REBELLION AGAINST CONVENTIONAL NORMS IN JOE WRIGHT’S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* MOVIE: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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APPROVAL

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A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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REBELLION AGAINST CONVENTIONAL NORMS IN
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A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

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TESTIMONIAL STATEMENT

Herewith, I testify that in this research paper, there are no plagiarisms of the previous literary works which have been raised to obtain bachelor degree of a university, nor there are opinions or masterpieces which have been written or published by others, except those which the writing was referred in the manuscript and mentioned in bibliography.

Hence, later, if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, hence I will hold fully responsible.

Surakarta, July 2008

Sofia Fitrianingsih
DEDICATION

This Research Paper is Whole-Heartedly dedicated to:

❖ Allah SWT, the Lord of the Universe for giving me a chance to live and to feel the truly love.

❖ My beloved parents for guiding and caring.

❖ My babes for being love me.

❖ All members of “Wejang Theater”, thanks for our togetherness.

Don’t go for looks, they can deserve

Don’t go for wealth even that fades away

Go for something that makes you smile

Because it takes smile to make your brighter world
MOTTO

❖ The Lord will help those who help themselves.

❖ The brighter future will always be based on a forgotten future (The Writer).

❖ Every ends is a beginning

❖ Life is a choice and the choice is all mine (her beloved father)
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The researcher realizes that this research paper is far from being perfect, even though she has entirely exported her knowledge. On the occasion, she welcomes comments, critiques and suggestions from the readers.

Finally, the researcher greatly expects that this study can be useful contribution for the following study.

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Surakarta, _____________2008

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SUMMARY


The study is about the societal norms and the social stratification in English society in 18th century reflected in Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice movie. The objectives of the study are to analyze the movie based on its element structures and to analyze the movie based on the sociological approach.

This study is a literary work, which can be categorized into a qualitative study. In this study the researcher uses two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data sources. The primary data source and the object of study is the Pride and Prejudice movie itself, meanwhile the secondary one is any literature related to this study. The data are collected by searching data through the Internet, library and analyzed based on sociological perspective.

Based on the analysis, the researcher draws some conclusions. Firstly, the structural elements of the movie have an important role to build up the story so each element cannot be separated from the other. Secondly, in Pride and Prejudice movie, Joe Wright criticizes the social condition of the English society at that time and shows the difference of social stratification, when money influence the position in social. The last, he criticizes the social stratification create gap in relationship between the upper and the lower class reflected in Pride and Prejudice movie. He criticizes the social stratification in the upper class that they have refused to marry with the lower class. He also views that married should not be driven by thought of money.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

*Pride and Prejudice* (2005) is a love story that is both humorous and deeply serious. The film is adapted from the Jane Austen’s novel with the same title ‘Pride and Prejudice’. The story showed the disinclination to believe other characters, the desire to judge others, and the tendency to take people on first impressions. It also shows time where men were given all the status and privileges and the women’s position in society and the roles that they played. Moreover the film shows many human qualities: honesty and dishonesty; pride and humanity; independence and compliance; selfishness and generosity. The film shows how the characters do not just accept everything in society but the characters move through the tensions of protest and acceptance, rebellion and conformity ([www.wikipedia.org/prideandprejudice](http://www.wikipedia.org/prideandprejudice))

Joe Wright was born on 1972 in London. His father was 65 when he was born and died when the director was only 19 years old. In 2007, he became the youngest director in history to have a film open the Venice Film Festival (his film *Atonement* was chosen to open 64th Venice International Film Festival). He began his career working at his parent’s theatre. He also took classes at the Anna Scher Theatre School and acted professionally on stage and camera. He spent an art foundation year at Camberwell College of Arts, before taking a degree in fine art and film at Central St. Martin. In his last year of studies, he received a scholarship to make a short film for the BBC that won some awards. Wright is currently engaged to actress Rosamund

*Pride and Prejudice* is primarily concerned with the Bennets, a family with five daughters ranging in age from 15 to 22. Elizabeth Bennet is a strong willed yet sensible young woman in a well-off but lower class family, a long suffering but loving father and mother anxious to marry them to wealthy young gentlemen. She encounters one such wealthy young man, Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy who is arrogant, cold and rude. It is hatred at first sight. As her younger sister Lydia Flirts with anyone in a military uniform, Elizabeth finds herself fighting of the attentions of unctuous Mr. Collins and quite taken by charming Mr. Wickham, who also happen to be an enemy of Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth develops a blinding prejudice against Darcy and puts him down as no one has dared to before. The movie tells about the rebellions against the conventional norms. Elizabeth’s rebellion is done by speaking her mind openly and thinking independently at all times. Elizabeth never hesitates to give her opinion, she is also secretly very critical to her parent who is unusual at the time. Independent people find love, Elizabeth can not stand Darcy, and she finds him proud and obnoxious. But Darcy finds Elizabeth both unpolished and plain. He is also stunned to find himself attracted to her quirky, honest, independent nature. Class differences and family conflict keep the two part for most of the story, and anguished as rumor, jealousy, tall tales, and another love interest come between them. Another rebellion is
done by Lydia Bennet, she breaks the rules of their society, she is noisy, rude, very bold with men and seriously breaks the rules by running away with Wickham, almost everything Lydia says and does is unsuitable for a young unmarried woman in her society. *Pride and Prejudice* is one of the well-known film by Joe Wright reflect the things held to be right or wrong or desirable or undesirable (http://imdb.com).

*Pride and Prejudice* movie that was directed by Joe Wright was released on November 2005. It was produced by Tim Bevan and Eric Fellner. Written by Deborah Moggach from the source author Jane Austen. It was distributed by Ezy Home Entertainment. The setting and the period of the film entirely on location in the United Kingdom. It was starred by Keira Knightley (Pirates of carribbean ) as the spirited and beautiful Elizabeth Bennet, Matthew Macfadyen (Mission impossible 5 ) as Darcy, Rosamund Pike as Jane Bennet, Jena Malora as Lidya. Simon Woods as Bingley, Donald Sutherland as Mr Bennet, Brenda Blethyn as Mrs Bennet, Judi Dench as Lady Charherine de Bourg, Penelope Wilton as Mrs Gardiner, Tom Hollader as Mr Collins, Talulah Riley as Kitty Bennet. Its duration is about 127 minutes (http://wikipedia.org/wiki/joe_wright).

This films was filmed for several times, and the famous and popular was produced in 1995 (BBC) and 2005 (Joe Wright). In 1995 the film starred by Jennifer Ehle as Elizabeth Bennet and Collin Firth as Mr Darcy. People are interested to watch the movie because it is adapted from Jane Austen’s novel, and interest because of the casting, it was starred by the famous and well known Hollywood actress. There are many comment coming from the big fans of Jane Austen’s novel about the movie version, some people are interested and some others not. One who disagrees with all
the movie version is Sarah, she said “I found the Hollywood version of the timeless classic Pride and Prejudice and absolute disgrace” she felt painful to watch and on numerous occasions her stomach positively turn and felt ill. About the new version was an absolute disgraceful attempt to reawaken Pride and Prejudice anybody who read the book that the whole characters to the setting and even the words was very painful (www.dvd.monstersandcritics.com/news/art). Good comments are also said by many people, as the proof the movie version of 2005 was nominated 6 BAFTA nominations and Wright won for most promising newcomer, and 4 Academy Awards including best actress for Keira Knightley. She also won for the academy award best actress, runner up for the BOP’s Calvin award for best actress, runner up for the film critics association for best actress, runner up for the golden globe for best actress musical or comedy, Brenda Blethyn for Washington best supporting actress, best cast for Area film critics association, and best adapted screenplay for Pride and Prejudice (www.boxofficeprophet.com).

Many People are interested in watching Pride and Prejudice 2005 version because it is brilliant on so many levels: cinematography, acting, directing, writing, production design, costume design, the amazing cast. The cinematography is combining glorious set design, and each scene, each frame added texture to the story and its characters. The director made beautiful use of the set and its many props, here the set and locations were featured prominently and played a huge part in communicating the story. The characters knew their characters, loved their characters, and lived their characters. The delivery was subtle, full of nuance, variation, emotion, wit. Considering all about the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyze
the rebellion of conventional norms in England society entitled: “REBELLION AGAINST CONVENTIONAL NORMS IN JOE WRIGHT’S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE MOVIE: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH”

B. Literature Review

As long as the writer knows, there are no previous researchers’ conducts to study Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice movie at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. So this study is the first study. Further, in this study, the writer studies Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice based on sociological approach. But there are some researchers has conducted the novel of Pride and Prejudice Jane Austen. First, A Synthetic Analysis of Noun Phrase in Pride and Prejudice Novel by Zakiah Washadi Astuti, the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Second, Deconstruction of Characters: A Study of Jane Austen’s Pride and Prejudice Novel by Diana Larasati, the student of UNNES of Semarang.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background above, the researcher proposes the problem of the study as: “How is the rebellion of the characters against the conventional norms in Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice movie.”
D. Limitation of the Study

The writer will focus on the rebellious characters against the conventional norms in England society reflected in Joe Wright’s *Pride and Prejudice* movie by using Sociological approach.

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the studies are as follows:

1. To analyze the movie based on its structural elements.
2. To analyze the movie based on the Sociological Approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

By presenting this research, the writer hopes that there will be some benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit
   
   This study gives additional information to literature research especially those dealing with Joe Wright’s *Pride and Prejudice*.

2. Practical Benefit
   
   This study can develop the writer’s skill and ability in applying the Sociological Approach in Joe Wright’s *Pride and Prejudice*.

G. Research Method

1. Type of Study

   Type of this study is descriptive qualitative study
2. Object of the Study

   The researcher took *Pride and Prejudice* movie and its script as the object of the study.

3. Type of Data and Data Sources

   The types of data in this study are dialogues and scenes of the movie. There are two data sources, namely primary and secondary data sources:

   a. Primary Data Sources

      Primary data sources are taken from the *Pride and Prejudice* movie directed by Joe Wright.

   b. Secondary Data Sources

      Secondary data sources are gained from the biography of the director, the theory of sociological approach books and other relevant information that are related to the study and also website about Joe Wright’s *Pride and Prejudice*.

4. Technique of Data Collection

   The collecting data technique is done by watching and learning the movie. The data are collected from books and articles related to the topic. There are 6 techniques of data collecting, as follows:

   a. Watching and learning the movie repeatedly.

   b. Reading the movie script to get more understanding.

   c. Reading some related references to observe the theory, data and information.

   d. Making notes of important part and both primary and secondary data sources.

   e. Classifying the data into some categories.
f. Arranging and developing the selected data.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

The writer employs descriptive analysis in analyzing the data through sociological approach. Here, the writer tries to describe the structural elements of the movie and sociological analysis. Hence the collected data will be interpreted and analyzed in detail through sociological approach.

H. Research Paper Organization

In order to make the research is easier to follow; this research paper is organized into six chapters. Chapter I is introduction which explains the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, research method and research paper organization. Chapter II is underlying theory that consists of notion of sociology, the major principles of sociology, and theoretical application. Chapter III includes the social historical background of English society in the early twenty-first century. Chapter IV will cover the structural analysis of the movie. Chapter V is sociological analysis. Chapter VI contains conclusion and suggestion.
CHAPTER II
UNDERLYING THEORY

This chapter deals with the theory of sociological as the basis to analyze the movie further. This is sociological theory, which is considered as the appropriate approach to analyze the problem in this chapter. The writer breaks down the Sociology into several parts in order to make the readers understand about this research theory. This part is divided into three divisions, namely; the Notion of Sociology of Literature, the Principles of Sociology of Literature, and Theoretical Application.

A. Notion of Sociology of Literature

Sociology is essentially the scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social institution and of social processes: it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists (Swingewood, 1972:11). Sociology studies human in a real condition at everyday life, while literature is made based on phenomena on everyday happening social life. Sociology reflects the way literature interacts with society, as Swingewood (1972:12) states:

“As with sociology, literature too is pre-eminently concerned with man’s social world, his adaptation to it, and his desire to change it. Thus, the novel as the major literary genre of industrial society can be seen as a faithful attempt to recreate the social world of man’s relation in his family and other institutions, the conflict and the tension between groups and classes” (1972:12).

Sociology and literature share a similar conspectus at the most basic level. Sociology of literature is one of literary approach which can be applied in the
study of literature work. Sociology of literature is basically aimed to analyze literature work in terms of the author’s social status, the availability of markets, the stipulation of type’s publication, and the structure of the leaders (Laurensen and Swingewood, 1972:14).

“It is the task of the sociologist of literature to relate the experience of the writer’s imaginary characters and situation to the historical climate from which they derive. He has to transform the private equation of themes and stylistic means into social equations” (Swingewood, 1972:14)

Damono states the purpose in the research of literature of sociology is to get a complete and total description of the interrelated relationship among the author literary work and the society (Damono in Jabrohim, 2001:169).

Sociology is the scientific study of human behavior in groups and in a real condition at everybody life and of the social forces that influence behavior. The term sociology of literature is derived from the words sociology and literature. The origin from Greek word “Socius” and Logos” means “Science”. Sociology means science of conserving the basic growth or an evaluation of society, the science of the overall of human relationship in society, generally, rational, and empiric (Ratna, 2003:1).

Economic system shaped all other aspects of life and bred persistent conflict (tension, disagreement and competition) over values and goals (Light, 1989:17). Basically, social conflict that involves economy, religious, and politic between classes, groups or even individuals IS either controlled by social institution. Sociology of literature is a kind of approaching considering social aspect in a literary work and literary work is an institution, which is created by
means of literary through the medium of language (Damono in Jabrohim, 2001:169).

