

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents about the conclusion of the study of intertextual analysis between Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. Briefly summarize, intertextuality is the relation between one text to other texts. Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* has several similarities to Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* so that the link between them is created. The intertextual similarities between Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* and Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* that are examined in this study are *introductory sentence, characterization of the main character, name of antagonist, setting of places, events, and other connections*. The finding of the study can be seen in the following paragraphs.

First, Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* uses similar introductory sentence as in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. Elizabeth Aston changes two words from Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* introductory sentence that are: *a single man* into *a single woman* and *wife* into *husband*.

Second is the character. Elizabeth Aston describes and characterizes the main character, Octavia Darcy, as the same as Jane Austen described Elizabeth Bennet in *Pride and Prejudice*. Both Jane Austen and Elizabeth Aston describe the main character using other characters' opinion about the main character. She also links the characters from *Pride and Prejudice* to *The Second Mrs. Darcy* which connect Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* and Jane Austen's *Pride and*

Prejudice strongly. Those connections are the presence of Mr. Bennet and Caroline Bingley from *Pride and Prejudice* and also the presence of Camilla Wytton who is described as Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy daughter from *Pride and Prejudice*.

Third is the similarity of the antagonist name. In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, the antagonist name is *George Wickham*. Not only first name, but Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* also uses the same initial of its antagonist, *George Warren*.

Fourth, there are three similarities of the setting of places of Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* to Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* that are: *Hertfordshire, Meryton, and Netherfield*.

Fifth, there are seven events in Elizabeth Aston's *The Second Mrs. Darcy* which are similar to Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. Those events are *the Accidentally Meeting, the First Impression, the Interest in Female Main Characters, the Rescue, the Elopement, the Settled, the Feeling*.

There are three possible motifs of Elizabeth Aston in doing intertextuality to Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. First is to make a continuity of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. Second is to show her writing expertise is as good as Jane Austen. And third is to create a new work by re-writing existing idea with different focus.

Intertextuality is way different with plagiarism due to the fact that by doing intertextuality, the authors develop a new work by using current idea without any claiming that they are the origin author. Intertextuality is creativity, it tends the author to create a new focus of the idea from the previous texts.

This study is limited in the intertextual similarities which are being analyzed and in the data source of the study. Future studies may be conducted on similar studies by including more intertextual similarity and data sources.

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SR : Single Reference
CR : Casual Reference

Introductory Sentence					Allusion	
No.	Data Code	<i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i>	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	Similarity	SR	CR
1.	TSMD:1:1:1-2 refers to PAP:1:1:1-2	”It is a truth universally acknowledge, that a single woman in possession of good fortune, must be in want of a husband.” (Page 1, line 1.)	It is a truth universally acknowledge, that a single man in possession of good fortune, must be in want of a wife. (Page 1, line 1.)	Elizabeth Aston uses the same introductory sentence as in Jane Austen’s <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> . She only changes two words.	√	
Characters					Allusion	
No.	Data Code	<i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i>	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	Similarity	SR	CR
2.	TSMD:2:32:28-32 refers to PAP:2:4:11-17, PAP:2:13:19-29	... “and we must be pleased to see Octavia looking tolerably well, but nothing alters the fact that she is several inches taller than any woman has any right to be, and what is more, several inches taller than any Melbury female has ever been. Of course, she gets her height from her mother.” (Augusta Melbury) (Page 32, line 28-31.)	“I desire you will not do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving HER the preference.” (Mrs. Bennet) “They have none of them much to recommend them,” replied he (Mr. Bennet); “they are all silly	Jane Austen describes Elizabeth Bennet, the main character, by using other characters’ opinion about her. Elizabeth Aston uses the same way to describe the main character of her		√

			<p>and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters.” (Page 4, line 11-17.)</p> <p>‘Oh! She is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld! But there is one of her sisters sitting down just behind you, who is very pretty, and I dare say very agreeable. Do let me ask my partner to introduce you.’ ‘Which do you mean?’ and turning round he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till catching her eye, he withdrew his own and coldly said: ‘She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt ME……..’ (Page 13, line 19-29)</p>	<p>novel. She uses other character to describe the characteristics of the main character, Octavia Darcy.</p>		
3.	<p>TSM:3:2:13-15, TSM:3:32:28-31 refers to PAP:3:4:11-14, PAP:3:34:1-6 and</p>	<p>Octavia Darcy (woman main character) is described as a poor woman who comes from an ordinary family (unimportant family). She is not special and beautiful. Her family was Melbury (before she became</p>	<p>Elizabeth Bennet (woman main character) is an ordinary girl (is not described as a pretty girl) who comes from not really important family though her family owns an estate called Longbourn and gained £2000</p>	<p>The female main characters in both novels are described as a poor woman while the male main characters in both novels are described as a wealthy person.</p>	√	

