minutes before the others appeared." (Austen, 1813:150)

The quotation shows when Elizabeth visited Hunsford Parsonage where Mr. Collins lived to meet Charlotte, her best friend.

Set in the afternoon or midday, *"In the afternoon Lydia was urgent with the rest of the girls to walk to Meryton."* (Austen, 1813:155) The quotation shows Elizabeth Bennet's daytime travel activities with her delightful sisters in Meryton.

"In the afternoon, the two elder Miss Bennets were able to be for half-an-hour by themselves; and Elizabeth instantly availed herself of the opportunity of making any inquiries, which Jane was equally eager to satisfy." (Austen, 1813:200)

The quotation above shows an occasion where Elizabeth and Jane met and talked privately after Jane returned from London to Longbourn.

The duration of some actions is usually only one day, such as Mr. Collins' proposal. However, some take several weeks, such as Elizabeth's trip to Hunsford. Although there is no explicit quote to support the statement that Elizabeth traveled to Hunsford for several weeks, when looking at the activities Elizabeth did while there, the estimated time Elizabeth spent in Hunsford around 2 weeks.

D) Conflict

a) Internal Conflict

Elizabeth Bennet experiences an internal (inner) conflict where prejudice and reality do not allow her to recognize herself. *"Till this moment I never knew myself."* (Austen, 1813:146) The quotation shows what happens after she realize that *Pride and Prejudice* existed within herself. Because, previously she consider Mr. Darcy as a haughty, arrogant, selfish, evil figure, and also influence by Mr. Wickham's lies which makes her hate him even more. However, after she receive and read a letter from Mr. Darcy in which he explain all the suspects shown to him from Elizabeth and explain the background of the misunderstanding between him and Mr. Wickham through the letter. So, finally Elizabeth realize that Mr. Darcy such a kind, fair, and responsible figure.

b) Individual vs Individual

The main conflict occurs between the two main characters, Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy, where they initially dislike each other, which leads to prejudice. For example, when Mr. Darcy underestimate Elizabeth's family status, that makes Elizabeth took offense and thought that Mr. Darcy was arrogant and haughty, and accuse him of ruining Mr. Bingley and Jane Bennet's relationship, as well as treating Mr. Wickham unfairly.

"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." (Austen, 1813:135)

The quotation shows the moment when Elizabeth rejects Mr. Darcy's first proposal before Elizabeth realize his humility, kindness, and sincerity to her.

Lady Catherine's arrival at Longbourn, where the Bennet family lives, arrogantly demands Elizabeth not to marry Mr. Darcy due to their different social status. However, Elizabeth firmly said:

"I am only resolved to act in that manner, which will, in my own opinion, constitute my happiness, without reference to you, or to any person so wholly unconnected with me." (Austen, 1813:251)

The quotation shows Elizabeth's courage in rejecting Lady Catherine's pressure not to interfere in her affairs.

c) Individual vs Society

Elizabeth also feels a conflict with the social pressure from society that emphasize the importance of women to marry rich men for status and wealth.

"You could not make me happy, and I am convinced that I am the last woman in the world who could make you so." (Austen, 1813:76)

The quotation shows an incident when Elizabeth rejects Mr. Collins proposal who confidently says that Elizabeth would live happily and securely if she married him who was economically stable.

To be honest, Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet were very fond of their five daughters, especially Elizabeth Bennet. They highly value her intelligence. However, because Mr. Bennet has a passive and sarcastic attitude, he always let his wife, Mrs. Bennet, make decisions and entrust the future of their five daughters to his wife, Mrs. Bennet. Mr. Bennet also lacks an attitude of responsibility and decisiveness in himself, as he always supports and helps his wife to threaten and pressure their five daughters, especially Elizabeth emotionally, to marry a rich man.

“Your mother will never see you again if you do not marry Mr. Collins, and I will never see you again if you do.” (Austen, 1813:79)

The quotation shows Mr. Bennet's sarcastic attitude and Mrs. Bennet's ambition to their five daughters, especially Elizabeth to follow as well as approve of her mother and father, Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet's decision to marry without thinking about their daughter's feelings.