B. Major Principles of Sociology of Literature

A literary work exists because of society; the existence of literary work is influenced by the condition and phenomenon in society either in politic, social, religion, economy, science and technology. There are many concepts that live as a theory for the major principles in sociological approach. The theory is introduced by Swingewood (1972:13), which is stated into three approaches to grasp the sociology of literature as follows:

1. Literary works as a social mirror

   Literature reflects various and social phenomena and problems in society such as class structure, class conflict, family relationship and possibility divorce friend, and population composition (Swingewood, 1972:13). This approach deals with the time when the literary works are created and it is reflected the situation and condition of social life of the society. It describes the social phenomenon and the historical climate that can be seen through the literary work. Swingewood states “the most particular perspective adopts the documentary aspect of literature arguing that provides a mirror to the age” (Swingewood, 1972:13). Thus theory assumes that the literary work appears related to the aspects of life such as; social, economic, culture, politic and religious aspect.
2. Literary works as a social background

Literature is defined as historical document. Literary work can be used as an instrument for retelling a story. Literary work is actually received by a particular society at a specific historical moment. The writer’s position in society is extremely important affect his/her creative in many ways. According to Swingewood (1972:18), “the link between historical background and the development of literature constitute a key area in any literary sociology”.

3. Literary work deals with the social situation of the author

Lowenthal (in Swingewood, 1972:16) states “we learn both of the nature of society and the ways individuals experienced it, through the fictional characters who see and record not only the reality around them, but their hopes, wishes, dreams and fantasies…”

Commonly, in writing a literary work, an author is influenced by the situation and condition of the society in which they live. An author may affirm or criticize the values of the society and their works inspired by the happening events in their society.

This approach deals with the social background of the author and how the author himself/herself reacts and responses to the system that has been built by the society where he/she has been lived.

C. Structural Elements

Structural element of movie is a component, which, exists in a film production, wheatear narrator or non-narrator (Bordwell and Thompson,
It consists of character and characterizations, setting, plot, point of view, theme, mise en scene, cinematography, sound and editing (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:124 and Douglass and Harnden, 1996:2).

1. Characters and Characterizations

Character means people told in the story create by the author. According to Douglass and Harnden (1996:95), the most interesting and fascinating for the audience is the people or actors who play or be played in a film. The quality of the character relates to other manifestation such as: body posture, facial and also their clothing (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:95). The quality of the character is called characterization. There are some qualities of the characters, physical features, sociological situation, psychological profile, vitality and power, and secondary character (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:95).

Character in a story can be distinguished into two types: major and minor character. Major character has a crucial role to the movement of a story. Minor character is the character that supports and completes the existence of the major character (Klarer, 1999:25).

2. Setting

Setting means the location historical and social surroundings in which the action develops (Klarer, 1999:25). Simply, it is the time and the location when the event takes place. Setting can be used to reinforce something about characters (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:130).
3. Plot

The important element in a movie is story and it has same meaning as
dramatic structure or it is always called plot (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:48).
The term plot is used to describe everything visible and audibly which present in
film (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:57). Simply, plot is an arrangement of
happening in a story. The basic elements of dramatic structure found in most film
production are the beginning, the middle and the end (Douglass and Harnden,

In the beginning level, the filmmaker lets the audience’s description where
the story will present the hero or heroin and other major participant (Douglass and
Hardnen, 1996:48). It relates to the introduction of the hero and other major
participants, the local in which the game will be played, the problem or premise,
and the theme (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:48).

The middle of dramatic structure is about the struggle of hero or heroin to
achieve the solution of the problem has been divined or created in the beginning
(Douglass and Harnden, 1996:49). It presents the struggle of the character to
resolve his or her problems that appear in the beginning (Douglass and Harnden,
1996:49). It is divided into two sections; the first is complication, often shown by
an action or event beyond the hero or heroin control (Douglass and Harnden,
1996:49). It is anything that prevents a character from reaching his or her goal
(http://www.dsiegel.com/film/glossary.html). The second is climax; the character
is ready to take any actions to resolve their problem (Widagdo and Gora S, 2004:
35). It is shown by the more complicated problem and usually the hero takes some
action to move in the different direction in the last part (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:49-50).

The last level is the end or resolution, the hero or heroin resolve their problem in a way satisfactory the audience (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:56). There are two types of plot that are traditional or conventional and flashback. Traditional style deals with the movement of story from beginning to the end action (Klarer, 1999:15). Flashback style deals with the movement of the story from the end to the beginning of the story (Klarer, 1999:15).

4. Point of View

Point of view is one of the most interesting and basic narrative devices available to the storyteller (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:30). They also describe that the term of point of view has three definitions (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:30). The first is within film and video, point of view refers to camera shot taken as if seen tough the eyes of character (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:30). The second refers to the storyteller. It is an eyewitness account of an incident or of an expression of the storyteller’s though and theories (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:30). The third meaning of point of view is the source of the phrase itself. It refers to interest; attitude and beliefs associated with a character of groups in particular perspective (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:30).

5. Theme

Filmmaker should determine the theme in a story before stepping a head into the next path (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:3). Discovering theme is where the filmmaker creativity begins (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:3). In this case the
filmmaker examines their attitude toward the subject, study the material and analyze the knowledge of the audience (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:3). Theme allows them to focus their attention and ultimately the audiences on certain aspects of the subject while excluding other (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:3). Theme is a foundation to build strong story.

6. *Mise en Scene*

*Mise en scene* means, “starting in action” or arrangement visual element, it is the first applied in directing plays (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:119). Designing and exploiting *mise en scene* are basic the art of production and provide expressive and artistic means for the manipulation of scenes and interpretation of subject (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:11).

*Mise en scene* has some aspects; set dressing and props, costumes and make up, lighting and figurative expression and movement (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:119).

a. Set dressing and props

Set dressing is the items in the scene such as furniture, picture on the wall, curtains, knick-knack on the table, lamps, rugs and anything that dresses the bare walls and floor of set (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:131). Set dressing can be used as element in creating the composition of frame (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:132).

Props are something or object that is used by the actors or people in the film (Douglass and Harnden, 1996:134). Props refer to the components of
setting is motivated to operate actively within the ongoing action (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:132).

b. Costumes and make up

Costume in film usually must be believable in close up and it should show the authenticity of the film production because costume can characterize the film itself (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:134)

c. Lighting

Lighter and darker area within the frame help film maker to create the overall composition of the each shot and also guide the audience’s eyes to watch certain object and action (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:134). Lighting has some functions in the film productions that are shaping the creating highlight and shadow and shaping the audience’s understanding of the shot composition (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:134).

Interpretation of lighting can be isolated into four items:

1) Quality

Lighting quality means relative intensity of the illumination. There are two kinds of lighting quality that are hard light and soft light (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:134).

2) Direction

Lighting direction means the path of light from its sources to the object. It is distinguished from frontal lighting, side lighting, back lighting, under lighting and top lighting (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:134).
3) Sources

There are three light sources to develop the costume to shot used by the film maker namely; key light, fill light and back light. Key light is the light from the front and comes diagonally. Fill light is the light from the near of the camera and back light is the light from the near and above camera.

4) Color

Lighting color can be manipulated by shining motion picture lamps through a transparent colored filter (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:134).

d. Figurative expression and movement (acting)

There are two kinds of figurative expression and movement (acting) of film they are visual and sound (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:139). Visual elements deal with appearance of gesture and facial expression of the character and sound element is in line with acting, it is related to voices effect (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:137).

7. Cinematography

Cinematography is manipulation of the filmstrip by the camera in the shooting phase and by the laboratory in the developing phase (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:408). The filmmaker also controls cinematography qualities shot, not only what is filmed but also what it is filmed. It consists of three features as follows:
a. Photographical Quality of Shot

The filmmaker is drawing pattern of light in order to make easy transferred for the eye to the viewer (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:167). In any event, the filmmaker can select the range of the tone and manipulate the speed of motion (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:167).

The range of tonalities can be manipulated from the film stock and exposure (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:156). Manipulating the speed of motion can be slow motion, fast motion, and maybe freeze on frame (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:156).

b. The Framing of Shot

Film frame produces a certain vantage point to get the material within the image (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:167). To control the cinematographic quality of the shot, it needs to control how the image is framed. The frame is important in cinema because it actively defines the image for the audiences (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:167). It can be powerfully to the image by means of the way framing controls the distance, angle, height and level of a vantage point on to the image (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:167).

The angles framing make the audiences see the image on certain position such as straight-on angle, the high-angle and the low-angle (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:174). In film, a high-angle shot is usually when the camera is located high (often above head height) and the shot is angled downwards in contrast to a bird’s eyeshot or a low-angle shot. It is used
sometimes in scene of confrontation and fights to show which person has the higher power (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/high_angle_shot). In cinematography, a low-angle shot is a shot from a camera positioned low on the vertical axis, often the knee height, looking up (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/low_angle_shot). Level of framing deals with the sense of gratifies governing the filmed material and frame (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:175). The devices of distance of framing are extreme long shot, long shot, medium long-shot, medium-shot, medium close-up, close-up, and extreme close-up (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:175).

c. The Duration of Shot

To develop the cinematography quality, it also needs to consider how long the image last on the screen. It needs a note on the relationship of shot duration to the time consumed by the film event to understand the duration of shot (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:167).

8. Sound

There are two advantages of sound for a film (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:144). The first, it engages another sense mode, our visual attention can be accompanied by natural attention (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:144). The second, it can actively shape how we interpret the image depend on the soundtrack (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:144).

9. Editing

Editing in film production is the task of selection and joining the camera takes, it maybe thought as the coordination of one shot with the next (Bordwell
and Thompson, 1990:207). It is used as a technique that governs the relation among shot. Editing is one of the major cinematic techniques, which have contributed to the flexibility of medium (Klarer, 1999:63). Most of film production use continuity principle in editing, it consists of views direction, movement and position continuities (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990:207).

D. Theoretical Application of Sociology of Literature

This study employs the theory of sociology, which focuses on analyzing the element of the movie and the theory of sociology based on the movie. To make it easier to apply sociology theory in this study, the writer takes some steps, as follows:

a. Describing the social background of England society when the movie released.

b. Analyzing the structural elements of Pride and Prejudice movie.

c. Analyzing the relationship between the structure elements of the movie and the social background of that time.
CHAPTER III

THE SOCIAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ENGLISH SOCIETY

IN THE EARLY TWENTY – FIRST CENTURY

Pride and Prejudice was one of Joe Wright’s movies, which was released in 2005. In order to get better understanding of the movie, this chapter will discuss the social historical background of English society in the early twenty-first century. The discussion of the English condition in the early twenty-first century is divided into several aspects, as follows; social aspect, economic, political, science and technology, cultural, and religious aspect.

A. Social Aspect

1. Social Structure

Social Structure in Britain unlike some other countries such as the USA, class in Britain is more a matter of values and behaviors such as accent, vocabulary, manners, style of dress and taste than purely money. Below is a description of the various social classes. English society is generally divided into upper class, neuveau riche, upper middle class, spiralist meritocracy, the middle middle class, the lower middle class, mondeo man, the skilled working class, traditional working class, and the poor (http://wikipedia.org/wiki/social_structure_of_the_Britany#21st_century).
a. Upper Class

The Upper Class in Britain is statistically very small and consists of the peerage, gentry, and landowners. These people were traditionally the wealthiest in the land having inherited money and position. Typically they would speak with a receive pronunciation accent (although this is changing and been educated at public schools. Traditionally the upper class had a disdain for trade (http://wikipedia.org/wiki/social_structure_of_the_Britany#21st_century).

b. Nouveau Riche

Nouveau Riche is people from poorer backgrounds who have made money themselves in Business or Entertainment. They may retain the mannerisms of their original social group or may imitate the behavior of the traditional upper class by for instance sending their children to public school or taking elocution lessons (Satirized as Mr Nouveau Richards by Jilly Cooper) (http://wikipedia.org/wiki/social_structure_of_the_Britain).

c. Upper Middle Class

The Upper Middle class in Britain consists of the educated professionals who generally come from educated backgrounds (Fox in http://wikipedia.org/wiki/social_structure_of_the_Britain). According to Cooper (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain), these people would traditionally speak with a receive pronunciation, Accent, been educated at public school and Universities. Traditional jobs would include Barristers,
Doctors, Army officers, Academics, senior Civil Servants or working as stockbrokers in the City of London.

d. Spiralist Meritocracy

This group was identified by Jilly Cooper in her book *Class* as people from working class or lower middle class backgrounds who gained an education at grammar school and university and have subsequently obtained professional or managerial jobs within companies or government. Jilly Cooper stated that these people are more likely to move geographically than the more local bourgeois *middle middle class*. These people are less socially secure then the traditional upper middle class (Fox in [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain)) and would speak in a mixture of accents depending on their origin.

e. The Middle Middle Class

The Middle middle class in Britain consists of bourgeois people from less educated backgrounds. These people would be less educated then the upper middle class and form pillars of local communities. They would speak in accents which are more provincial then be traditionally less likely to attend university than the upper middle class (Fox in [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain)). They would be engaged in owning and running local businesses or working for larger corporations as junior and middle management.
f. The Lower Middle Class

The Lower Middle class in Britain consists of people in white collar jobs living in less prosperous suburbs. They would typically have not had a university education. These people would speak in local accents, although relatively mild. A shibboleth for people from this group the use of word pardon rather than sorry or say again when they have not been able to hear the other speaker (referred to as Pardonia by Kate Fox in http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain).

g. Mondeo Man

According to Fox (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain) Mondeo Man is a person employed in the private sector in a salesman or entry level management position that drives a company car such as a Ford Mondeo. These people would have had limited education and cultural aspirations, but are keen to "move up in the world" and are seen by politicians and marketers as representing Middle English. An example of a person from this social group in UK popular culture is Gareth Cheesman.

h. The Skilled working Class

These people would be in skilled blue collar jobs, traditionally in industry but in recent decades showing entrepreneurial development as the stereotypical white van man or self employed contractors. (Fox in http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain)). These
people would speak in local accents and have limited educational attainment. Typical Mosaic types for this group include white van culture or affluent blue collar.

i. Traditional Working Class

These people would work in blue collar jobs with low incomes. They would typically have had low educational attainment and not value education (Cooper in http://www.en.wikipedia/wiki/Social_Structure_of_the_Britain)). Examples of Mosaic geodemographic groups for these people would be Coronation Street or Rustbelt Resilience. An example of this social group from popular culture would be Jim Royle from The Royle family.

j. The Poor

These people would typically be on low incomes and dependent on state benefits. Many would be in public housing or council estate. These people feel excluded from society and typical Mosaic Geodemographic types for these people are Tower Block Living or Sharing a satire case. An example of this social class from popular culture would be Derek Trotter from Only one fools and Horses, another example from British popular culture would be Frank Gallagher from Shameless.