	<p>TSMD:3:67-68:34-6, TSMD:3:68:9-11 refers to PAP:3:11-12:29-4</p>	<p>Darcy), the Melburys is not a very rich family.</p> <p>“Before your marriage, you were a Melbury. Your brothers and sisters may not rank among the very rich, but they hardly have to watch every penny.” (Lady Briley) (Page 2, line 13-15)</p> <p>... “and we must be pleased to see Octavia looking tolerably well, but nothing alters the fact that she is several inches taller than any woman has any right to be, and what is more, several inches taller than any Melbury female has ever been. Of course, she gets her height from her mother.” (Augusta Melbury) (Page 32, line 28-31.)</p> <p>Lord Rutherford (man main character) comes from a very rich family. He comes from a noble family and has a lot of fortunes.</p> <p>...”He has a house near Meryton,</p>	<p>per years. The Bennets is not considered as a really rich family in compare to The Darcy family.</p> <p>“I desire you will not do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving HER the preference.” (Page 4, line 11-14)</p> <p>Mr. Bennet’s property consisted almost entirely in an estate of two thousand a year, which, unfortunately for his daughters, was entailed, in default of heirs male, on a distant relation; and their mother’s fortune, though ample for her situation in life, could but ill supply the deficiency of his. (Page 34, line 1-6)</p>			
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		<p>not his principal seat, of course. That's Rutherford's Castle, up Richmond way, and a gloomy pile it is, to be sure. This house in Hertfordshire isn't much better, her mother lives there mostly. A Whig you, you see and the Whigs don't go in for being country gents, not like the Tories who take their landowning very seriously.” (Page 67-68, line 34-35, 1-6)</p> <p>“He ain't married, though it's not for want of the young ladies and their mamas trying, from what I hear. He's as rich as can be, but he don't care for being the married state too much. (Page 68, line 9-11)</p>	<p>Fitzwilliam Darcy (man main character) comes from a wealthy family. He has a lot of lands and estates, the famous one is Pemberley.</p> <p>..... Mr. Darcy soon drew the attention of the room by his fine, tall person, handsome features, noble mien, and the report which was in general circulation within five minutes after his entrance, of his having ten thousand a year. The gentlemen pronounced him to be a fine figure of a man, the ladies declared he was much handsomer than Mr. Bingley..... (Page 11-12, line 29, 1-4)</p>			
4.	<p>TSMD:4:2:4-7, TSMD:4:229:5-35, TSMD:4:230:12-32 refers to PAP:4:248-249:27-8</p>	<p>George Warren</p> <p>“George Warren!” I have heard of him, he is son of Lord Warren, who—Well, it is all most irregular, and I am sorry for you, my dear, if you are not left in as comfortable circumstances as you might have expected.’ (Page 2, line 4-7)</p>	<p>George Wickham</p> <p>‘With respect to that other, more weighty accusation, of having injured Mr. Wickham, I can only refute it by laying before you the whole of his connection with my family. Of what he has PARTICULARLY accused me I am ignorant; but of the truth of what I shall relate, I can</p>	<p>Elizabeth Aston named the main enemy of Octavia Darcy (as the main character of <i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i>) with the same initial as the main enemy of Fitzwilliam Darcy (the male main</p>	√	