D) Theme

a) Pride

Pride is one of the main themes of this novel. This theme is very evident in the story of this novel, such as Mr. Darcy's arrogance and haughty attitude towards Elizabeth for insulting and demeaning his family, thus making her offended and angry at Mr. Darcy. *“I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine.” (Austen, 1813:13)* The quotation shows how Elizabeth feel humiliated by Mr. Darcy.

b) Prejudice

Prejudice is also one of the main themes of this novel. This theme shows Elizabeth's prejudice towards Mr. Darcy after hearing Mr. Wickham's story that Mr. Darcy treat him unfairly. This makes Mr. Darcy write a letter of explanation to Elizabeth for her misunderstanding and subjection to him. *“Till this moment I never knew myself.” (Austen, 1813:146)* The quotation shows Elizabeth's response when she learns the truth about Mr. Darcy through the letter he made for her to understand how the real events between Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham and Elizabeth's objection about Mr. Darcy's selfishness that ruined Mr. Bingley and Jane Bennet's relationship.

c) Love and Marriage

Love and marriage are the main themes depicted in this novel. These themes illustrate how love grows from their feelings for each other after experiencing many conflicts. *“I do, I do like him,” she replied, with tears in her eyes, “I love him.” (Austen, 1813:264)* The quotation shows Elizabeth firmly stating that she accept Mr. Darcy's proposal not because of his wealth or social status, but because she truly love him. This shows how true love can be the foundation of an ideal marriage.

d) Social Class

This theme depicts the status that influences the relationships between characters who still view social status. *“She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt me.”*

(Austen, 1813:8) The quotation shows how the upper class looks down on the middle class, like Mr. Darcy looking down on Elizabeth.

e) Self-realization and Personal Growth

This theme depicts the emotional journey of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy in getting to know themselves. *"But vanity, not love, has been my folly."* (Austen, 1813:145) The quotation shows Elizabeth's state of mind when she realizes the foolishness of her actions, embarrassing herself for having prejudged Mr. Darcy.

Intrinsic Elements in Pride and Prejudice School

A) Character and Characteristics

a) Major Character

Aakriti Rajbhandari

Aakriti is the main character and narrator who has protagonist traits. She is intelligent, independent, and full of observation.

She has the characteristics of Smart and Sharp (observer)

"I see a great similarity between you and me, both of us are unsociable, taciturn and would only speak if we think what we speak will amaze the room, don't you think?" (Thapa, 2020:14)

The following quotation shows that Aakriti is a reflective observer, often paying attention to situations or people around her, and is able to carefully assess the character of others; Brave and Resilient

"Dancing," I said, looking directly at Dipen with mischief in my eyes. "Even if one's partner is barely tolerable." (Thapa, 2020:3)

The following quotation shows Aakriti's courage in defending her self-esteem by replying to Dipen's previous snide comment; Sensitive *"I could more easily have forgiven his vanity had he not wounded mine."* (Thapa, 2020:4) The following quotation shows how Aakriti feels emotionally hurt by Dipen's attitude and comments about her that have hurt her heart, thus making Aakriti unable to forgive him easily; Sarcastic *"Real smooth, Aakriti, real smooth!"* (Thapa, 2020: p11) The following quotation showed her sarcastic sense of humor with the comment she made to herself after having an awkward moment with Gaurav.

Dipen

He is a new student at Aakriti School. Dipen is a quiet boy; he is neither the protagonist nor the antagonist, but rather a complex and important character.

He has the characteristic of Quite *"Dipen just looked morose and quite miserable, really."* (Thapa, 2020:2) The following quotation showing his introverted and quiet personality, which makes it difficult for him to adapt to new environments; Arrogant *"She is perfectly tolerable, but no pretty enough to tempt me"* (Thapa, 2020:3) The following quotation showing his arrogant nature that belittles other, especially his comments to Aakriti that hurt her self-esteem; Intelligent and Critical

"She must yet add something more substantial, in the improvement of her mind by extensive reading" (Thapa, 2020:8)

The following quotation shows that he's a critical thinker, especially when he makes sharp and logical comments in discussions.