2. Social Status

Britain has a diverse population that includes people with connections to every continent of the world. The ethnic origins of this population have been
complicated by immigration, intermarriage, and the constant relocation of people in this highly developed industrial and technological society. Nevertheless, a few particulars about the historical formation of the population are noteworthy (http://encarta.msn.com).

Most British people attribute their origins to the early invaders, calling themselves English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, or Ulsterites. These minorities—Chinese, Asian Indians, Pakistanis, Africans, and Caribbean people of African ancestry—came to Britain in substantial numbers after 1945. Immigration from the South Asian subcontinent (India and Pakistan) stabilized in the 1990s, but immigration from African countries continued to rise. By the late 1990s more than half of the people in these categories had been born in the United Kingdom. These newer ethnic groups tend to live in the more urban and industrial areas of England, especially in London, Birmingham, and Leeds. In 2004 the right to work in Britain was opened to people in central Europe and the Baltic countries, and they began to form the latest group of immigrants (http://encarta.msn.com). In 2005, an estimated 565,000 migrant arrived to live in the United Kingdom for at least a year, while 380,000 people emigrated from the United Kingdom for a year or more with Australia, Spain and France (http://encarta.msn.com).

3. Education

Most British schools are funded by the central government, with local governments providing supplemental funding. England and Wales have a national curriculum of core courses for students 5 to 16 years old, and schools are
inspected by the Office for Standards in Education. National tests at the ages of 7, 11, and 14 assess students’ progress. Schools must provide religious education and daily collective worship for all pupils, although parents can withdraw their children from these. Full-time school begins at age 5 in Great Britain and at age 4 in Northern Ireland. In addition, many 3- and 4-year-olds are enrolled in specialized nursery schools or in nursery classes at primary schools. Many of Britain’s leaders have attended these private schools, which cater to the wealthy and influential but also offer some scholarships to gifted poorer children. Local authorities and the central authority also provide assistance to some families who are unable to pay the fees. Only a small percentage of the population can attend these ancient and highly prestigious schools (http://encarta.msn.com).

The most famous schools in Britain are Private boarding school such as; Eton College, Harrow School, Rugby School, and Winchester School. Only 7 percents of British students attend private school. A variety of other schools are also private, including kindergartens, day schools, and newer boarding schools. Private schools that take pupils from the age of 7 to the age of 11, 12, or 13 are called preparatory schools. Private schools take older pupils from the age of 11, 12, or 13 to 18 or 19 are often referred to as public schools (http://encarta.msn.com).

The percentage of young people entering the universities in British is far lower than in the United States. Britain has about 90 universities. They can be divided into several categories. The foremost universities are the University of
Oxford and the University of Cambridge. Another type of university is the so-called redbrick variety-old and Solid School (http://encarta.msn.com).

B. Economic Aspect

Like many modern developed countries, United Kingdom has a mixed economy. This means that some sectors of the economy are operated by the government and some are operated by private businesses. Since World War II (1939-1945), Britain has worked to balance the mix of private and public enterprises in order to maximize the country’s economy and ensure the economic well-being of its citizens (http://encarta.msn.com).

Historically, Britain’s Conservative Party has sought a stronger private component in the mix while the Labors Party has sought to strengthen the public component. Both parties are committed to a healthy mix of both elements. However the economy remained relatively strong. It has continued to grow, and Britain remains a major producer of industrial goods and provider of services, as well as a center of world trade and finance (http://encarta.msn.com).

During the 21st century, Britain saw their per capita disposable income triple, an accomplishment all the more remarkable considering Britain’s size and limited natural resources. The skills and ingenuity of Britain’s highly trained workers, managers, and entrepreneurs have enabled the British economy to function well and provide for its large population. The government sought to encourage business and private investment by lowering taxes and easing restrictions, such as deregulating the
stock exchange and lifting restrictions on certain business agreements. Simultaneously, it sought to curb its spending and services. Newer, more profitable high-tech industries absorbed more workers and managers, while many older, less-efficient firms folded (http://encarta.msn.com).

Britain’s economy received a boost with the discovery and exploitation of abundant oil reserves in the North Sea. Because of this oil, Britain no longer depended on imports of foreign petroleum products and profited from exports of petroleum products. During the 1990s and early 2000s, Britain’s economy grew at an average annual rate of 2.2 percent (http://encarta.msn.com).

C. Political Aspect

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary monarchy—that is, the head of state is a monarch with limited powers. Britain’s democratic government is based on a constitution composed of various historical documents, laws, and formal customs adopted over the years. Parliament, the legislature, consists of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the monarch, also called the crown (http://encarta.msn.com).

The House of Commons is far more influential than the House of Lords, which in effect make the British system unicameral, meaning the legislature has one chamber (http://encarta.msn.com).

a. The Constitution

The British constitution comprises multiple documents. The written part consists of the Magna Carta, written in 1215; the Petition of Right, passed by
Parliament in 1628; and the Bill of Rights of 1689. It also includes the entire body of laws enacted by Parliament, precedents established by decisions made in British courts of law, and various traditions and customs. The democratically elected House of Commons can alter these laws with a majority vote. The constitution continually evolves as new laws are passed and judicial decisions are handed down. All laws passed by Parliament are regarded as constitutional, and changes or amendments to the constitution occur whenever new legislation overrides existing law. Although the crown gives its royal assent to legislation, this is a mere formality (http://encarta.msn.com).

b. The Monarchy

The British monarchy stands for the continuity of British history going back to Anglo-Saxon times, and today it serves as a figurehead for the state. In theory, the British monarch has enormous powers, but in reality those powers are limited and the crown follows the dictates and advice of the ministers in Parliament. The British monarchy has been a hereditary position since the 9th century, although Parliament has stepped in at times to alter the succession, for example, in 1701 when the House of Hanover was selected to replace the Stuart dynasty (http://encarta.msn.com).

Primogeniture, the passing of the throne to the eldest son when a monarch dies, has been the rule of succession, and when there are no sons, the eldest daughter ascends the throne. This was the case when Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne in February 1952 upon the death of her father, George VI. Her husband,
Prince Philip, has the title of Prince Consort, but no rank or privileges. The current heir to the throne is Elizabeth II’s eldest son, Charles, Prince of Wales. According to the Act of Settlement of 1701, only Protestants are eligible to succeed to the throne. A regent may be appointed to rule for the sovereign if he or she is underage or incapacitated (http://encarta.msn.com).

As the official head of state, the monarch formally summons and dismisses Parliament and the ministers of the Cabinet. The monarch also serves as head of the judiciary, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Supreme Governor of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. In reality, the government carries out the duties associated with these functions (http://encarta.msn.com).

Theoretically, the monarch appoints all judges, military officers, diplomats, and archbishops, as well as other church officers. The monarch also bestows honors and awards, such as knighthoods and peerages. In reality, all of these appointments are made upon the advice of the prime minister. The prime minister declares war and peace and concludes treaties with foreign states in the name of the crown. The monarch serves as the ceremonial head of the Commonwealth of Nations and is the ceremonial head of state for 16 Commonwealth countries (http://encarta.msn.com).

The real work of the monarchy consists largely of signing papers. The monarch has the right, however, to be consulted on all aspects of national life and review all important government documents. The monarch may also meet with
the Privy Council, a now largely ceremonial body made up of Cabinet members that serves in an advisory capacity to the monarch. Since Britain is a democracy, the monarchy could potentially be abolished if a majority of the population decides to do so. In the early 21st century the monarchy generally remained popular, despite unpleasant media coverage surrounding the marriages and relationships of the royal family. Only Scotland had a small majority that wanted to make the United Kingdom a republic (http://encarta.msn.com).

The royal family endorses developments in Britain by performing such ceremonial functions as cutting ribbons, opening businesses, launching ships, and laying cornerstones. Many members of the royal family are involved in charity work and maintain a public presence by visiting shelters, hospitals, and clinics. Because foreigners are attracted to the pageantry of royalty, tourism related to the royal family brings a substantial amount of money into the country (http://encarta.msn.com).

c. The Executive

1. The prime minister

The chief executive is the prime minister, who is a member of the House of Commons. The executive branch also includes Her Majesty’s Government, commonly referred to simply as “the government.” The government is composed of ministers in the Cabinet, most of whom are members of the House of Commons; government departments, each of which is responsible to a minister; local authorities; and public corporations. Because the House of
Commons is involved in both the legislative and executive branches of the British government, there is no separation of powers between executive and legislature as there is in the United States (http://encarta.msn.com).

2. The Cabinet

The Cabinet has about 20 members, or ministers, all of whom must be members of Parliament (MPs). Members of the Cabinet are leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons or, more rarely, members of the House of Lords. Cabinet ministers who head a particular government department, such as the Ministry of Defense, are known as secretaries of state (http://encarta.msn.com).

3. The Privy Council

The Privy Council is a large, and generally ceremonial, body of more than 450 members that developed out of the royal council that existed in the Middle Ages. The Privy Council comprises all current and former Cabinet members, as well as important public figures in Britain and the Commonwealth. The council advises the monarch and arranges for the formal handling of documents. It has a large number of committees, each with a specific task, such as dealing with outlying islands, universities, or legal matters. The most important committee is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the highest court of appeal for certain nations in the Commonwealth, some church-related appeals, and for disciplinary committees of some professions (http://encarta.msn.com).
d. The Legislature: Parliament

Parliament is elected roughly every five years and is dissolved by the crown on the advice of the prime minister, who then calls a general election. Parliamentary sessions are held each year and begin in October or November. Parliament meets at the Houses of Parliament in London, officially called the New Palace of Westminster (http://encarta.msn.com).


1. The House of Lords

Over the course of centuries, the seat of power has passed from the crown to the Lords to its final resting place in the House of Commons. Parliament originated in the great councils called by the crown during the middle Ages. Through these meetings, medieval monarchs sought the advice of their subjects, exchanged information about the realm, and gathered petitions (http://encarta.msn.com).

In other words, Parliament originated with the royal wish to gain the approval and sanction of the realm for acts of state. Later, Parliament served to supplement royal revenues by making grants of taxation—that is, by granting the monarch’s request for extra subsidies to pay for wars. The crown invited all great nobles and church leaders to attend these councils. The nobles
and church leaders sat in what came to be called the House of Lords (http://encarta.msn.com).

2. The House of Commons and Legislation

   The House of Commons is the source of real political power in the United Kingdom. Its members are democratically elected by universal suffrage of citizens over the age of 18. Certain groups that are denied the right to vote, however, include members of the House of Lords, some detained mental health patients, sentenced prisoners, and those convicted of corrupt or illegal election practices in the previous five years. In addition, certain persons are excluded from standing for election to the House of Commons (http://encarta.msn.com).

   Members of the House of Commons are elected from geographical constituencies determined by population, and each MP generally represents a constituency of 60,000 to 70,000 people. Four permanent boundary commissions exist, one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Their purpose is to keep the constituencies equal and the boundaries fair. The commissions review the constituencies every 8 to 12 years and recommend changes based on population shifts. Based on a review conducted in 1995, the elections of 1997 and 2001 were held for 659 constituencies in the United Kingdom: 529 in England, 72 in Scotland, 40 in Wales, and 18 in Northern Ireland. A subsequent review by the Boundary Commission for Scotland reduced the number of constituencies there to 59. Accordingly, the
number of seats in the House of Commons was reduced to 646 as of the 2005
general elections (http://encarta.msn.com).

e. The Judiciary

Britain has a long judicial history. Its legal system has been emulated
throughout the world and many of its key principles and rights are part of U.S.
law. The principles derived from British law include the right to trial by jury; the
right to due process of law; freedom from unlawful imprisonment, called the writ
of habeas corpus; the trial system of prosecution and defense; and the
presumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty (http://encarta.msn.com).

f. Political Parties

The Conservative Party is still a major party in the United Kingdom, but
the Labors Party, founded around the turn of the 20th century, grew to become the
primary opposition to the Conservatives, taking the place of the Liberals. The
Liberal Party evolved into the Liberal Democrat Party, the third most popular
party in Britain (http://encarta.msn.com).

The most important of Britain’s minor parties is the Liberal Democrat
Party, formed in 1988 from the remnants of the Liberal Party and a majority of the
Social Democratic Party. The Liberal Democrats make up the third largest party
in Parliament, after Labor and the Conservatives. Other parties include the
Scottish Nationalist Party; Plaid Cymru, the Welsh nationalist party that seeks
self-government for Wales; and parties in Northern Ireland—Sinn Fein, the Ulster
The prime minister is responsible for defense policy, and he or she works with the full cabinet, secretary of state for defense, and the Cabinet’s Defense and Overseas Policy Committee. The British equivalent of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff is the Defense Council, which is chaired by the secretary of state for defense and has seats for the army, navy, and air force plus other important government leaders. It exercises powers of command and administrative control.

1. The Royal Navy

The Royal Navy has played an important part in British history. Today, Royal Navy ships are present at all times in British waters to assist merchant ships. British ships contribute to NATO’s standing naval forces in the Atlantic, the English Channel, the Persian Gulf, and the Mediterranean. The navy also has a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines. The Royal Navy is governed by the Admiralty Board under the secretary of state for defense and includes an infantry arm, known as the Royal Marines, as well as a Royal Navy Reserve and a Royal Marines Reserve.