		<p>“To put it in a nutshell, the late Captain Darcy’s cousin and heir, Mr. Warren, has made a claim on the estate of your great-aunt, Mrs. Worthington.”</p> <p>.....</p> <p>“Why does Lieutenant Gresham come forward now with this change of date?”</p> <p>“I will be blunt he says that you paid him to say that your husband dies on April fifteenth.”</p> <p>(Page 229, line 5-35)</p> <p>This was a scheme devised by George Warren; it must be. He had found his inheritance paltry in comparison to her huge fortune, and so had worked out this way of depriving her of it.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Octavia’s eyes were alight with anger. “It is all monstrous farrago of lies,” she cried. “Don’t you see that Mr. Warren has put him up to this? Mr. Warren is the man handing out bribes, not me!”</p> <p>“I am inclined to agree with you,” said Mr. Wilkinson. “Mr.</p>	<p>summon more than one witness of undoubted veracity.</p> <p>‘Mr. Wickham is the son of a very respectable man, who had for many years the management of all the Pemberley estates, and whose good conduct in the discharge of his trust naturally inclined my father to be of service to him; and on George Wickham, who was his godson, his kindness was therefore liberally bestowed.’</p> <p>(Page 248-249, line 27-8)</p>	<p>character of <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>).</p>		
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		Warren does not have a good reputation; however, his father (Page 230, line 12-32)				
5.	TSMD:5:117:10-17, TSMD:5:56:18-25, TSMD:5:117:11-17 refer to PAP: 5: 4: 11-20, PAP: 5: 36-37: 25-5	Mr. Bennet, the father of the Bennets daughters, from <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> , shows up again in <i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i> as the neighbor of Mr. and Mrs. Ackworth. “Ha,” he said, carving a slice of ham and offering Octavia—“Our own ham, you will find it very good”—before piling several more slices on to his own plate. “Mr. Bennet called today. He is a neighbor of ours,” he explained to Octavia. “A dry man, a widower, who has a house near Meryton. Longbourn, a neat little estate. But of course you met his granddaughter the other evening at the Gouldings”—on the fateful evening when Chantry went up in flames.” Octavia looked surprise. “Did I?” “Of course you did. Camilla, now Mrs. Wytton. Her mother	Mr. Bennet is the father of Jane Bennet, Elizabeth Bennet, Lydia, Kitty, and Mary Bennet in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> . ‘I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good-humoured as Lydia. But you are always giving HER the preference.’ ‘They have none of them much to recommend them,’ replied he; ‘they are all silly and ignorant like other girls; but Lizzy has something more of quickness than her sisters.’ ‘Mr. Bennet, how CAN you abuse your own children in such a way? You take delight in vexing me. You have no compassion for my poor nerves.’ (PAP: 5: 4: 11-20)	The existence of Mr. Bennet, Caroline Bingley, and the show up of Elizabeth Bennet’s daughter, Camilla Wytton.	√	

		<p>was Elizabeth Bennet, one of Mr. Bennet's five daughters, before she married Mr. Darcy, so Mr. Bennet is a connection of yours also." (TSMD:5:117:10-17)</p> <p>Caroline Bingley, sister of Mr. Bingley in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is described as George Warren's stepmother.</p> <p>"Caroline Warren was a Bingley before she married, and her brother married the eldest Bennet daughter, a family with no importance, it was not a good match, she brought him hardly a penny, but what is more to the point, her next sister, ..." (TSMD:5:56:18-25).</p> <p>It is described in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> that Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy are married. Elizabeth Aston creates a character which she refers as</p>	<p>Caroline Bingley is the sister of Mr. Bingley in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>.</p> <p>'It is from Miss Bingley,' said Jane, and then read it aloud. 'MY DEAR FRIEND,— 'If you are not so compassionate as to dine to-day with Louisa and me, we shall be in danger of hating each other for the rest of our lives, for a whole day's tete-a-tete between two women can never end without a quarrel. Come as soon as you can on receipt of this. My brother and the gentlemen are to dine with the officers.—Yours ever, 'CAROLINE BINGLEY.' (PAP: 5: 36-37: 25-5)</p> <p>Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy is described that they are going to marry, but in Jane Austen does not imply that Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy are</p>			
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		Elizabeth Bennet's daughter in <i>The Second Mrs Darcy</i> , that is Camilla Wytton. "Of course you did. Camilla, now Mrs. Wytton. Her mother was Elizabeth Bennet, one of Mr. Bennet's five daughters, before she married Mr. Darcy, so Mr. Bennet is a connection of yours also." (TSMD:5:117:11-17)	having daughter.			
Settings: Setting of Places					Allusion	
No.	Data Code	<i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i>	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	Similarity	SR	CR
6.	TSMD:6:63:6-10, TSMD:6:68:1-2 refer to PAP:6:11:7-12, PAP:6:132:17-23	The county where the Ackworths, the Gouldings, and Lord Rutherford's mother and sister live. Theodosia had almost brought herself to apologise for not sending her to Hertfordshire in one of their carriages; they would be needed, they could not spare the horses. (Page 63, line 6-10)	The neighborhood, or county, where Longbourn, Netherfield, and Meryton are all located. The Bennets, Bingleys and Lucases live in this county. Mrs. Bennet was quite disconcerted. She could not imagine what business he could have in town so soon after his arrival in Hertfordshire; and she began to fear that he might be	Hertfordshire	√	