Vivek

Vivek is Dipen's best friend who has a friendly, cheerful personality and is also very talented at playing musical instruments.

He has the characteristics of Friendly and Sociable

"He is just what a boy should be," Sachina cried. "Sensible, good-humored, lively; and I never saw such happy manners, so much ease in conversation and cordiality." (Thapa, 2020:4)

The following quotation shows Vivek as warm and approachable, Sachina even prefers Vivek's personality to Dipen; Polite and Shy

"So, who do you think charming Mr. Vivek chose to be his guitar partner? Who else? The beautiful, shy Sachina, of course." (Thapa, 2020:3)

The following quotation shows his sincere nature but looks shy and awkward when facing Sachina, the person he likes; Romantic

"His behavior towards Sachina during the whole lunch showed such admiration that I believed that, if left to their own devices, Sachina and Vivek would in an instant announce that they were a couple" (Thapa, 2020:30)

The following quotation showing his romantic side and affection towards Sachina, the person he likes.

Sachina

Sachina is Aakriti's friend who is known to be very beautiful, gentle, but shy and well-liked by many people. She is the Jane Bennet version of Pride and Prejudice School.

She has the characteristics of Gentle and Loving

"Very, very much. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than seeing you happy. Oh, Aakriti, you are something, aren't you?" (Thapa, 2020:32)

The following quotation shows the gentleness of Sachina, who is portrayed as a friend with a warm personality, loyal, and caring towards those closest to her, especially her friends; Sensitive *"Sachina was not happy. She still had very warm feelings for Vivek." (Thapa, 2020:27)* The following quotation shows how Sachina feels anxious and hurt when she finds out that Vivek is distancing himself from her and is always associated with another woman, Deepika; Rational and not easily swayed by emotions

"I have this comfort already that it was my fantasy, an error on my side and it has given me pain and not anyone else." (Thapa, 2020:21)

The following quotation shows Sachina's rational attitude, who is able to assess the situation logically even though she is feeling hurt, but she does not force the relationship.

Gaurav

Gaurav is a popular student at school who is liked by many people, but he is a little stupid. He is also involved in a love triangle between himself, Aakriti, and Dipen.

He has the characteristics of Friendly *"Though he had not so much wits, Gaurav was the definition of a friendly outgoing character." (Thapa, 2020:12)* The following quotation shows how Gaurav is known as a friendly and sociable person. That is why he is very popular at school; Handsome and Attractive

"For a moment, I was overcome by the beauty of Gaurav's almond eyes, I wanted to fall into them then and there." (Thapa, 2020:11)

The following quotation shows that Gaurav is not only popular but also a handsome student. Aakriti also likes him; Sensitive and Emphatic *"I won't avoid him. I bet he cannot*

say that about me though.” (Thapa, 2020:13) The following quotation shows that even though Gaurav has a cheerful personality, he is sincere and empathetic towards people who dislike him; Gentleman

“I won't tell anyone that Dipen attacked me because he was jealous of our closeness.” (Thapa, 2020:13)

The following quotation shows his gentlemanly attitude toward Aakriti by calming her down and assuring her that he would not tell anyone what had happened.

b) Minor Character

Ehani, She is Aakriti's best friend who is humorous, and loyal to her; Sabina, She is also Aakriti's best friend who is very intelligent and sharp (observer); Nishita, She is a senior in school who has a motherly figure; Anuskha, she is Nishita's sarcastic and critical lover; Vanya, she is Vivek's beautiful and innocent sister. Through her, the characters meet each other at sleepovers; Kamal Adhikari, She is Aakriti's cousin. He is a character who appears only as a minor annoyance; Jenisha, She is Gaurav's girlfriend, but they eventually break up due to the conflict between Gaurav and Dipen.