2. The British Army

Today the army consists of infantry, or foot soldiers; cavalry, initially soldiers on horses, now soldiers in tanks and armored vehicles; and the Army
Air Corps, which operates helicopters and other aircraft. The army also includes a force of some 4,000 Gurkhas, professional soldiers from the country of Nepal in Asia. The army’s support arms include the Royal Artillery; the Royal Engineers; the Royal Signals, which handle communications; and the Royal Intelligence Corps. The Territorial Army, also known as the militia or volunteer force, is a general reserve force. The British Army is the key land component in NATO’s rapid reaction forces. The army is controlled by the Defense Council through an Army Board composed of both civilian and military members (http://encarta.msn.com).

3. The Royal Air Force

The Royal Air Force (RAF) became an important part of the Allied war effort in World War II. Today the RAF has more than 40 squadrons and contributes approximately 100 fixed-wing aircraft and 40 helicopters to NATO’s rapid reaction forces. It is under the Ministry of Defense and administered by an Air Force Board headed by the secretary of state for defense (http://encarta.msn.com).

h. United Kingdom Membership in International Organizations

The United Kingdom is one of the founding members of the United Nations (UN) and occupies one of the five permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council, the most powerful body in the UN. It is an important contributor to UN peacekeeping operations. Britain also plays an important part in the European Union (EU), an organization dedicated to economic cooperation among
European nations. Britain’s defense policy rests on membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), along with the United States and other member states. As a member of the Western European Union (WEU), the United Kingdom is part of a forum that consults and cooperates on defense issues concerning European NATO members. Britain also belongs to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), whose 55 member nations work to foster and protect human rights. Britain is an original member of the Council of Europe, whose 40 parliamentary democracies work together on human rights and social and cultural issues (http://encarta.msn.com).

D. Science and Technology

Britain has been a world leader in science and technology, and since the Industrial Revolution the nation has been a pioneer in the use of machinery. The profession of modern engineering emerged from the work of the skilled craftsmen of the 18th and 19th centuries. The British have appreciated and encouraged inventors and scientists, and in pure science, the country has produced a steady stream of solid research. More than 70 British citizens have been awarded the Nobel Prize in science, second only to the United States.

In the 20th century, British science and technology continued on the cutting edge. British technology pioneered in the development of radar and jet engines. British scientists contributed to the 1953 discovery of the molecular structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) as well as subsequent breakthroughs in medicine and
genetics, including DNA fingerprinting, gene therapy, in vitro fertilization, and cloning. Other contributions include the discovery of cholesterol and vitamin D. In chemistry, British scientists have developed a biodegradable plastic and are working on substitutes for chlorofluorocarbons, which destroy the Earth’s ozone layer. British scientists in Antarctica first discovered a hole in the ozone layer in 1985. British scientists have also made advances in the fields of astrophysics and superconductivity. They also are at the forefront in developing semiconductors and fiber-optic cables.

One contemporary British scientist has gained worldwide attention not only for his accomplishments but because he has surmounted severe disabilities. Stephen Hawking, a theoretical physicist, suffers from an incurable disease of the nervous system. He regained his power of speech only through a computerized voice synthesizer. Hawking has made major contributions to the study of the origin of the universe and black holes, and his work has supported the big bang theory of the creation of the universe. As a professor of mathematics at Cambridge, Hawking wrote A Brief History of Time (1988).

E. Cultural Aspect

British culture has changed alongside most other western cultures. There are some behavioral facts which are used in English society, as follows:

a. Shaking Hand
In the UK, men usually shake right hands when they first meet. Men do not usually shake hands with a woman unless she offers her hand first. Shake hands in the first time you meet someone, shake hands again when leaving and a simple handshake is the standard for greeting (http://www.executiveplanet.com).

b. Names and Titles

Most people in the UK have three names; a given name, a middle name, and a last (family or surname) name. In conversation and in writing, the given name usually comes first. Several terms have been abbreviated in the table below. The forms used in the table are given first, followed by alternative acceptable abbreviations in Parentheses (http://www.executiveplanet.com).

c. Use of Name

UK uses the last names until specifically invited by your British hosts or colleagues to use their first names. UK uses an acceptable abbreviation in parentheses. Such as; His/Her Majesty: HM, His/Her Royal Highness: HRH, His Grace: HG, Most Honourable: Most Hon. (Most Honble), Right Honourable: Rt Hon. (Rt Honble), Honourable: Hon. (Honble) (http://www.executiveplanet.com).

d. Eye Contact

During a conversation, eye contact is seldom used in United Kingdom (http://www.executiveplanet.com).

e. Body Contact

Hugging, kissing and touching are usually reserved for family members and very close friends. Greeting rituals tend to be the same in northern and central
European regions and in the UK, consisting of minimal body contact, which often remains confined to a simple handshake (http://www.executiveplanet.com).

f. Work Culture

Almost British have meetings, presentations, negotiation tactic and always be on time. Decision making is slower than in the United States. So don’t rush them, a simple handshake is the standard for greeting, to signal something very important and you want it kept a secret, tap your nose. In business meetings, small talk or icebreakers are not necessary.

g. Dress Code

Dark suits, usually black, blue, or gray, are acceptable; Men’s shirts should not have pockets. Avoid wearing a striped tie. Men should wear laced shoes and not loafers; women should maintain a conservative image.

F. Religious Aspect

The United Kingdom guarantees its citizens religious freedom without interference from the state or the community, and most of the world’s religions have followers in Britain. As in many European countries today, the majority of the population in Britain does not regularly attend religious services, yet nearly all faiths have devoted congregations of active members. An increasing percentage of the population professes no religious faith and some organizations represent secular outlooks. Estimating membership is difficult because congregations count their
members differently, and government figures rely upon the numbers provided by the
different groups (http://encarta.msn.com).

In the past religion was often deeply entwined with politics. The only place
this is still true in the United Kingdom is in Northern Ireland, where two communities
use religious designations to express different, and hostile, political agendas. Many
Protestants, largely descendants of Scottish and English settlers, are interested in
maintaining their union with Britain, while some Roman Catholics campaign strongly
for union with Ireland (http://encarta.msn.com).

1. The Established Churches

The United Kingdom has two established churches: the Church of England
and the Church of Scotland. An established church is the legally recognized
official church of the state. The Church of England, also called the Anglican
Church, is a Protestant Episcopal church. It is the parent body of churches
belonging to the Anglican Communion, which includes the Episcopal Church of
the United States. The Church in Wales and the Church of Ireland, once members
of the Church of England, belong to the Anglican Communion but are not the
official churches of their states (http://encarta.msn.com).

The Church of England claims to be an apostolic church, meaning it traces
a direct line of bishops back to the 12 apostles of Jesus. Anglicans also speak of
themselves as a catholic, or universal, church, with a lowercase c, meaning that
their beliefs are intended for humankind as a whole. Since its inception in the 16th
century, the Church of England has debated how close its practices should be to
those of the Roman Catholic Church. The history of the Church of England is marked by the division between High Church, with practices that favor Roman Catholicism, and Low Church, with practices that are more Protestant. In the last quarter of the 20th century, the Anglican Church was involved in a serious controversy over the ordination of women, which it finally allowed in 1992, and in 1994 the first women were ordained as priests in the Anglican Church. This action caused some Anglican clerics and lay people to convert to Roman Catholicism. Further controversy erupted in the early 2000s over the ordination of gay clergy (http://encarta.msn.com).

The British monarch, who must be a member of the Anglican Church, holds the titles of Supreme Governor of the Church of England and Defender of the Faith. The monarch appoints archbishops and bishops upon the advice of the prime minister, who consults a commission that includes both lay people and clergy. Two archbishops and 24 senior bishops sit in the House of Lords. The archbishop of Canterbury holds the title of Primate of All England; another archbishop presides at York. Changes in church ritual can only be made with the consent of Parliament (http://encarta.msn.com).

About 47 percent of the British population is Anglican. A third of the marriages in Britain are performed in the Anglican Church. Many members are merely baptized, married, and buried in the church, but do not otherwise attend services. More than a million people attend the Church of England on an average Sunday (http://encarta.msn.com).
The established church in Scotland is the Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian (see Presbyterianism). The Presbyterian Church is governed by courts composed of ministers and elders. The Church of Scotland is not subject to state control. It is the principal religious group in Scotland and has about 600,000 members. A number of independent Scottish Presbyterian churches exist; these are largely descended from groups that broke away from the Church of Scotland (http://encarta.msn.com).

2. Other Religious Groups

The Roman Catholic Church has an extensive formal structure in Britain made up of provinces, dioceses, and local parishes. The Catholic Church has many orders—groups of ordained men and women who follow special religious rules—and maintains an extensive school system out of public funds. About 16 percent of the population identifies itself as Roman Catholic (http://encarta.msn.com).

A number of Protestant denominations are called Free Churches; in the past they were called Nonconformist or Dissenting churches. The Methodist Church is the largest of these (see Methodism). Others include the Baptist Union of Great Britain, along with Baptist Unions in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Free Presbyterian churches in England, Wales, and Scotland; and the United Reformed Church (http://encarta.msn.com).

Other Christian religious groups include Unitarians, Pentecostals, Quakers, Christian Brethren, Eastern Orthodox, Lutherans, Jehovah’s Witnesses,
Seventh-day Adventists, Christian Scientists, and Mormons (http://encarta.msn.com).

The fast-growing Muslim community numbered 1.6 million, or more than 2 percent of the total population. Britain has the second largest Jewish community in Western Europe, with some 275,000 people. There are also about 580,000 Hindus, 340,000 Sikhs, and thousands of Jains and Buddhists. Newer religious movements and sects have also flourished in Britain, including the Church of Scientology in the early 21st century (http://encarta.msn.com).
This chapter presents the structural analysis of Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice movie. The writer will try to expose the element of the film systematically to make it easy to understand such as the characters and the characterizations, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme and discussion by using sociological approach.

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first is the structural element of the movie and the second is the discussion.

A. Structural Elements

Structural elements of *Pride and Prejudice* movie consist of character and characterizations, setting, plot, point of view, theme, *mise en scène*, cinematography, sound and editing.

1. Characters and Characterizations

   After studying and understanding *Pride and Prejudice* movie, the writer finds the characters and the characterizations as follows:

   a. Major Character:

      1) Elizabeth Bennet (Starred by Keira Knightley)

      Lizzie is second daughter in Bennet’s family. She has four sisters named Jane, Marry, Kitty, Lydia. Physically, she is a white and tall girl, who has a small nose, wide eyes and black curly hair.

      Mentally, she is a courageous person but sometimes she is rebellious. It seems when she rebels her parents to accept Mr. Collins
purpose (P&P VCD1, 26’: 03”). She runs out the house and argued with her mother but her mother insist, she consistent to refused Mr. Collins purpose even when her mother angry.

Mrs. Bennet : Well, come and talk to her. Now! Tell her you insist they marry.
Mr. Bennet : You will have this house and save your sisters from destitution.
Elizabeth : I can’t marry
Mrs. Bennet : Go and say you’ve changed your mind. Think of your family.
Elizabeth : You cannot make me (P&P1, 48’: 40”).

Morally, Elizabeth Bennet is very independent of her own stand. She is hard to change her mind, when she have a blinding prejudice against Darcy (P&P VCD2, 00’: 22”). She is also distinctive and explicit. Her opinion is very decidedly for so young people.

Lady Catherine : Your younger sisters, are they out in society?
Lizzie : Yes ma’am, all.
Lady Catherine : That’s very odd. And you’re second. The younger ones out before the eldest are married? Your youngest sisters must be very young. (P&P VCD1, 48’:40”).

Elizabeth loves books very much, she always reading a book when she has unoccupied time (P&P VCD1, 04’:02”). She can improve her mind by extensive reading.

Socially, Elizabeth is friendly and easy to talk to everybody whether to the upper class or to the lower class. For the upper class she is a very critical and too open for a young woman at that era. She comes from the middle class with the right taste of humor and beautiful mind.
Jane : I can breathe. I think one of my toes just came off
Lizzie : If every man does not end the evening in love with you, them I’m no judge of beauty
Jane : Or man
Lizzie : No, they are far too easy to judge
Jane : They’re not all bad.
Lizzie : Humorless poppycock’s, in my limited experience (P&P VCD1, 06:21”)

2) Fitzwilliam Darcy (Starred by Matthew MacFadyen)

He is a wealthy man and best friend of Mr. Bingley. He is the nephew of Lady Catherine De Bought. Physically, he is tall. She has a sharp nose, short black straight hair. Her skin is light.

Mentally, he is proud. It seems when he met Elizabeth and refused to dance with Elizabeth (P&P VCD1, 04:02”).

Morally, he is a good man and loves his sisters very much. He is polite, careful, and helpful. He always cares about the other people. Her interest is showed when he helped Lizzie to find Lydia (P&P VCD2, 28:27”). Her kindness is also showed when he paid for Lydia’s wedding

Lydia : I forgot, but I shouldn’t have said a word
Lizzie : Mr. Darcy at your wedding?
Lydia : He was one of that discovered us. He paid for the wedding, Mr. Wckham commission and everything. But he told me not to tell you (P&P VCD2, 28:34”)

Socially, he is elegant. He comes from the upper class. She is also friendly. She can associate with everybody both from the upper class and the lower class, mostly with great attitude.
3) Jane Bennet (Starred by Rosamund Pike)

She is the oldest daughter of the Bennets family. She is tall. She has a good nose and curly blond hair. She is calm, shy, gentle and good natured. She falls in love with Mr. Bingley and marries him at the end.