		<p>.....This house of his in Hertfordshire isn't much better, his mother lives there mostly. It's Elizabethan..... (Page 68, line 1-2)</p>	<p>always flying about from one place to another, and never settled at Netherfield as he ought to be. (Page 11, line 7-12).</p> <p>.....;my attentions have been too marked to be mistaken. Almost as soon as I entered the house, I singled you out as the companion of my future life. But before I am run away with by my feelings on this subject, perhaps it would be advisable for me to state my reasons for marrying—and, moreover, for coming into Hertfordshire with the design of selecting a wife, as I certainly did.' (Page 132, line 17-23)</p>			
7.	<p>TSMD:7:68:17-23, TSMD:7:79:1-2 refer to PAP:7:34-35:17-3</p>	<p>A town where Octavia Darcy is picked up by the Ackworth's carriage.</p> <p>...that Octavia bid him good day as she jumped down of from the steps of the coach at Meryton.“My cousins are sending a man and their carriage; look, I believe that is it over there. Thank you for your</p>	<p>The town where the Philips live and militia regiment in Hertfordshire.</p> <p>The two youngest of the family, Catherine and Lydia, were particularly frequent in these attentions; their minds were more vacant than their sisters', and when nothing better offered, a walk to Meryton was</p>	Meryton	√	

		<p>concern.” (Page 68, line 17-23)</p> <p>The journey from Meryton to Ackworth was only a matter of two miles or so. (Page 79, line 1-2)</p>	<p>At present, indeed, they were well supplied both with news and happiness by the recent arrival of a militia regiment in the neighbourhood; it was to remain the whole winter, and Meryton was the headquarters. Their visits to Mrs. Phillips were now productive of the most interesting intelligence. (Page 34, line 17-24; page 35, line 1-3)</p>			
8.	<p>TSMD:8:225:23-24, TSMD:8:234:14-15, TSMD:8:247:25-28 refer to PAP:8:14:6-10, PAP:8:73:7-10</p>	<p>New residence of Lord Rutherford</p> <p>Lady Sophronia had moved into Netherfieldretire for the winter House with her mother, in time for her mother to month. (Page 225, line 23-24)</p> <p>“I have invited Mrs. Darcy and Susan to join us at Netherfield for Christmas,” she went on. (Page 234, line 14-15)</p> <p>Christmas at Netherfield was entirely different, with the house warm and enchanting with boughs of evergreen and bunches of holly ribbons fluttering from</p>	<p>Residence of Mr. Bingley</p> <p>The evening altogether passed off pleasantly to the whole family. Mrs. Bennet had seen her eldest daughter much admired by the Netherfield party. Mr. Bingley had danced with her twice, and she had been distinguished by his sisters. (Page 14, line 6-10)</p> <p>To Mr. Darcy it was welcome intelligence—Elizabeth had been at Netherfield long enough. She attracted him more than he liked—and Miss Bingley was uncivil to HER, and more teasing than usual to himself. (Page 73, line 7-10)</p>	Netherfield	√	