B) Plot

The story of Pride and Prejudice School begins in the Exposition section, which introduces the main character, Aakriti Rajbhandari, and her school life with her friends Ehani, Sabina, and Sachina. The atmosphere shifts slightly when their school welcomes three new students: Dipen, Vivek, and Vanya. Interest in the newcomers immediately sparks social dynamics, particularly when Dipen displays a cold and arrogant attitude toward Aakriti.

Then conflict arise when Aakriti is offended and hurt by Dipen's harsh comments and began to harbor ill feelings toward him, judging him to be arrogant and lacking in warmth. At the same time, Sachina and Vivek's relationship begin to develop, and they become very attentive to each other, while Aakriti remained caught in the emotional tug-of-war between Dipen, who is difficult to read and confusing, and Gaurav, who is cheerful but approached her openly.

Conflicts continue to arise and reach a climax when Dipen starts a physical fight with Gaurav because he is jealous of Aakriti getting closer to him. This incident tarnishes Aakriti's reputation and Dipen is suspended from school. This causes Aakriti to feel ashamed, angry, and emotional.

After the conflict occurs and reaches its climax, it leads to subsequent actions. For example, the relationships between the characters begin to change. Vivek and Sachina grow closer and more honest about their feelings toward each other. Meanwhile, Aakriti, who was initially angry and disliked Dipen because of his behavior, begins to realize that the emotions she feels are not solely based on hatred, but also include a sense of liking that she has yet to understand. As time goes on, Aakriti and Dipen have the opportunity to grow closer and open up to each other through dance practice leading up to the school performance. They begin to realize that their stubborn natures and misunderstandings have been masking their true feelings.

At the end of the story, love and relationships are clearly evident. Aakriti and Dipen begin to open their hearts and start a more honest and mature relationship. This story shows the emotional growth of each character and conveys the message that love and understanding can only grow through honesty, reflection, and the courage to forgive.

C) Setting

a) Place

The main setting of the story often takes place at Aakriti School, because many social interactions occur at school, such as talent shows, dance practices, quiz contests, gossip among students, and other social interactions.

"Kamal pointed to a valley marked with a tiny blue flag and said, "So, this is our school, if we trace our way from here," moving his finger over small ridges, he said, "Along Lamachaur road, up to Pani Tanki, down towards Maidan," pointing to a green patch, "here's Pragati Boarding School, so your house must be around here." (Thapa, 2020:17)

The following quotation above shows Kamal explaining the geographical location of their school on a miniature map he made to show that the school is where the activity takes place.

The setting for the story that often occurs next is at Aakriti's house. Various things happen at her house, such as someone visiting, private conversations, and various emotional feelings she experiences. *"She walked into our house, looking more offensive than usual" (Thapa, 2020:31)* The quotation shows when Aakriti received a visit from Mrs. Chandra Bhattarai at her home.

"I walked home in a daze. I did not know how or when I reached home. I could not support myself, and from actual weakness fell in my bed in my wet clothes and cried violently." (Thapa, 2020: p.25)

The following quotation above also shows Aakriti's emotional response to what happens between her and Dipen, which makes her angry. The incident shakes her emotions so much that she returned home in a daze and crying.

Next, the setting takes place in Maidan (public square). *"We were to meet at Maidan at five pm sharp before heading off to Vivek and Vanya's house." (Thapa, 2020:7)* The quote indicates where they gathered before going to Vivek and Vanya's house. The setting of the last incident took place at Indra Rajya Secondary School. *"So, on Saturday, Sabina and I reached Indra Rajya Secondary School at 12 pm." (Thapa, 2020:17)* The quotation indicates the location of the exhibition and inter-school quiz contest.

b) Time

The story spans more than one school semester. It begins at the start of the new semester, continues through midterm exams, and ends with summer vacation.

"Eight days of studious discipline had left us wanting for the two-week-long Summer Vacation that followed." (Thapa, 2020:18)

The quotation shows how much they are looking forward to the summer vacation.