4) Mrs. Bennet (Starred by Brenda Bletyn)

The wife’s of Mr. Bennet and the woman of less understanding, little information and uncertain temper, who embarrasses her older daughter with her lack of class and uncertain her husband with her ignorance. She

5) Mr. Bennet (Starred by Donald Sutherland)

A country gentleman, who is sometimes irresponsible father of five daughters and the husband of Mrs. Bennet He is good in books and can be witty and amusing.

6) Lady Catherine De Bought (Starred by Judy Densh)

She is a pride lady and an aunt of Mr. Darcy. She wants Darcy to marry her daughter. She wants Lizzie to refuse Mr. Darcy’s purpose. She is one of the aristocracies.

b. Minor Character:

1) Mr. Charles Bingley (Starred by Simon woods)

He is wealthy country gentlemen. He is kind and charming. He falls in love and marries Jane Bennet. Mr. Bingley is Mr. Darcy’s best friend.

2) Mr. Collins (Starred by Tom Hollader)

He is Mr. Bennet’s cousin who inherits Mr. Bennet’s property. He is pompous undignified mixture of servility and self important. He wants
to propose Lizzie but she refuse it. He is a Priest and trusted by Lady Catherine De Bourg. After Lizzie refused it, finally he married Charlotte.

3) George Wickham (Starred by Simon Woods)

He is a handsome military officer that is rude and has a bad nature. He is Lidya’s husband and the enemy of Mr. Darcy. He pays attention to Lizzie by saying badly about Mr. Darcy’s pass.

4) Mrs. Gardiner (Starred by Penelope Wilton)

She is Lizzie’s aunty, who takes Lizzie to go on vacation in Rosing Park.

5) Catherine Bennet (Starred by Carry Mulligan)

She is the fourth daughter of Bennet’s family who is almost unknown entirely in the novel except for chasing soldiers.

6) Lidya Bennet (Starred by Jena Maloune)

She is the youngest daughter who is silly, thoughtless, stupid, unprincipled, flirtatious, and loud-mouthed and scatter brained. Not surprisingly, she is Mrs. Bennet favorite daughter. She elopes with George Wickham.

7) Caroline Bingley (Starred by Kelly Belly)

She is the sister of Mr. Bingley. She is beautiful and has good behaviour. She takes care of Jane when Jane got sick in Neatherfield.
8) Georgiana Darcy (Starred by Tamzin Merchant)

   She is Mr. Darcy’s sister. She is weak and skinny. Mr. Darcy loves her very much and she is a pianoforte.

9) Colonel Fitzwilliam(Starred by Cornelius Booth)

   He is a military and an old man.

10) Ms. Debought (Starred by Rosamund Steven)

   She is a daughter of Lady Catherine. She is a close mouthed, weak and obeys all her mother’s said.

11) Meriton military (Starred by Jay Simpson)

12) Rosings governess (Starred by Samantha Bloom)

   He is a guardian and a housekeeper in Rosing Park.

13) Lambton maid (Starred by Maya Brady)

   She is a servant in Lambton who gives Lizzie a letter from Jane.

14) Betsy (Starred by Smead Mathews)

   She is a housekeeper and servant in Netherfiled.

15) Mr.Hill

   He is a servant in Rosing Park.

16) Netherfield Buttler (Starred by Pip Thoren)

   He is a servant in Netherfield.

2. Setting

   Setting of Pride and Prejudice movie is divided into two parts, namely setting of time and place. It can be described as follows:
a. Setting of time

*Pride and Prejudice* is a movie, which tells about the Social stereotype between the upper and lower class in 1800th English society. Conflicts between Elizabeth Bennet develop a blinding prejudice against Darcy. There are some clues relating to the setting of time. It can be seen on the simple technology that represent in this film. The writer also finds a clue about the setting of time of this movie from the costume and props, which represent the era is around 18th century.

b. Setting of place

Joe Wright determined some locations in making *Pride and Prejudice* movie, as follows:

1. Longbourn

Longbourn is the Bennet’s house. Most of the scene in Pride and Prejudice movie is taken place in Longbourn

a. Behind the bridge

At the first scene, Lizzie runs into the house passing the bridge in front of her house (P&P1, 4’: 02”).

b. In the bed room

Jane and Lizzie talk about the situation in the ballroom party. They talk about Mr. Darcy’s pride and Mr. Bingley’s kindness (P&P1, 5’: 42”). It also can be seen when Lizzie brushed Jane’s hair before going to the party (P&P VCD1, 33’: 11”).
c. In the living room

   It is the Bennet’s family favorite place. They always make conversation and family (P&P1, 4’: 29”).

d. In the sitting room

   It is the place where Mr. Collins wants to purpose one of the Bennet’s daughters, Mrs. Bennet suggest him to purpose Lizzie (P&P VCD1, 16’: 20”)

e. In the yard

   At the morning, Lizzie walks into the house (P&P1, 04’: 15”).

   It also can be seen when Lizzie walks into her house while it is raining hard outside (P&P VCD1, 54’: 01”)

2. Rosing Park

   a. In the sitting room of Kent

      Charlotte and Lizzie have a conversation about Charlotte’s prosperity and how her life after having married with Mr. Collins (P&P1, 53’: 05”).

   b. In the sitting room of Lady Catherine

      Charlotte, Mr. Collins and Lizzie met Lady Catherine and her daughter in her residence (P&P VCD1, 57’: 26”).

   c. In the yard

      Lizzie and Charlotte walk out to the yard enjoying the scenery (P&P1, 54’: 55”). Mr. Darcy declares his feeling to Lizzie but she is
angry and accuses Mr. Darcy as the person who separates Jane and Bingley (P&P VCD2, 26’: 15”).

d. In the dining room

Lizzie, Mr. Darcy, Mr. Collins, Charlotte, Lady Catherine and Miss Bourg have dinner. Lady Catherine insults the Bennets because they have no prospects and considers that they are out in society because the younger one is out before the eldest are married (P&P VCD1, 58’: 52”).

e. Church

Mr. Collines lectures in front of his followers in the church (P&P VCD2, 00: 24”). That is the first time for Lizzie had a conversation in the church and talk about Mr. Darcy’s action in separating the relation between Jane and Bingley (P&P VCD2, 00: 25”).

3. Neatherfield

a. In the hall room

It is a place where the hall room party being held. This is the moment when Lizzie and Darcy met at the first time (P&P1, 4’: 41”).

b. In the bedroom

When Jane get sick, she is laying on the bed when Lizzie comes to visit Jane in the Bingley’s house (P&P1, 07’: 06”).
c. Library

It is the place when Caroline Bingley criticizes Darcy’s attitude, where Darcy writes a letter for his sister Georgiana (P&P1, 10’: 16”).

d. In the sitting room

Caroline, Lizzie, Bingley and Darcy talk about book, Bingley smiles while Lizzie criticizing Darcy (P&P VCD1, 9’: 19”).

4. Pemberley

a. In the sitting room

Lizzie peeped behind the door looking at Darcy and Georgiana who is playing her piano (P&P VCD2, 18’: 49”). Darcy introduces Lizzie to Georgiana and Georgiana feels so happy for knowing Lizzie (P&P VCD2, 18’: 55”).

b. In the gallery

Lizzie, Mr. Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner look around the gallery. Lizzie stares and admires Darcy’s statue. The servant explains about Darcy’s figure (P&P VCD2, 15’: 32”).

c. In the balcony

Lizzie runs outside the house because Darcy knows that she peeped while his sister Georgiana played her piano (P&P VCD2, 18’: 51”).
5. Lambton
   a. In the Rose and Crown
      
      It is the hotel or home visitor where Lizzie, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner stay in Lambton (P&P VCD2, 20’: 20”).
   b. In the restaurant
      
      Darcy meets Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner to invite them and their nephew, Lizzie to have dinner in Pemberley (P&P VCD2, 20’: 28”)

3. Plot

   Plot of *Pride and Prejudice* movie can be divided based on its basic element of dramatic structure into three parts as follows:

   a. The Beginning

      *Pride and Prejudice* movie begins with welcoming party in Netherfield. Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet introduce their five daughters to Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley. Mrs. Bennet wants one of her daughters will marry with Mr. Bingley someday. The party is hall room party, when everybody dancing Darcy refuses to dance with Elizabeth. This refusal makes Elizabeth develop her prejudice to Darcy. Mrs. Bennet is very enthusiastic to make match making them. This attitude makes Mr. Darcy dislike the Bennets. After the ball party ending, Jane Bennet is invited by Caroline Bingley to have a dinner in Neatherfield. When she attends to the invitation, she get ill and cannot come back home because of her condition. Lizzie is very worried about Jane’s condition so that she walks on foot to Neatherfield and meets Mr.
Darcy in the yard. Mr. Darcy is very polite to Lizzie. She is very surprised but she cannot change her mind about Darcy’s pride (P&P VCD1, 24’:24”)

Lizzie visits Charlotte house, she meets Mr. Collins and invites Lizzie in Rosing Park. Lizzie meets Lady Catherine and Ms. Bought. Lady Catherine gets shocked and angry because of Lizzie’s conversation is very eloquently on all matters of moral. (P&P VCD1, 27’:12”)

News about the military in Longbourn spread in the Bennet’s. When Lizzie and Jane go to the ribbon shop, they meet Mr. Wickham. Mr. Wickham is a handsome and friendly military. He also gives some money to Mary. Mr. Wickham talks about his relations with Mr. Darcy to Lizzie. He tells that his father love him more than Mr. Darcy, that is the reason why Mr. Darcy hates Mr. Wickham. Lizzie feels so angry and considers that Mr Darcy is very rude and has bad manner, she does not think that Mr. Darcy can be like that. Elizabeth develops her blinded prejudice after getting information from Mr. Wickham. After they come home from the market, they meet Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley on the side of lake, they invite them to come to the hall party tonight in Netherfield.

The second party is held in Netherfield, Mr. Darcy invites Lizzie to dance with him. They dance and have conversation about dance and book. Lizzie always argues Mr. Darcy’s statement. Here is the time when Mr. Darcy realized that Lizzie is a smart and stubborn woman.
b. The Middle

The middle of the movie can be divided into two sections, namely complication and climax.

Firstly, the complication in this movie can be seen when the Elizabeth develops her blind prejudice to Darcy. Elizabeth hear that Darcy is the man who separates her sister Jane to Mr. Bingley (P&P VCD1’34”:45”)

Secondly is the climax. In this movie the climax can be seen when Elizabeth run away from the church, cry and angry to Darcy (P&P VCD2, 02’:54”)

c. The End

In the end of this movie it is shown when Lizzie read Mr. Darcy’s letter, the explanation of what is all exactly about, about the reason.

*Pride and Prejudice* movie uses a traditional or conventional plot because this movie is telling about the pride and prejudice in from the beginning to the end.

4. Point of View

Point of view of the *Pride and Prejudice* movie includes point of view refers to the camera shot taken, refers to the storyteller and refers to the particular perspective.

a. Point of view refers to camera shot taken can be seen when Lizzie stand up in the rocks (P&P VCD2,21’:14”)
b. Point of view refers to the storyteller. In this movie there are two points of view refer to the storyteller. The first is the director that uses a narrator or non-participant. Narrator in this movie is the director.

c. Point of view refers to the interest, attitude and belief of group at particular perspective. In this movie it views that pride and prejudice will bring the people into the unwilling situation.

5. Theme

As a filmmaker, Joe Wright presents the social stereotype that always happened in 1800\textsuperscript{th} English society.

6. Mise en scene

*Mise en scenes* at this movie are described as follows:

a. Set dressing and props:

1) Set dressing:

As a set dresser of this movie, Jacqualine Durran applies his ability to make a set dressing. Sets dressing which are shown in *Pride and Prejudice* movie are as follows:

*Pride and Prejudice* movie are as follows:

- Table, chair, sofa, ribbon, flowers, photograph, paper, box, picture on the wall, in the Netherfield sitting room.
b. The stack of boxes, glass, plate, fork, bowl, candle, wall picture, flowers in Longbourn dining room.

c. Bed, Candles, blanket, pillow, mirror, hair comb in Jane and Lizzie’s bedroom.

d. Table, chairs, pictures on the wall, Candles, carpet in Netherfield’s hall room.

e. Bed, blanket, pillow, bowl, towel, candle, wall picture in bedroom of Netherfield.

f. Piano, violin, carpet, candles, table in hall room of Netherfield.

g. Piano, carpet, statue, flowers, pen, jar, wall paper in Pemberley’s living room.

h. Carpet, piano, chairs, table, huge wall painter in Rosing Park’s living room.

i. Table, chair, paper, picture, statue in Darcy’s gallery.

j. Long chairs, platform in church.

These are the set dressings in the Pride and Prejudice movie:

2) Props:

Eric Fellner sets the props that are used by the actors and actresses. It can be seen from the character’s appearance, as follows:

a. ring, bracelet, necklace, glove, hat used by Lydia Bennet.

b. Scarf, necklace, ring, hat, earring used by Lady Chaterine.

c. Books, earring, ribbon around her hair used by Elizabeth Bennet.

d. Book, newspaper, cigar used by Mr. Bennet.
e. Hat, necklace, handkerchief, glove used by Mrs. Bennet
f. Earring, necklace, glove Used by Caroline Bingley
g. Revolver, gun used by the Military.
h. Tuxedo used by all fellows.
i. Gospel used by Mr. Collins.