		<p>them, hot punch and delicious food, from the tiny spicy (Page 247, line 25-28)</p>				
9.	<p>TSMD:9:117-118:30-5 refers to PAP:9:1-2:8-2</p>	<p>Lord Rutherford buys the Netherfield House from a family from the north of London which refers to Mr. Bingley from <i>Pride and Prejudice</i>.</p> <p>“No, no. The news he brought is that Netherfield House is let at last.”</p> <p>“No!” said Mrs. Ackworth. And then, to Octavia, “Netherfield is a fine place, it belongs to a family in the north who never come here, have never been near the house, and it is let out. The last tenant left a year ago, and it has been empty ever since. Who has taken it, did Mr. Bennet say?”</p> <p>“This will amuse you, I am sure you would never guess. Lord Rutherford is the new tenant.” (Page 117-118, line 30-5)</p>	<p>Mr. Bingley, a young man with a great fortune from the north of England, buys the Netherfield Park.</p> <p>‘My dear Mr. Bennet,’ said his lady to him one day, ‘have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?’</p> <p>Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.</p> <p>‘But it is,’ returned she; ‘for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told me all about it.’</p> <p>Mr. Bennet made no answer.</p> <p>‘Do you not want to know who has taken it?’ cried his wife impatiently.</p> <p>‘YOU want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it.’ This was invitation enough.</p> <p>‘Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a young man of large</p>	The Leasing of Netherfield House	√	

			<p>fortune from the north of England; that he came down on Monday in a chaise and four to see the place, and was so much delighted with it, that he agreed with Mr. Morris immediately; that he is to take possession before Michaelmas, and some of his servants are to be in the house by the end of next week.’ ‘What is his name?’ ‘Bingley.’ (Page 1-2, line 8-2)</p>			
Plots					Allusion	
No.	Data Code	<i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i>	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	Similarity	SR	CR
10.	TSMD:10:67:13 -36 refer to PAP:10:12- 13:28-16	<p>Octavia Darcy was on the way to the Ackworths, when the stage-coach stopped near an inn, there Octavia met Lord Rutherford. Mr. Dixon told Octavia a little about Lord Rutherford.</p> <p>....., for a handsome equipage arrived at the inn, and the ostlers and boys leapt to the horses’ heads. “A prime team,” observed Mr. Dixon, watching</p>	<p>Elizabeth Bennet (as the main character) was in a same party with Mr. Darcy. Mr. Bingley did actually want to introduce Mr. Darcy to Elizabeth, but Mr. Darcy refused it.</p> <p>Elizabeth Bennet had been obliged, by the scarcity of gentlemen, to sit down for two dances; and during part of that time, Mr. Darcy had been</p>	<p>Both of the main female characters from Jane Austen’s <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> and Elizabeth Aston’s <i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i> met the main male characters in coincidence.</p>	√	

		<p>with keen eyes.Then the post boy was tootling his horn, the passenger scrambled back on board the stagecoach, the last of them only just making it before the powerful team of four fresh horses leapt forward, and they were on their way again.</p> <p>“That was Lord Rutherford,” Mr. Dixon said, settling himself into his place and saying politely that he hoped he wasn’t taking up Octavia’s room. “He has a house near Meryton, not his principal seat, of course. That’s Rutherford Castle, (Page 67, line 13-36).</p>	<p>standing near enough for her ‘Oh! She is the most beautiful creature I ever beheld! But there is one of her sisters sitting down just behind you, who is very pretty, and I dare say very agreeable. Do let me ask my partner to introduce you.’</p> <p>‘Which do you mean?’ and turning round he looked for a moment at Elizabeth, till catching her eye, he withdrew his own and coldly said: ‘She is tolerable, but not handsome enough to tempt ME..... (Page 12, line 28-29; page 13, line 1-26)</p>			
11.	<p>TSMD:11:175:1-16 refers to PAP:11:97:11-13, PAP: 9:238-239:26-4</p>	<p>Octavia Darcy receives a lot of fortune from her great-aunt Mrs. Worthington. She inherits Axby and Axby hall. Due to her sudden fortune, Octavia wants to place her man, Mr. Forsyte, as the representative of Axby. On the other hand, Lord Rutherford also wants to place his man in</p>	<p>After several talks with Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth Bennet felt that Mr. Darcy is a very disagreeable person. Eliza, then, disliked Mr. Darcy.</p> <p>‘As much as I ever wish to be,’ cried Elizabeth very warmly. ‘I have spent four days in the same house with him, and I think him very disagreeable.’ (Page 97,</p>	<p>Jane Austen described that Elizabeth Bennet began to dislike Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy due to his arrogance. Elizabeth Aston also described her female main character in this way.</p>	√	