The time is often set in the afternoon and evening, because during the day they are busy with school activities such as talent shows, exhibitions, and quiz contests.

"So, on Saturday, Sabina and I reached Indra Rajya Secondary School at 12 pm. There were uniformed students stationed at the gate for welcoming." (Thapa, 2020:17)

The quotation shows their activities at school during the day. Meanwhile, in the evening, important and emotional things often happen. *"We were to meet at Maidan at five pm sharp before heading off to Vivek and Vanya's house." (Thapa, 2020:7)* The quotation shows that they visited Vivek and Vanya's house in the afternoon.

D) Conflict

a) Internal Conflict

Aakriti experienced an inner conflict in which she initially had prejudices against Dipen, causing her to feel torn between her hatred and her attraction to him.

"I wondered how there could be such a steadfast friendship between Dipen and Vivek when they were diametrically opposite in character."
(Thapa, 2020:4)

The quotation shows Aakriti's confusion and curiosity about Dipen and Vivek's strong friendship, even though they have different personalities. For example, Aakriti initially saw Dipen as arrogant and conceited, so she wondered what Dipen's true personality was like.

b) Individual vs Individual

Aakriti was offended and angry at Dipen's words when they first met, which hurt her feelings and made her unwilling to forgive him at first. *"She is perfectly tolerable, but not pretty enough to tempt me, Dipen replied."* (Thapa, 2020:3) The quotation shows Dipen's arrogant attitude, insulting Aakriti with comments that hurt her feelings and made her prejudiced against him.

A love triangle develops between Aakriti, Dipen, and Gaurav, causing Dipen to feel jealous of Gaurav because Aakriti is closer to Gaurav. *"The students said they did not know. Just that Dipen attacked Gaurav unprovoked."* (Thapa, 2020:12) The quotation shows the students' attention when they saw Dipen arguing with Gaurav, which made Aakriti the center of attention and was considered the reason for their argument.

Gaurav is a popular student, and he is also close to Aakriti as a friend. However, for some reason, their closeness makes one student dislike seeing them together. *"Just that Dipen attacked Gaurav unprovoked."* (Thapa, 2020:12) The quotation shows the argument that Dipen started with Gaurav because he didn't like seeing Aakriti close to him. This tarnished Aakriti's reputation at school, as many people thought that Aakriti was the cause of the argument between Dipen and Gaurav.

c) Individual vs Society

After the argument between Dipen and Gaurav, many students began to wonder about the cause of their heated argument at school. *"My tears screamed for the injustice against me, the shame that I felt."* (Thapa, 2020:12) The quote shows Aakriti's anger and frustration with Dipen and Gaurav, who are fighting because of her. She has become the subject of gossip at school, which makes her feel judged and confused about something that is clearly not her fault.

E) Theme

a) Pride and Prejudice

Pride and Prejudice is the main theme of this novel, especially in the relationship between Dipen and Aakriti when they first meet. *"She is perfectly tolerable, but not pretty enough to tempt me, Dipen replied."* (Thapa, 2020:3) The quotation clearly illustrates the theme of Pride and Prejudice itself, in which Dipen insults Aakriti with his hurtful comments, causing Aakriti to form a prejudice against him and view him as arrogant and conceited based on their first encounter.

b) Love and Relationship

Love and relationships are one of the main themes of this novel. This theme depicts the romantic relationships between the characters, especially the two main characters, Aakriti and Dipen.

"I have been meditating on the very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty girl can bestow." (Thapa, 2020:6)

The quotation shows Dipen, known for his cold and arrogant attitude, making a subtle admission that he is beginning to take an interest in Aakriti.

c) Social Pressure and Reputation

This theme depicts social pressure in the school environment that affects the reputation of the school and the characters. *"My tears screamed for the injustice against me, the shame that I felt."* (Thapa, 2020:12) The quotation shows the social pressure Aakriti experienced after Dipen and Gaurav's argument, which tarnished her reputation. Aakriti's self-esteem is hurt by Dipen's words, who said that she is not attractive enough to dance with him. *"Deep down that Dipen had slighted my pride"* (Thapa, 2020:3) The quote shows Aakriti's feelings when she heard Dipen's comments about her, which made her feel social pressure.

d) Self-realization and Personal Growth

This theme shows how Aakriti and Dipen become aware of their true selves and begin to understand that their prejudices and emotional feelings are not always correct.