These are the props used in *Pride and Prejudice* movie:

b. Costumes and make up

The setting of *Pride and Prejudice* movie is in English around 1800. It is the duty of Jacqueline Duran as the costume designer to create costumes based on setting of the movie both time and place. Jacqueline Duran tries very hard to make the actors and the actresses’ dresses are like the people wearing at that time.
Jacqueline Duran divides the style of costume into two categories of class, namely high-class and low-class. Jacqueline applies the high-class with the elegant clothes completely with shoes. For the high-class woman, Jacqueline applies them with elegant clothes completely with hat and jewelry. It can be seen on Lady Catherine appearance. She always uses a nice shirt and skirt, scarf around her hair, shoes and jewelry. For the high-class man, Jacqueline applies them with coat, trousers, tuxedo and shoes. It can be seen on Mr.Darcy, Mr.Bingley. He always uses a suit and tie completely with shoes and belt when he goes. Costume for the high-class can be seen on Mr.Darcy, Mr.Bingley, and Lady Catherine Tatiana appearance:

Lady Chaterine de Bought  Mr Wickham use the military uniform

For the low-class, Jacqueline applies them with the dirty and the rumpled clothes. Their clothes are more simple than the high-class. For the low-class woman, Jacqueline applies them with a traditional cloth, used as skirt and with a hat scarf to cover their hair.

People in the chruch
Jacqueline Duran also divides costume for the characters that reflect their job such as the military like Mr. Wickham and clergyman like Mr. Collins. Costumes relate to the character’s profession, as follows:

- Clergyman
- Military uniform

Besides the costume, make up is also important in the film. All these point about costumes apply equally to a closely related area of *mise en scene*, the actor’s make up. Make up is originally necessary because actor’s face would not register well on early film stocks. Suzanne Belcher and Tania Brooke as the make up artist in *Pride and Prejudice* have important role in making the actor’s face looks different. Make up for all of the characters is so natural.

c. Lighting

The interpretation of lighting in *Pride and Prejudice* movie can be isolated into four items:

1) Quality

After investigating this movie, the writer concludes that this movie uses both of lighting quality, namely hard light and soft light.
The first is the hard lighting, which creates clearly defines the shadows so the viewers catch the object clearly. Most of this film uses hard lighting.

The second is the soft lighting, which creates a diffuse illumination so the viewers cannot see the object clearly. It can be seen when Lizzie, Mr and Mrs. Gardiner ride the carriage (P&P VCD2, 12’: 25’’). They find Lizzie muse at the carriage (P&P VCD2, 12’: 28’’). It also can be seen in the dawn on the when Darcy and Lizzie meet (P&P2, 42’:32’’). It also can be seen when Darcy gives a letter for Lizzie, he put the letter on the table in Rosing Park (P&P2, 07’:07’’)

![Soft lighting (Letter from Darcy to Elizabeth).](image)

2) Direction

Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice movie combines all of the lighting direction to enhance the expressive potential of this film or just make the image perfectly. Almost direction of this movie uses frontal lighting. The side lighting is also used in this film to sculpt the feature of the character. Its light direction can be from the right and the left side and it can be from
both side directions. The side lighting can be seen when Lizzie and Darcy
meet in the dawn (P&P VCD2, 42’: 10”). Back lighting is used to make
the edges of the figure in order can be seen clearly. It shows that the
lighting comes from the back of the figure. It can be seen when Bingley,
Darcy and Caroline enter the hall room party in Netherfield. (P&P VCD1,
06’:21”).

3) Sources

*Pride and Prejudice* movie combines three sources of lighting. The
key lighting is primary sources the lighting to shoot the image. This
lighting source provides the dominant exposure and it can cast the
dominant shadows. Fill light in this film has a function to eliminate the
shadow from casting by the key light. By combining these two sources,
the exact degree of lighting in this film can be controlled easily.

4) Color

The film lighting team in this movie use realistic and non-realistic
sources. Almost all of the lighting in this movie uses non-realistic sources
or special effects because Joe Wright wants to create the situation in the
movie similar to the condition in 1800 and make it as if it is a classic
romantic movie. The special effects in this movie are used to create a grip
situation. It can be seen in the color of mist that is reflected on along the
road in the dawn when Lizzie walk and meet Darcy (P&P VCD2, 44’:
52”).
All part of this movie uses realistic sources come from the candle when the hall room party held, when they write the letters, etc (P&P VCD1’, 06’: 23”).

d. Figurative expression and movement (acting)

There are two kinds of figurative expression and movement (acting) of this movie, namely visual and sound. Visual elements deal with appearance of gesture and facial expression of the character. In this film the actors and the actresses can act naturally. It can be seen in Lizzie and Darcy’s characters. Keira Knightley as Elizabeth Bennet can act naturally and almost perfect. His acting represents the real character of Lizzie. Hence, he is nominated as the best actor in this movie. She is also nominated as the best actress in this movie.

7. Cinematography

Cinematography in the film production refers to the art of recording the film itself. The filmmaker also controls cinematography qualities shot, not only what is filmed but also what it is filmed. It consists of three features as follows:

a. Photographical Quality of Shot

Discussing about film stock, it relates to standard sensitivity. Standard sensitivity means that the film is not too bright and too dark. Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice is not too bright and not too dark, this film is appropriate to exposure image by lighting; it has its right proportion.

There is the variation on speed motion in this movie. Firstly, it is slow motion, which can be seen when Darcy holds Lizzie’s hand Secondly, it is fast
motion, which can be seen when Lizzie looking out the window from sunshine bright until dark night.

The angles of framing in this movie can be isolated into three items such as, the straight on angle, the high-angle, and the low-angle. The straight on angle is the angle, which is, used dominantly in his movie. It is the most common angle and makes the audiences view the image from the eye level. The high-angle position makes the viewers as if looking down to the image within the frame. It can be seen when Lizzie entering the Darcy’s gallery. She is admiring the paint ceiling on the entrance room (P&P VCD2, 22: 54”). The last angle is the low-angle, which makes the viewers as if looking up to the image. It can be seen when Lizzie stand on the rocks and look straight. (P&P VCD2, 34’: 45”).

The Low-Angle Position

The High- Angle Position

The next aspect is level of framing. Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice movie uses vertical and horizontal level.

The distance of framing in this movie uses extreme long shot, long shot, medium long shot, medium shot, medium close-up, close-up, and extreme close-up. Extreme long shot can be seen when Lizzie stand on the top of the rocks (P&P VCD2, 34’:45”). Long shot seems when Lizzie stands in
front of the window in Pemberley (P&P VCD2, 38’: 58”). Meanwhile, the medium long shot seems when Lizzie quarrels with Mr. Darcy outside the river in Rosing Park (P&P VCD2: 48’:49). Medium shot can be seen when Lizzie sit on the swing in Longbourn yard inside her house. Medium close up is seems when Lizzie is sitting on the swing (P&P VCD1, 32’:14”). Close up in this movie can be seen when Lizzie holds swing hand tightly (P&P VCD1, 33’: 03”).

These are the distances of framing in the movie:

- Extreme Long Shot
- Long Shot
- Medium Long Shot
- Medium Shot
- Medium Close Up
- Close Up
b. Duration of Shot

*Pride and Prejudice* movie flows into the slow-moving time. The duration of this movie is 127 minutes.

8. Sound

The source of sound in *Pride and Prejudice* movie is dialogue and monologue to make conversation with others, music and sound effects. The language among the characters is not really loud because *Pride and Prejudice* movie is a drama movie. It is shown that there are some dialogues that are said by a half whispering. Some of the dialogues can be clearly caught by the audiences’ ears whether they cry, laugh, dispute and others. Music in the movie holds the important rules. This movie uses music to create a dramatic situation. In the beginning, the music is more cheerful by presenting classic song. In the middle and the end, the music supports the gloomy situation by presenting the sound of piano.

*Pride and Prejudice* movie also involves sound effects. So that the audiences can hear the sound of the gun shot, the plate crashed, the glass broken, the bottles fall, the car machine, the human step and noise, the electric switch, the knocking door, the riot, sound of cricket, etc.
The quality of sound in *Pride and Prejudice* movie is double digital. It makes the sound can be heard from many sides surrounding the audiences.

9. Editing

In *Pride and Prejudice* movie, the filmmaker uses the continuity principles in editing such as; views direction, movement and position continuities.

a. The view direction relates to the picture, which can be seen when Darcy holds Lizzie’s hands in the end of scene.

b. Position continuities, which can be found when the Bennets sleep and then the Lady Chaterine come in the late of night.

c. The entire explanation above is the situation that should be edited. This is the duty of Naomi Geraghty as the editor of *Pride and Prejudice* movie. His editing is to give the appropriated movie for the audiences. His job is almost perfect.

B. Discussion:

Joe Wright’s *Pride and Prejudice* movie is released in 2005. This movie was made based on Jane Austen’s novel with the same title *Pride and Prejudice*. The problems that appear in this movie are the different of social status and rebellions of norms which happened in 18th century English society.

In *Pride and Prejudice* movie, Joe Wright wants to convey a message to the audiences that pride and blinded prejudice will bring the people into a tension of hostility. Joe Wright creates some major characters such as; Elizabeth Bennet (acted by Keira Knightley), Mr. Darcy (acted by Matthew MacFadyen), Jane Bennet (acted
by Rosamund Pike), Lydia Bennet (acted by Jena Malone), Mr.Bennet (acted by Donald Sutherland), Mrs.Bennet (acted by Brenda Blethyn) and Lady Catherine (acted by Judy Dench). He also creates minor character to support the major character such as Mr.Wickham (acted by Rupert Friend), Mr.Bingley (acted by Simon Woods) and many others.

Concerning to the setting of place and time, the director sets some places such as in Netherfield, Longbourn, Rosing Park, Derbyshire, and Brighton. All those places are in England, the Hertfordshire country town. The main setting of place in this movie is in Longbourn, the house of Bennet’s family. This movie tells about the social stereotype that happen on that era.

Joe Wright uses traditional plot to present the story. It refers to the dramatic structure of movie, which consists of the beginning, the middle, and the end. In the beginning, the movie begins with a hall room party in Netherfield. The Bennets meet of the high class society Mr.Darcy and Mr.Bingley. It presents a strong woman named Elizabeth Bennet, a family come from the middle class. The Bennets will lose her property when her father is dead, this condition makes their mother insist to marry them to the rich man who come from the upper class. In the middle, it is divided into two parts, firstly is complication, which begins when Elizabeth develops her blinding prejudice to Mr. Darcy, she hate that man because she considered that Darcy is a rude man and too pride of his position in the society. Secondly is climax, which is happened when Elizabeth protest to Mr.Darcy’s about the separated event of Jane and Bingley. The climax also can be seen when Lady Catherine de Bought come to
Longbourne and wants Lizzie to refuse Mr. Darcy’s propose. The last point is the end, which is shown when Darcy meets Lizzie in the dawn, he propose Lizzie for the second time and Lizzie accept it.

The third definitions of point of view are; the first is point of view relates to the camera shot taken as if the character’s eyes look at the viewers. It can be seen when Paul drives his van on his way home. The second, according to the storytellers, the director uses directors the storyteller. The last, it refers to the group’s particular perspective. It views that pride and prejudice will bring the people into the unwelling situation. The other elements that build the movie are mise en scene, cinematography, sound and editing. Mise en scene consists of set dressing and prop, costumes and make up, lighting and figurative expression. All the mise en scene elements of the movie have been done almost perfect. It is created based on the Jane Austen’s novel Pride and Prejudice, which represents the situation in 18th century English society. Costumes and make up in this movie are classic style. The lighting of this movie uses soft and hard lighting. Color of this movie comes from realistic and non-realistic or special effects. Realistic colors come from the lamp, fire and candle. Special effects of this movie uses to create a gloomy situation and to make this movie looks like fairy tail movie. The expression of the characters are superb and natural for example; the character of Elizabeth and Darcy so that they are nominated as the Best Actor and the Best Actress in this movie.

Cinematography is divided into three parts, namely photographic quality of shot, framing of shot and duration of shot. This film has standard sensitivity; it means
that it is not too bright and too dark. There are slow motion and fast motion in this film. The distance of framing in this movie uses all aspects, namely extreme long shot, long shot; medium long shot, medium shot, medium close up, close up, and extreme close up. The duration of this movie is about 127 minutes. The sound of this movie comes from dialogues, music and sound effects. Most of this movie uses sound effects such as; sound of the gun shot, explosion, car machine, the radio broadcast, the door closed, etc. The quality of sound in Joe Wright’s Pride and Prejudice is doubly digital, so that the sound can be heard from many sides surrounding the audiences. The last thing is editing; view direction, movement, and position continuities are appeared and have been edited well.

Through the explanation above, the researcher concludes that the structural elements of the movie are interrelated to each other to build a unified structure. The structural elements of this movie are wonderful and almost perfect.
This chapter presents the sociological analysis of *Pride and Prejudice* movie. The writer wants to analyze this movie through the sociological perspective because the writer finds the correlation among the sociological theories, the *Pride and Prejudice* movie, and the social background of English society in the early twenty-first century that have been explained before on the preceding chapters. These all are needed in answering the research problems and they have been elaborated in chapter II, III, and IV. This chapter is divided into six aspects, namely social aspect, economic, political, science and technology, cultural, and religious aspect.

A. Sociological Analysis of *Pride and Prejudice* Movie

1. Social Aspect

*Pride and Prejudice* movie tells about Elizabeth’s rebellion of her norm society by speaking her mind openly and thinking independently. It can be seen when she refused Mr. Collines’ proposal.

Lizzie : You forget I have given no answer.
Collines : Lady Catherine will thoroughly approve when I speak to her of your modesty, economy and other amiable qualities.
Lizzie : Sir, I am honoured by your proposal, but I regret that I must decline it.
Collines : I know ladies don’t seek to seem too eager…
Lizzie : Mr. Collines, I am perfectly serious. You could not make me happy. And I’m the last woman in the world who could make you happy. I flatter myself that your refusal is merely a natural delicacy. Besides, despite manifold attractions, it is by no means certain another offer of marriage will ever be made to you. I must conclude that you simply seek to increase my love by suspense,
according to the usual practice of elegant females. 
I am not the sort of female to torment a respectable man. Please understand me; I cannot accept you (P&P1, 26’: 01”).