		<p>Axby.</p> <p>..... You look as though you would like to break someone's neck for them, Lord Rutherford. Are you here to call upon Mr. Forsyte?"</p> <p>"Not a present."</p> <p>Drat the woman for her insouciance, had she no sense of decorum? "I have business in the town of Axby."</p> <p>"Parliamentary business?" She asked.</p> <p>Was she laughing at him?</p> <p>"As it happens, yes. And since I have met you, perhaps I might mention—"</p> <p>"You do not like my candidate for the seat, I can see it in your face. Is that based upon your rational grounds, or do you merely choose not to have anyone treading on your toes?"</p> <p>"My dear Mrs. Darcy, I hardly think you are a proper person to" (Page 175, line 1-16)</p>	<p>line 11-13)</p> <p>'I have every reason in the world to think ill of you. No motive can excuse the unjust and ungenerous part you acted THERE. You dare not, you cannot deny, that you have been the principal, if not the only means of dividing them from each other—of exposing one to the censure of the world for caprice and instability, and the other to its derision for disappointed hopes, and involving them both in misery of the acutest kind.' (Page 238-239, line 26-4)</p>			
12.	TSMD: 12: 240: 2-12 refers to PP: 12: 62: 25-29	From the conversation between Lord Rutherford and Lady	Mr. Darcy often thinks about Elizabeth Bennet. Though he	Both of the male main characters are attracted to	√	

		<p>Sophronia, it seems that Lord Rutherford can get rid of Octavia Darcy from his mind.</p> <p>“Lady Susan,” he said in tones of strong and displeasure, “should keep her mouth shut and her tongue from wagging.”</p> <p>Sophronia retired early, leaving Rutherford to prowling about the public rooms, finally setting with a book in the library and a fine old brandy to soothe his nerves. Then he called for his candle and went upstairs to his bedchamber, where his slumbers were disturbed not by visions of Charlotte’s beautiful face and figure, but by a tall graceful woman with no claim to beauty beyond eyes that a man could down in.</p> <p>And, just as he was falling asleep, by the memory of the stranger at the inn on the road from Oxford. (Page 240, 2-12)</p>	<p>knows that Elizabeth Bennet does not have the same feeling for him, he persists to confess his feeling.</p> <p>.....how frequently Mr. Darcy’s eyes were fixed on her. She hardly knew how to suppose that she could be an object of admiration to so great a man; and yet that he should look at her because he disliked her, was still more strange. (Page 62, line 25-29)</p> <p>To Mr. Darcy it was welcome intelligence—Elizabeth had been at Netherfield long enough. She attracted him more than he liked— (Page 73, line 7-9)</p>	the female main characters.		
13.	TSMD:13:230: 12-32,	Lord Rutherford helps Octavia to solve her problem with George	One of Elizabeth Bennet’s younger sisters, Lydia Bennet, is	Both the male main characters from Jane	√	