"Dipen, you do not claim me! I can smile at anyone I want, flirt with anyone I want, be happy with anyone I want, I am not yours." (Thapa, 2020:12)

These quotes show their awareness of each other. For example, Dipen begins to open up and admit that he is interested in Aakriti, while Aakriti begins to understand Dipen's intentions in starting a fight with Gaurav.

Similarities and Differences in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*

In this section, the researcher analyze the similarities and differences of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and the adapted version of Santosh Thapa's *Pride and Prejudice school*. These two stories have quite a few similarities and differences in terms of Character and Characteristics, Plot, Setting, Conflict, and Theme. For example, both novels have female protagonists, Elizabeth and Aakriti, as well as male character, Mr. Darcy and Dipen. They also share a similar theme, such as pride and prejudice. However, the two novels also have several differences, such as the number of characters, both major and minor, and many more. The researcher has compiled the similarities and differences of each story presented in the Table 1:

Table 1. The Similarities and Differences in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*

Intrinsic Elements	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	<i>Pride and Prejudice School</i>	Explanation
Characters	Major: 1. Elizabeth Bennet 2. Mr. Darcy	Major: 1. Aakriti Rajbhandari	In terms of intrinsic character elements, similarities and differences

	3. Jane Bennet 4. Mr. Bingley 5. Mr. Bennet 6. Mrs. Bennet Minor: 1. Lydia Bennet 2. Mr. Wickham 3. Charlotte Lucas 4. Mr. Collins 5. Lady Catherine de Bourgh 6. Georgina Darcy 7. Mary Bennet 8. Catherine "Kitty" Bennet 9. Colonel Fitzwilliam 10. Caroline Bingley	2. Dipen 3. Vivek 4. Sachina 5. Gaurav Minor: 1. Ehani 2. Sabina 3. Nishita 4. Anuska 5. Vanya 6. Kamal Adhikari 7. Jenisha	can be drawn. Such as: Similarities, the main characters are both played by women, namely Elizabeth Bennet and Aakriti Rajbhandari; There are three male characters in the main cast of Pride and Prejudice, namely Mr. Darcy, Mr. Bingley, and Mr. Bennet, and three male characters in the main cast of Pride and Prejudice School, namely Dipen, Vivek, and Gaurav. In the supporting cast of both novels, female characters dominate over male characters. Differences: There are differences in the number of major characters, namely six major characters in Pride and Prejudice and five major characters in Pride and Prejudice School. In terms of minor characters, there are differences in the number of characters in both novels, with Pride and Prejudice having 10 characters, which is more dominant than Pride and Prejudice School, which only has seven minor characters; Another difference is that Elizabeth has siblings, while Aakriti is an only child; Aakriti has many friends, while Elizabeth has only one friend, Charlotte Lucas; Elizabeth Bennet's parents are one of the main characters, while Aakriti's parents are not main characters.
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Characteristics	Elizabeth Bennet Here are Elizabeth Bennet's Characteristics: a) Honest and Assertive in opinion b) Realization of Authenticity, not easily Provoked c) Smart and brave d) Independence and Determination Mr. Darcy Here are Mr. Darcy's Characteristics: a) Arrogant and Haughty b) Clever and Reserved c) Kind-hearted and Responsibility d) Hesitant in expressing his feeling Jane Bennet Here are Jane Bennet's Characteristics: a) Gentle and Kind-hearted b) Optimistic and Compassionate Mr. Bingley Here are Mr. Bingley's Characteristics: a) Lively and Unreserved b) Caring, Polite, and Gentle Mr. Bennet Here are Mr. Bennet's Characteristics: a) Humorous and Sarcastic	Aakriti Rajbhandari Here are Aakriti Rajbhandari's Characteristics: a) Smart and Sharp (observer) b) Brave and Resilient c) Sensitive d) Sarcastic Dipen Here are Dipen's Characteristics: a) Quite b) Arrogant c) Intelligent and Critical Vivek Here are Vivek's Characteristics: a) Friendly and Sociable