Social aspect, which is reflected in Pride and Prejudice movie, is visible on the social structure, social status and education. The social class system is mainly a description of how the society has distributed its member among positions, of varying importance, influence and prestige. There are ten class structures in the English society, namely upper class, nouveauouriche, upper middle class, spiralist meritocracy, middle middle class, lower middle class, mondeo man, the skill working class, traditional working class and the poor. Joe applies Mr. Bingley, Mr. Darcy and Lady Catherine de Bourgh to represent the upper class. They are the land owners and the rich. Mr. Darcy is well-known as a rich man, it can be seen when he paid for Lydia’s wedding including her wedding ring.

Lizzie : Mr. Darcy!
Lydia : I forgot! But I shouldn’t have said a word.
Lizzie : Mr. Darcy was at your wedding?
Lydia : He was the one that discovered us. He paid for the wedding, Wickham’s commission, everything. But he told me not to tell.
Lizzie : Mr. Darcy?
Lydia : Stop it, Lizzie. Mr. Darcy’s not half as high and mighty as you sometimes (P&P2, 27’:29”).

The other character who represents the upper class is Lady Catherine. She is Mr. Darcy’s aunt.

Mr. Collines : Excellent. I’m very pleased the estate can afford such a living. I’m honoured to have as my patroness Lady Catherine de Bourgh. You’ve heard of her, I presume? My small rectory abuts her estate, Rosings Park, and she often condescends to drive by my humble dwelling in her little phaeton and ponies.
Lizzie : Does she have any family?
Mr. Collines : One daughter, the heiress of Rosings and very extensive property. I’ve often observed to Lady Catherine that her daughter seemed born to be a duchess, for she has all the superior graces of elevated rank. These kinds of compliments are always acceptable to the ladies, and which I conceive myself particularly bound to pay.
Lizzie : How happy for you, Mr. Collines, to possess the talent for flattering with such delicacy (P&P1, 26’:15).

Besides Mr. Darcy and Lady Catherine, Joe applies Mr. Bingley to represent the upper class.

Mrs. Bennet : There’s a Mr. Bingley arrived from the North.
Kitty : Five thousand a year!
Lydia : Really?
Kitty : He’s single!
Lizzie : Who’s single?
Lydia : A Mr. Bingley, apparently. Kitty! (P&P1,03’:19”).

The upper middle class in this movie refers to Mr. Collines character as a Priest.

Lizzie : Papa, stay.
Mr. Collins : Dear Miss Elizabeth, my attentions have been too marked to be mistaken. Almost as soon as I entered the house, I singled you as the companion of my future life. But before I am run away with my feelings, perhaps I may state my reasons for marrying. Firstly, that is the duty of a clergyman to set the example of matrimony in his parish. Secondly, I am convinced it will add greatly to my happiness. And thirdly, that it is at the urging of my esteemed patroness, Lady Catherine, that I select a wife. My object in coming to Longbourn was to choose such a one from among Mr. Bennet’s daughters, for I am to inherit the estate and such an alliance will surely…suit everyone. And now nothing remains but for me to assure you in the most animated language of the violence of my affections.
Lizzie : Mr. Collins! (P&P1, 47’:30”).
Joe represents the character of Mr. Collins very confrontable. Joe views so many social criticisms through the character of Mr. Collins that is humorous, ridiculous, arrogant but stupid.

Joe Wright applies The Bennets to represent the middle class, it can be seen when Lizzie comes to Netherfield. And Caroline Bingley talks about Lizzie’s dress and body shape with Darcy, Caroline believes that Elizabeth comes from the middle class because her hands is too thin.(P&P1, 17’:35”). The mediaeval also can be seen in Mrs.Bennet anxiety.

Mrs. Bennet : If he had any compassion, he would’ve sprained his ankle. The way you carry on, you’d think our girls look forward to a grand inheritance. When you die, which may be very soon, they will be left without a roof over their head nor a penny to their name.

Lizzie : Please, it’s ten in the morning (P&P1, 14’:45”).

In addition, the lower class refers to the gardener and the servant.

Charlotte : My dear Lizzie. I’ve came her to tell you the news. Mr. Collins and I are…engaged.

Lizzie : Engaged!

Charlotte : yes.

Lizzie : To be married? What kind of engaged is there?

Charlotte : For heaven’s sake, Lizzie, don’t look at me like that. I should be as happy with him as any other.

Lizzie : But he’s ridiculous.

Charlotte : Oh, hush. Not all of us can afford to be romantic. I’ve been offered a comfortable home and protection. There’s a lot to be thankful for. I’m 28 years old. I’ve no money and no prospects. I’m already a burden to my parents. And I’m frightened. So don’t judge me, Lizzie. Don’t you dare judge me (P&P1, 50’:25”).

The difference of social status makes a gap between people in the upper and the lower social status. It can be seen when Lady Catherine de Bourgh comes to the Bennets and talks to Mrs.Bennet.
Mrs. Bennet : Lady Catherine.
   The rest of your offspring, I presume?
   All but one. The youngest has been lately
   married, you’re Ladyship. My eldest was
   proposed to only this afternoon.
Lady Catherine : You have a very small garden.
Mrs. Bennet : Could I offer you a cup of tea?
Lady Catherine : Absolutely not. I need to speak to Miss
   Elizabeth Bennet alone (P&P2, 40’:14”).

The other social aspect is the relation between parents and their children,
at that time, generally a daughter must accept anything that their parents’ want but
Lizzie is different. She cannot accept it, she rebels what she has to refuse. It can
be seen when she gets a conflict with her mother because of her refusal to Mr.
Collins’ proposal.

Mr. Bennet : What am I to do?
Mrs. Bennet : Well, come and talk to her. Now!
   Tell her you insist they marry.
Lizzie : Papa, please.
Mrs. Bennet : You will have this house and save your sisters
   from destitution.
Lizzie : I can’t marry him.
Mrs. Bennet : Go and say you’ve changed your mind. Think of
   your family.
Lizzie : You cannot make me.
Mrs. Bennet : Mr. Bennet, say something.
Mr. Bennet : Your mother insists upon you marrying Mr.
   Collins.
Mrs. Bennet : Yes, or I shall never see her again. From this day
   onward, you must be a stranger to one of your
   parents. Who will maintain you when your father
   is dead?
Mr. Bennet : Your mother will never see you again if you do
   not marry Mr. Collins, and I will never see you
   again if you do.
Lizzie : Thank you, Papa.
Mr. Bennet : Ungrateful child!
Mrs. Bennet : I shall never speak to you again. Not that I take
   much pleasure in talking (P&P1, 48’:40”).
The social criticism is often shown by Lizzie’s and Jane. It can be seen when Lizzie talked to Jane in the bedroom and discussed about the criterion of their husband to be.

Jane : I wonder who discovered the power of poetry in driving away love. I thought poetry was the food of love. Of a fine, stout love.
Lizzie : But if it is only a vague inclination, one poor sonnet will kill it.
Jane : So, what do you recommended to encourage affection?
Lizzie : Dancing. Even if one’s partner is barely tolerable.
Jane : Mr. Bingley is just what a young man ought to be. Sensible, good-humoured… Handsome, conveniently rich…
Lizzie : Marriage should not be driven by thoughts of money. Only deep love will persuade me to marry. Which is why I’ll end up an old maid?
Jane : Do you really believe he liked me?
Lizzie : He danced with you most of the night, and stared at you the rest (P&P1, 13’:03’’)

The other Lizzie’s word that represents her rebellion to the norm can be seen on her dare word to refuse Mr. Collins’ proposal.

Lizzie : Mr. Collines, I am perfectly serious. You could not make me happy. And I’m the last woman in the world who could make you happy. I flatter myself that your refusal is merely a natural delicacy. Besides, despite manifold attractions, it is by no means certain another offer of marriage will ever be made to you. I must conclude that you simply seek to increase my love by suspense, according to the usual practice of elegant females. I am not the sort of female to torment a respectable man. Please understand me; I cannot accept you (P&P1, 48’:30’’).

The other social criticism that is done by Elizabeth is about her prejudice to Mr. Darcy. She is astonished by Mr. Darcy’s behaviour that’s always full of pride and annoyance. She hates him and angry to him because he is a rich man
while all the people always honour the rich man at that time. She will rebell everything that is not concordant with her expectation. The character that is full of confrontation norms can be seen when Lydia runs away from her house with Mr. Wickham. She hold her marriage without her family and having a sex before marriage. That is a shameful thing to be done by the young lady in 16 years old.

The last is about education; English education represents to tents to the skill of arts. The characters in the film learn some knowledge from books. It can be seen in the beginning of the film when Lizzie sits on the swing under the tree behind her house (P&P1, 02’: 28”) and Mr. Bennet’s favorite room is in the library. They learn dancing, music, singing, and drawing from one generation to another autodidactly because in this film Joe does not mention a formal education.

Caroline : Goodness, you must comprehend a great deal in the idea.
Lizzie : I do.
Caroline : Absolutely. She must have knowledge of music, singing, drawing, dancing and the modern languages to deserve the word. And something in her air and manner of walking. And she must improve her mind by extensive reading. I’m no longer surprised at your knowing only six accomplished women (P&P1, 19’:20”).

2. Economic Aspect

Like many modern developed countries the United Kingdom has a mix economy. This means that some sectors of economy are operated by the government and some operated by private business. In this film, the major economic sector is agriculture. It can be seen when Lizzie read a book behind her house, there are some homyped like hen, pig, duck and bird running around her (P&P, 04’:02”). The major economic sector is farming, it can bee seen when
Lizzie running to the house there something like rice cutter on the back of her house (P&P1, 15’:02”). It is viewed in the dialogue that a land lord must be rich and has a high income every year.

3. Political Aspect

The UK is a parliamentary monarchy—that is, the head of state is a monarch with limited power. Britain’s democratic government is based on a constitution composed of various historical documents, laws and formal customs adopted over the years. Parliament, the legislature, consists of the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the Monarch also called the Crown. In this film, Joe does not view any politics.

4. Science and Technology Aspect

The science and technology in the film is very simple and far from modern transportation. The only one of the means of communication to connect one to the others is letter. It can be seen when Jane got an invitation for dinner in Pemberley (P&P1, 14’:47”). Jane get a letter from Mr. Bingley when he moving to London (P&P1, 49’:54”). It also can be seen when Darcy gives Lizzie explanation about something happens between Mr. Wickham with him (P&P2, 07’:07”). When Lizzie has a vacation with her aunt and uncle in Lambton, she gets a letter explaining that Lydia away from house with Mr. Wickham.

Joe applies horseback and carriage as the means of transportation. It can be seen in many angle in this film when Jane visited Pemberley to have a dinner, she got there by a horseback (P&P1, 15’:45”). It also can be seen when Lizzie has a vacation in Rosing, she ride a carriage with her aunt’s family (P&P2, 12’:31”
when Lydia came home with Mr. Wickham (P&P2, 27’:25”) and when Mr. Bennet came home from the town (P&P2, 26’:54”).

The simple technology also represents the way they wrote the letter, they wrote it by leather. It can be seen when Mr. Darcy wrote a letter for his Lizzie (P&P2, 23’:01”).

Lighting that is used in this film is very simple because there is no electricity. It comes from candle light and lantern.

5. Cultural Aspect

Culture guides the social interaction between members of society and influences their beliefs and values. In this movie, men have bowing culture when they meet the others on the first meeting. The characters in this movie always do bowing to the people they first meet and then introduce themselves. They also state the people they honour as Mr. or Sir, Mrs, and Miss.

Georgiana : *(Running forward to Miss Elizabeth and Bowing)*
    Miss Elizabeth!
Mr. Darcy : My sister, Miss Georgiana.
Georgiana : My brother has told me so much about you. I feel as if we are friends already.
Lizzie : Thank you. What a beautiful pianoforte.
Georgiana : My brother gave it to me (P&P2, 21’: 57”).

The family name is usually used by unmarried girl. It can be seen when Mrs. Bennet introduces her five daughters to Mr. Bingley in the dance floor.

Mrs. Bennet : Smile at Mr. Bingley. Smile Mary.
    Mr. Bingley, my eldest daughter you know. Mrs. Bennet, Miss Jane Bennet, Elizabeth, and Miss Mary Bennet. It is a pleasure. I have two others, but they’re already dancing. I’m delighted to make your acquaintance. And may I introduce Mr.
Darcy of Pemberly in Derbyshire. How do you like it here in Hertfordshire?

Mr. Bingley : Very much. The library at Netherfield (P&P1, 10’: 04”).

While the bourgeois use of name can be seen when Mr. Collines explained about Lady Catherine’s family to Lizzie.

Lizzie : Does she have any family?
Mr. Collines : One daughter, the heiress of Rosings and very extensive property. I’ve often observed to Lady Catherine that her daughter seemed born to be a duchess, for she has all the superior graces of elevated rank. These kinds of compliments are always acceptable to the ladies, and which I conceive myself particularly bound to pay.

Lizzie : How happy for you, Mr. Collines, to possess the talent for flattering with such delicacy (P&P2, 25’:12”).

During the conversation, eye contact is seldom used between the characters. It can be seen in some conversations such as the conversation between Lizzie and Mr. Darcy when they are dancing (P&P1, 39’: 22”). Body contact is also seldom used in this movie. It can be seen when Caroline Bingley is arm in arm with Lizzie in Netherfield (P&P1, 20’:53”), When Darcy holds Lizzie’s hands before step to the carriage (P&P1, 23’:55”), Lizzie kisses Jane’s forehead (P&P, 51’:45”) It can be seen when Lizzie asks for blessing from his father.

Mr. Bennet : Shut the door, please. Lizzie, are you out of your senses? I thought you hated the man
Lizzie : No, Papa.
Mr. Bennet : He is rich, to be sure. And you will have more fine carriages that Jane. But will that make you happy? Have you no other objection than your belief in my indifference?
Lizzie : None at all.
Mr. Bennet : We all know him to be a proud, unpleasant sort of fellow. But it would be nothing if you liked him.
Lizzie : I do like him. I love him (hugging) (P&P2, 48’: 03”).
Greeting is also a ritual before beginning the conversation or a ritual when the people meet someone on the street or in the work environment. Greeting can be seen when Lydia and her husband, Mr. Wickham say goodbye to her family.