	<p>TSMD:13:278: 22-24, TSMD:13:292: 9-13, TSMD:13:296: 13-19 refer to PAP:13: 340:8-20, PAP: 13: 395-396: 23-7</p>	<p>Warren.</p> <p>This was a scheme devised by George Warren; it must be. He had found his inheritance paltry in comparison to her huge fortune, and so had worked out this way of depriving her of it.</p> <p>..... Octavia's eyes were alight with anger. "It is all monstrous farrago of lies," she cried. "Don't you see that Mr. Warren has put him up to this? Mr. Warren is the man handing out bribes, not me!" "I am inclined to agree with you," said Mr. Wilkinson. "Mr. Warren does not have a good reputation; however, his father" (Page 230, line 12-32)</p> <p>Lord Rutherford comes to meet George Warren and has arguments with him in order to help Octavia Darcy.</p> <p>The next day Lady Sophronia</p>	<p>eloped by George Wickham, the enemy of Mr. Darcy. However, Mr. Darcy saves Lydia Bennet.</p> <p>'I have just had a letter from Jane, with such dreadful news. It cannot be concealed from anyone. My younger sister has left all her friends—has eloped; has thrown herself into the power of—of Mr. Wickham. They are gone off together from Brighton. YOU know him too well to doubt the rest. She has no money, no connections, nothing that can tempt him to—she is lost for ever.'</p> <p>Darcy was fixed in astonishment. 'When I consider,' she added in a yet more agitated voice, 'that I might have prevented it! I, who knew what he was. Had I but explained some part of it only—some part of what I learnt, to my own family! Had his character been known, this could not have happened. But it is all—all too late now.' (Page 340, line 8-20)</p>	<p>Austen's <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> and Elizabeth Aston's <i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i> save the female main characters from the trouble they have.</p>		
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		<p>was dismayed to learn, when she came down to breakfast, that Lord Rutherford was in the house, that he had left at first light to drive to London. (Page 278, line 22-24)</p> <p>Lord Rutherford disconcerted her by changing the subject. "I have news for you that will put a lilt into your step and joy into your voice," he said. "Mr. Warren has withdrawn his claim." Octavia couldn't believe her ears. "Mr. Warren has done what?" (Page 292, 9-13)</p> <p>...."Please do tell me what you meant about Warren. Can it really be so? Can he have given up his claim?"</p> <p>.....</p> <p>"It all came by any chance," he began, and told her, swiftly and succinctly, of his journey back from Oxford. "As soon as I saw the likeness of you had drawn of Lieutenant Gresham, I recognized him as the man I had seen at the inn with Warren. Not</p>	<p>Mr. Darcy helps the Bennets from the trouble they have.</p> <p>'On the very day of my coming home from Longbourn, your uncle had a most unexpected visitor. Mr. Darcy called, and was shut up with him several hours. It was all over before I arrived; so my curiosity was not so dreadfully racked as YOUR'S seems to have been. He came to tell Mr. Gardiner that he had found out where your sister and Mr. Wickham were, and that he had seen and talked with them both; Wickham repeatedly, Lydia once. From what I can collect, he left Derbyshire only one day after ourselves, and came to town with the resolution of hunting for them. (Page 395-396, line 23-7)</p>			
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		only I had seen him, but I had also overheard some of the conversation that passed between them. So I went to London to tax Warren with what I knew. (Page 296, line 13-29)				
14.	TSMD:14:280:1-3, TSMD:14:282:27-29 refer to PAP:14:340:8-20	Charlotte Goulding, she is issued to be married with Lord Rutherford, has been eloped with Mr. Quintus Dance, the man whom Lord Rutherford thinks that Octavia Darcy likes. The next morning brought a message from Haye Park, with extraordinary news. Charlotte had been eloped, stolen out of the house in the dead of night, and been driven away. (Page 280, line 1-3) “Well, there is your answer,” said Lord Rutherford, giving Sir Joseph a sympathetic look. “Miss Goulding has run off with Mr. Quintus Dance.” (Page 282, line 27-29)	Lydia Bennet, one of Elizabeth Bennet’s younger sisters, has been eloped with George Wickham, nemesis of Mr. Darcy. ‘I have just had a letter from Jane, with such dreadful news. It cannot be concealed from anyone. My younger sister has left all her friends—has eloped; has thrown herself into the power of—of Mr. Wickham. They are gone off together from Brighton. YOU know him too well to doubt the rest. She has no money, no connections, nothing that can tempt him to—she is lost for ever.’ Darcy was fixed in astonishment. ‘When I	The elopement	√	

			consider,' she added in a yet more agitated voice, 'that I might have prevented it! I, who knew what he was. Had I but explained some part of it only—some part of what I learnt, to my own family! Had his character been known, this could not have happened. But it is all—all too late now.' (Page 340, line 8-20)			
15.	TSMD:15:300:21-26, TSMD:15:298:15-19, TSMD:15:299:18-25, TSMD:15:295:26-35 refer to PAP:15:466:17-27, PAP:426-427:16-6, PAP:15:376:18-18	Similar event to <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> , not only Octavia Darcy and Lord Rutherford who get married, but also Lady Sophronia, Penelope Cartland (Octavia's niece), and Lady Susan. They all are settled down. Octavia Darcy & Lord Rutherford: "I should not mind," he said, taking her hand and sinking dramatically on to one knee as he pressed her hand to his lips, a gesture that set her tingling from head to toe. will you	Elizabeth Bennet, Jane Bennet, and Lydia Bennet are all married to the person they love, and Mrs. Bennet are satisfied about it. Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy: 'Good gracious! Lord bless me! only think! dear me! Mr. Darcy! Who would have thought it! And is it really true? Oh! my sweetest Lizzy! how rich and how great you will be! What pin-money, what jewels, what carriages you will have! Jane's is nothing to it—nothing at all. I am so pleased—so happy. Such a charming man!—so handsome!	Everyone seems to settle down.	√	