b) Polite and Shy c) Romantic Sachina Here are Sachina's Characteristics: a) Gentle and Loving b) Sensitive c) Rational and not easily swayed by emotions Gaurav Here are Gaurav's Characteristics: a) Friendly b) Handsome and Attractive c) Sensitive and Emphatic d) Gentleman	Similarities, In the adapted version of Pride and Prejudice, the main character (Aakriti) has characteristics that are almost identical to Elizabeth, the main character in Pride and Prejudice, such as being intelligent and courageous.; The male protagonists also share similar characteristics, such as appearing intelligent, arrogant, and conceited. Both novels also feature characters known for their gentle nature, such as Jane Bennet, Mr. Bingley, and Sachina. Differences, in Pride and Prejudice, the characteristics of the father and mother as one of the main characters are clearly visible. For example, Mr. Bennet's humorous yet sarcastic character, as well as his passive and irresponsible nature. Meanwhile, in Pride and Prejudice School, Aakriti's parents are not main characters, so we cannot know what their characteristics are.
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	b) Passive and Irresponsible Mrs. Bennet Here are Mrs. Bennet's Characteristics: a) Obsessive about marriage b) Impatient and Emotional		
Plot	1) Exposition 2) Conflict 3) Climax 4) Falling action 5) Resolution	1) Exposition 2) Conflict 3) Climax 4) Falling action 5) Resolution	Both novels have a similar exposition. For example, at the beginning of the story, both novels start with an introduction of the main characters. The difference is at the end of the story, where Pride and Prejudice ends with the marriage of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy, while Pride and Prejudice School ends with the beginning of the relationship between Aakriti and Dipen. The plot of the two novels also differs in terms of conflict. In Pride and Prejudice, the conflict begins when Mr. Darcy looks down on Elizabeth's family status, causing Elizabeth to feel emotional and prejudiced towards him at the beginning of their meeting. Meanwhile, in Pride and Prejudice School, the conflict begins because Dipen deems Akriti not attractive enough to dance with him at their first meeting, causing Akriti to feel hurt by Dipen's comment and develop a prejudice against him.

Setting	Place a) Longbourn, Bennet house b) Netherfield park c) Rosings Park d) Hunsford Parsonage e) Pemberley f) London Time a) 18th century b) Morning time c) Afternoon time d) The duration some actions are one day and several week	Place a) School b) Aakriti house c) Maidan (public square) Time a) 20th century b) Morning time c) Afternoon time d) The duration spans more than one school semester	The similarity lies in the setting of time which often occurs in the morning or afternoon. The difference is very clear in terms of setting. Pride and Prejudice is set in British England, while Pride and Prejudice School is set in a school. The setting in Pride and Prejudice is more of an upper-class residential area with luxurious mansions, while Pride and Prejudice School focuses more on school activities, such as quizzes and competitions. The difference in time setting is also very clear. Pride and Prejudice is set in the 18th century, while Pride and Prejudice School is set in the 20th century, which is the modern era.
Conflict	Conflict with a) Internal conflict b) Individual vs Individual c) Individual vs Society	Conflict with a) Internal conflict b) Individual vs Individual c) Individual vs Society	One similarity that can be seen in both novels is that they share similarities in dealing with conflicts with society, where Elizabeth and Aakriti both experience social pressure, only that they experience different social pressures due to differences in era and year of novel release. In terms of conflict, the two novels are not very different. The only difference is in the conflict between individuals and families, because in Pride and Prejudice, the school tends to have conflicts with the inner self, friends, and society. Both experience inner conflict where the