    Kitty  : My sisters may write to me, for they’ll have nothing else to do.
    Mrs. Bennet : There’s nothing so bad as parting with one’s children. One seems so forlorn without them.
    Lydia    : Goodbye.
    Mrs. Bennet : Goodbye, Lydia. Goodbye, Mr. Wickham.

6. Religious Aspect

The British monarch, who must be a member of the Anglican Church, holds the titles of Supreme Governor of the Church of England and Defender of the Faith. A number of Protestant denominations are called Free Churches. The Methodist Church is the largest of Dissenting Churches. The Roman Catholic Church has an extensive formal structure in Britain.

The religious aspect can be seen in many dialogues. It can seen in conversation between Mr. Wickhem and Lizzie (P&P1, 31’:06”) and when Mr. Collins as a priest gives speech to the audience of church (P&P2, 00’:22’).
B. Discussion

Joe Wright discussed about the characters moves through the view that everyone who has high social status always has pride because of their position in their society, and the lower society has their prejudice about the upper class. They thought that the upper class can do everything that they want and act as if they can do anything to the lower class. He criticizes the social stereotype at that era.

Joe describes gender equality as a different thing that is considered as norms delinquency, through Lizzie’s character Joe describes a gender equality that can happen at that time, but today in the United Kingdom it is more acceptable in society. He also describes the equality class stratification through the characters in this film that is about the social relationship between the upper to the middle, the upper to the lower, and the middle to the lower.

By focusing on social aspect, Joe Wright criticizes the condition of society at that time. People consider money is everything because it influences the position of the people in society. The upper class will marry only with the same class status, so the lower cannot move to the upper class by marriage. But in this film, Joe Wright wants to show that marriage should not be driven by of money.

In *Pride and Prejudice* movie, Joe Wright views that treasure is very important as the confession of society. The condition inspires Joe Wright to take the movie mostly because he likes to read the Jane Austen’s novel with the same title *Pride and Prejudice*. He makes the characters living by the story shows the disinclination to believe other characters, the desire to judge others, and the tendency to take people on first impression. The film also shows many human qualities:
honesty and dishonesty, pride and humanity, independence and compliance, selfishness and generosity. The film shows the characters not just to accept everything in society.

Based on the analysis above, it is obvious to take state that the structural elements of *Pride and Prejudice* movie matched with Joe Wright’s idea and perspective viewed by sociological perspective.
CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Having analyzed *Pride and Prejudice* movie, the researcher comes into conclusion that related to the analysis of *Pride and Prejudice* movie uses sociological approach. This last chapter is divided into two sections that are conclusion and suggestion.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing Joe Wright’s *Pride and Prejudice* movie by using sociological approach, the researcher comes to the following conclusion.

Firstly, based on the structural elements of the movie, *Pride and Prejudice* is almost perfectly made. Its structural elements have a relation to each other so it cannot be separated from one another. This movie is a truly moving, stunning and inspirational masterpiece, which shows the different of social status and rebellions of norms which happened in 18th century of English society. The film’s cinematography, sounds, *mise en scene*, costumes and make up, dress and props, and editing are well down. The plot and the story of the movie are going smoothly so it can bring the audiences’ emotion going along with the characters all the time. The performance of the actors and the actresses are superb and almost perfect so that this movie was nominated for many, namely most promising newcomer for director Joe Wright, Best actress for Keira Knightley, She also won for the academy award best actress, runner up for the BOP’s Calvin award for best actress, runner up for the film critics association for best actress, runner up for the golden globe for best actress musical or
Secondly, based on the social condition of the English society at that time, Joe Wright wants to criticize that condition. He shows that marriage should not be driven thought of money. Some aspects that influence the English society, namely social aspect, economic, politic, culture, science and technology, and religious aspect. The difference of social status reflected in this movie holds the important roles of equality class stratification and gender stratification. In this film Joe analyzes the pride of upper class and the prejudice of lower class. Through this movie, he portrays that the social class stratification are the great causal factor of relationship between one another.

The last, through this movie, Wright want to criticize the condition of society at that time. People consider that money is everything because it influences the position of the people in society. The upper class will marry only with the same class status, so the lower cannot moves to the upper class by marriage and the upper class treat unwell to the lower class. But in this film, Joe Wright wants to show that marriage should not be driven thoughts of money.

B. Suggestion

Joe Wright’s *Pride and Prejudice* movie is an interesting movie, which presents what England is like and tells the social stereotype at 18th century English society. The researcher invites the other researchers to study this work. She suggests the other approaches such as Psychoanalytic, which can be applied in this study.
Psychoanalytic approach can be used in this study because this movie presents the anxiety among the characters in facing the social stratification. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research paper can help the readers understand about literary study and as a comparison to the other research papers in widening their knowledge about literary study.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


VIRTUAL REFERENCES


APPENDIX
SYNOPSIS

When Charles Bingley, a rich single man, moves to the Netherfield estate, the neighborhood residents are thrilled, especially Mrs. Bennet, who hopes to marry one of her five daughters to him. When the Bennet daughters meet him at a local ball, they are impressed by his outgoing personality and friendly disposition. They are less impressed; however, by Bingley’s friend Fitzwilliam Darcy, a landowning aristocrat who is too proud to speak to any of the locals and whom Elizabeth Bennet overhears refusing to dance with her.

Bingley and the oldest Bennet daughter, Jane, soon form an attachment. Any serious relationship between the two, however, is opposed by Bingley’s sisters (who do not approve of Jane as a wife for Bingley because of her mother’s lower status) and by Darcy (who believes that Jane is indifferent to Bingley). Meanwhile, Darcy finds himself attracted to Elizabeth despite his objections to her family. He is drawn to her spirited wit and expressive eyes, and Caroline Bingley’s jealous criticisms of Elizabeth can do nothing to lessen Darcy’s admiration.

As Darcy grows more interested in Elizabeth, Elizabeth continues to despise him and is instead attracted to George Wickham, a handsome and personable militia officer. Wickham tells Elizabeth that his father worked for Darcy’s father and that he and Darcy grew up together. Stating that he was favored by Darcy’s father, Wickham claims that Darcy disobeyed his father’s bequest of a clergyman’s revenue to Wickham out of selfish resentment. Wickham’s tale makes Darcy appear not only proud but cruel, and Elizabeth accepts Wickham’s account without question, disliking Darcy even more because of it.
In the midst of Jane and Elizabeth’s developing relationships, the Bennet family is visited by Mr. Bennet’s cousin, William Collins, a clergyman who will inherit Mr. Bennet’s estate when he dies because of a legal stricture known as an entail. Full of apologies for the entail and praises for his patroness, Lady Catherine De Bourgh, Mr. Collins informs the Mrs. Bennet that Lady Catherine has instructed him to marry and that he plans to choose a wife from the Bennet daughters. He settles on Elizabeth, but is stunned and offended when she refuses him. He quickly turns his attention to Elizabeth’s friend, Charlotte Lucas, who wants to marry for security rather than love, and the two are soon engaged and married.

At the same time, Jane is dismayed to find out that Bingley and the entire Netherfield party has unexpectedly left for London. Caroline Bingley writes to Jane that they do not intend to return, and she predicts a match between Bingley and Darcy’s sister, Georgiana, who is also in London. Although Jane quietly resigns herself to a life without Bingley, Elizabeth is angry for her sister and suspects that Bingley’s sisters and Darcy are trying to keep him from Jane. Elizabeth visits Charlotte at her new home in Hunsford, Kent, and meets Mr. Collins’ patroness and Darcy’s aunt, Lady Catherine De Bourgh, an overbearing woman who thrives on meddling in other people’s lives. Soon after Elizabeth’s arrival in Kent, Darcy visits his aunt with his cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam. Darcy puzzles Elizabeth with his behavior; he seems to seek out her company, but he never says much. One day, he surprises Elizabeth by proposing to her. Still repelled by his pride and believing Darcy is responsible for Bingley’s separation from Jane and for Wickham’s misfortune, Elizabeth refuses him. The next day, Darcy gives her a letter explaining his role in influencing Bingley away from Jane and details the facts of Wickham’s situation. A careful examination of the facts reveals that Darcy, while proud,
is innocent of wrongdoing, leaving Elizabeth mortified at her discovery of how her own pride prejudiced her against Darcy. After returning home for a month, Elizabeth goes on a trip with her aunt and Uncle Gardiner to Derbyshire County, where they visit Darcy’s estate of Pemberley. There they meet Darcy unexpectedly and are all surprised at how graciously he treats them. He calls on Elizabeth at her inn, introduces her to his sister, and invites her to Pemberley for dinner. Darcy is still in love with Elizabeth, and Elizabeth begins to have similar feelings for him. In the midst of this promising situation, Elizabeth receives two letters from Jane telling her that Lydia has eloped with Wickham, causing Elizabeth and the Gardiners to leave for home immediately. Elizabeth fears that Lydia and the Bennet family are permanently disgraced and that her newly-discovered love for Darcy is hopeless. When Lydia is found, however, she and Wickham marry. After the wedding, Elizabeth discovers that Darcy was instrumental in orchestrating the marriage, thereby saving the reputation and marriageability of the other Bennet daughters. Bingley returns to Netherfield and soon asks Jane to marry him. Jane, of course, accepts, and Mrs. Bennet’s exultation is only lessened by her irritation at Darcy’s occasional presence. Meanwhile, Elizabeth’s happiness for her sister is interrupted by a visit from Lady Catherine De Bourgh, who has heard a rumor that Darcy and Elizabeth are engaged, which they are not. She lectures Elizabeth on the imprudence of such a match, and then demands that Elizabeth promise not to accept any proposal from Darcy. Elizabeth refuses, causing Lady Catherine to tell Darcy about Elizabeth’s impertinence and to scold him about the folly of an engagement between them. Lady Catherine’s description of Elizabeth’s response to her demands gives Darcy hope that Elizabeth has had a change of heart. He proposes again and Elizabeth happily accepts.
SURAT KETERANGAN

BISMILLAH IRHOHMANIRROHIM

Pimpinan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta menerangkan bahwa:

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Surakarta, Juli 2008

Pembimbing Akademik       Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Titis Setyabudi, SS        Koesoemo Ratih, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
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Dengan konsultan dan penguji:

I. Drs. M. Thoyibi, MS.  
II. Drs. Agus Wijayanto, MA

Dimohon kesediannya untuk berperan sebagai sekretaris dan mendampingi ujian yang insya Allah akan dilaksanakan pada:

Hari /Tanggal :
Jam :
Tempat :

Dan mohon ditentukan PENGUJI III bagi mahasiswa tersebut:

Demikian atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

Surakarta, Juli 2008
Biro Skripsi

Mulyanto
Kepada: Yth. Drs. M. Thoyibi, M.S.
Dosen FKIP - UMS
di Surakarta

Assalamu’alaikum Wr.Wb.

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Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : REBELLION AGAINST CONVENTIONAL NORMS IN JOE WRIGHT’S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE MOVIE: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

Demikian pemberitahuan kami sampaikan pada Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.
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Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

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WRIGHT’S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE MOVIE: A
SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

Demikian pemberitahuan kami sampaikan pada Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.
Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

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2. Titis Setyabudi, S.S
3. Drs. H. Maryadi, M.A
## PENILAIAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

### I. IDENTITAS MAHASISWA

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### III. HASIL PENELITIAN

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1. Orisinalitas Naskah
2. Landasan Teori
3. Metodologi
4. Tata Tulisan

#### B. Nilai Ujian Skripsi

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2. Penampilan
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Penguji III

Drs. H. Maryadi, M.A
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Penguji II  

Drs. Agus Wijayanto, M.A
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Surakarta, 21 Oktober 2008  
Penguji I  

Drs. M.Thoyibi, M.S
BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI

Pada hari ini : Kamis, Tanggal : 01 Juni 2006. Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta Perihal Susun Team penguji Skripsi Sarjana S1

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Jabatan : Pembimbing Utama

B. Sekretaris  
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Jabatan : Pembimbing Pembantu

C. Anggota  
Nama : Drs. H. Maryadi, M.A  
Jabatan : Penguji

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NIM : A 320 030 082  
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Juduk Skripsi : REBELLION AGAINST CONVENTIONAL NORMS IN JOE WRIGHT’S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE MOVIE: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH.

LULUS dengan nilai : ___________(_________________________________)  

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Anggota Sekretaris Ketua

Drs. H. Maryadi, M.A  
Titis Styabudi,S.S  
Drs. M. Thoyibi, M.S

Mengetahui,

a.n Dekan  
Ketua Jurusan

Wakil Dekan I

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Jur/Prodi : Bahasa Inggris /S-1

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Kepada :
2. Pembimbing Pembantu : Titis Setyabudi, S.S ( )
3. Perpustakaan : ( )
4. Biro skripsi : Mulyanto ( )

Demikian harap maklum dan terima kasih.

Surakarta, 13 November 2008

Mengetahui, yang menyerahkan
a.n Dekan

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   Jabatan Pembimbing Pembantu

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Pembimbing Pembantu
Pembimbing Utama

Titis Setyabudi, S.S
Drs. M. Thoyibi, M.S

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa Inggris
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Koesoemo Ratih, S.Pd., M. Hum

PENGESAHAN REVISI SKRIPSI

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Pada Hari/ Tgl : 

Judul Skripsi : REBELLION AGAINST CONVENTIONAL NORMS IN JOE WRIGHT’S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE MOVIE: A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH.

Skripsi tersebut telah direvisi dan disahkan

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MEMO

Kepada Yth:

Kepala BAA
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Wassalamu’alaikum Wr.Wb.

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