		<p>do me the very great honour of accepting my hand in marriage?" (Page 300, line 21-26)</p> <p>Lady Sophronia & Mr. Forsyte: Lady Sophronia stood back and gave Lord Rutherford a wicked look. "And now you may wish me joy, brother, for I know you will be delighted to hear that Mr. Forsyte has proposed to me, and I have accepted him. We can have a double ceremony, Octavia; we shall accompany one another to church!" (Page 298, line 15-19)</p> <p>Lady Susan and her ex-husband: Lady Susan laughed. "You have sharp eyes. Yes, I have had some very good news from America. My husband, the wretch who turned out to have a wife living, has finally obtained a divorce. No, do not look so shocked. He and his former wife have been estranged for many years; indeed he had quite lost touch with her. But now everything has been put in order; he is a free man, and he has written begging me to return</p>	<p>so tall!— Oh, my dear Lizzy! pray apologise for my having disliked him so much before. I hope he will overlook it. Dear, dear Lizzy. A house in town! Every thing that is charming! Three daughters married! Ten thousand a year! Oh, Lord! What will become of me. I shall go distracted.' (PAP:13:466:17-27)</p> <p>Jane Bennet & Mr. Bingley:when Bingley, who as well as the other had sat down, suddenly rose, and whispering a few words to her sister, ran out of the room. Jane could have no reserves from Elizabeth, where confidence would give pleasure; and instantly embracing her, acknowledged, with the liveliest emotion, that she was the happiest creature in the world. 'I must go instantly to my mother;' she cried. 'I would not on any account trifle with her affectionate solicitude; or allow her to hear it from anyone but</p>			
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		<p>to America. What an amusing idea, to be married twice to the same man.” (Page 299, line 18-25)</p> <p>Penelope Cartland and Mr. Poyntz: “I don’t know how Papa persuaded Mama. He enclosed a note from her; he must have made her write it. It is all so strange, for normally—She is very displeased with me; she is quite outspoken, but she is prepared to let me marry Mr. Poyntz at such a time as he is in a position to support a wife. (TSMD:13:295:26-35)</p>	<p>myself. He is gone to my father already. Oh! Lizzy, to know that what I have to relate will give such pleasure to all my dear family! how shall I bear so much happiness!’ (Page 426-427, line 16-6)</p> <p>Lydia Bennet & George Wickham: ‘My dear, dear Lydia!’ she cried. ‘This is delightful indeed! She will be married! I shall see her again! She will be married at sixteen! My good, kind brother! I knew how it would be. I knew he would manage everything! How I long to see her! and to see dear Wickham too!..... (Page 376, line 18-18)</p>			
16.	<p>TSMD:16:243:2 3-33 refers to PAP:16:342:10- 21</p>	<p>Octavia Darcy thinks that Lord Rutherford existence has attracted her mind so much.</p> <p>The truth was, she found that Lord Rutherford disturbed her thoughts and ever her dreams more than was quite right. He</p>	<p>Elizabeth Bennet thinks that she will not meet Mr. Darcy again due to Lydia Bennet’s elopement.</p> <p>Darcy made no answer. He seemed scarcely to hear her, and was walking up and down the</p>	<p>Elizabeth Bennet in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> and Octavia Darcy in <i>The Second Mrs. Darcy</i> secretly begin to think about their opposite main characters.</p>	√	

		<p>unsettled her, threw her off balance. She was too experienced not to recognize how much he attracted her, and too sensible to imagine for a moment that he had any such inclination towards her. Was she in love with him? (Page 243, line 23-33)</p>	<p>room in earnest meditation, his brow contracted, his air gloomy. Elizabeth soon observed, and instantly understood it. Her power was sinking; everything MUST sink under such a proof of family weakness, such an assurance of the deepest disgrace. She could neither wonder nor condemn, but the belief of his selfconquest brought nothing to her consolatory to her bosom, afforded no palliation of her distress. It was, on the contrary, exactly calculated to make her understand her own wishes; and never had she so honestly felt that she could have loved him, as now, when all love must be vain. (Page 341, line 10-21)</p>			
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