			main characters experience confusion between hatred/dislike and attraction.
Theme	The theme a) Pride and Prejudice b) Love and Marriage c) Social class d) Self-realization and personal growth	The theme a) Pride and Prejudice b) Love and Relationship c) Social pressure and reputation d) Self-realization and personal growth	Both novels have almost the same theme. The only difference is seen in the theme taken from <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>, which is Love and Marriage, while in <i>Pride and Prejudice School</i> it is Love and Relationships. This difference occurs because of the difference in generations and the century in which the novels were written, where <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> uses marriage while <i>Pride and Prejudice School</i> uses love and teenage relationships in modern times. Similarly, both novels deal with themes of social pressure and reputation, but one experiences social pressure due to forced marriage, while the other experiences social pressure at school.

Based on Table 1, it shows the similarities and differences in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School*. In terms of character, both novels feature women as the main characters, Elizabeth Bennet in *Pride and Prejudice* and Aakriti Rajbhandari in *Pride and Prejudice School*. Both main characters are portrayed as intelligent, independent women who are brave enough to voice their opinions and do not easily submit to social norms that suggest and compare that men are more powerful than women. This comparison also shows that the male characters, Mr. Darcy and Dipen, share some similarities in their personalities, such as being arrogant and reserved, yet they are actually caring and intelligent.

In terms of plot, both stories have the same structure, starting with the introduction of the characters, an initial conflict involving misunderstandings and prejudices, then leading to a climax where each character faces their emotional feelings, and ending with a resolution in the form of a better relationship. However, there is a notable difference in the resolution, which in *Pride and Prejudice*, the story concludes with the marriage of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy, aligning with 18th-century social values, whereas in *Pride and*

Prejudice School, the story ends with the beginning of Aakriti and Dipen's relationship, reflecting the values of modern teenage romance.

In terms of setting, in *Pride and Prejudice* is set in rural England in the 18th century, with an atmosphere of aristocratic homes and rigid social life. Meanwhile, in *Pride and Prejudice School* is set in school in modern era, depicting the lives of today's teenagers with various activities they participate in, such as talent shows, quiz contests, and dance practices. Despite their different settings and time periods, both share a commonality in their use of time, with morning and daytime serving as the backdrop for the events.

In terms of conflict, both main characters experience internal conflict, interpersonal conflict, and conflict with society. Elizabeth and Aakriti both face social pressures that affect their reputations and freedom as women. However, there is a striking difference in the conflict with family, which is more prominent in *Pride and Prejudice* but almost invisible in *Pride and Prejudice School*, because Aakriti's parents do not play a major role.

From a thematic perspective, both novels explore universal values such as love and relationships, social pressure, reputation, and personal growth and self-awareness. However, the two novels have different focuses which in *Pride and Prejudice* emphasizes the theme of love and marriage, emphasizing that marriage is the culmination of a love story, while in *Pride and Prejudice School* emphasizes the theme of love and relationships, reflecting the contemporary teenage perspective that love does not necessarily have to end in marriage.

CONCLUSION

This comparative study analyzes the similarities and differences between the novels *Pride and Prejudice* and *Pride and Prejudice School* are described by focusing on the intrinsic elements of character, plot, setting, conflict, and theme. Despite their different time periods and settings, both novels depict the challenges faced by Elizabeth Bennet and Aakriti Rajbhandari as they boldly defy social pressures, gender norms, and the idea of marriage without love. All their efforts reflect feminist values such as independence, self-awareness. This comparative study demonstrates that literary works from different cultures and eras can convey universal messages about women's rights and their identities. In conclusion, this comparative analysis affirms that literary works from different eras and cultural contexts can share universal values and concerns. The depiction of similarities and differences in both novels serves not only as a critique of societal norms but also as an inspiration for readers to understand and appreciate each character, plot, setting, conflicts, and theme in both novels. This study contributes to feminist literary discourse by shedding light on how traditional and modern narratives can intersect in meaningful ways.

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