



## ABSTRACT

Learning literature can sometimes be difficult for students, especially if literature is used to teach a foreign language. When learning a foreign language, we have seen that memorization is one of the most important strategies used in the classroom. Although it is an important strategy, it is not the only one. For this reason, our work analyzes the use of role play when teaching literature, specifically the literary work *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. We believe this work will help instructors to teach this subject in a different way. This study aims to describe Jane Austen's life, the social context she lived in, and her literary work *Pride and Prejudice*. Furthermore, this work makes an account of the importance of role play and offers a script of this novel as well as some role play activities which can be used by teachers to motivate students to learn about it in an interesting way.

## KEY WORDS:

Jane Austen's life and a script of her novel *Pride and Prejudice* and some activities for advanced students.



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Lengua y Literatura Inglesa.**

**TEMA:**

TEACHING JANE AUSTEN'S LITERARY WORK *PRIDE AND  
PREJUDICE* THROUGH ROLE PLAY FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS

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## RESPONSIBILITY

All opinions and remarks in this work are entirely under the authors' responsibility.

Sincerely,

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## DEDICATION

First of all, I want to dedicate this work God who gave me the opportunity of living and accomplishing my goal. Second, I want to thank from the bottom of heart my dear mother, Beatriz, who always has supported me in my studies.

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## Introduction

Jane Austen, a British writer, was one of the best novelists during the Regency period. It is well known that her literary works were written with subtle irony; therefore, she is considered one of the best writers into the English classic novels. Austen was born in a decade where women were always discriminated especially in education and marriage. Nowadays she is an inspiration for many authors who admire her because of her fights against all kind of discrimination. In spite of the time she lived in, she has also been an inspiration for many current authors because her works were based in real life. (Bagnuolo)

Many authors around the world have used Jane Austen's literary works as a resource to make fantastic and interesting films. Some of the authors have not changed the ideas that Jane Austen wrote on her books. In that way they conserve the essence that she used in each one of her literary works. Among these authors, we can mention Joanne Kathleen Rowling who wrote the Harry Potter saga. In this film she uses a bad character from *Mansfield Park* novel who was converted in a cat into the Harry Potter film. Another author is Stephanie Meyer, writer of the Twilight saga. In this film she uses two important literary works written by Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*. During this movie the main character, Bella, is a big admirer of Jane Austen. Amanda Grange has also been inspired by one of Austen's character, Sir Darcy. For this reason, Amanda wrote a book under the name *Sir Darcy Vampire*. Other author who has been influenced by Jane Austen is Seth Grahame Smith. He wrote a fun book called *Pride and Prejudice and Zombies*. (Missida)

Speaking of the teaching environment, Austen has been an inspiration for us as well. We think that we can use *Pride and Prejudice* to help students to learn English Literature in a different way. Also, we think that the teaching of this important literary work inside the classroom will help students to have a clear idea of how she wrote this literary work. Students can understand in a better way the language used by the author. They can also learn how people lived during that period regarding the social and economic aspects.



Moreover, we want students to have the opportunity to interpret the literary work in a real manner. Therefore, they will have the chance to improve their knowledge about *Pride and Prejudice*. In conclusion, students will also be more active and motivated to learn English and some aspects of literature.

Considering the above mentioned factors, chapter one deals with a description of this study. Chapter two is about Jane Austen's life and the Regency period. Finally, chapter three discusses role play and provides a transcript of *Pride and Prejudice* and some role play activities.



## CHAPTER I

### Description of the study

#### 1.1. Problem

According to our experience as former students, we can say that learning literature was difficult due to several causes. Among the major ones, we have the following.

First, we as students did not understand some literary terms which made comprehension very difficult to achieve. This situation forced us to memorize a lot of information. Also, sometimes the literary works were read out loud. This helped us with pronunciation, but it did not allow us to comprehend the contents of the stories. Finally, we had to work in groups in order to present information about the different literary works. Since we were not able to understand them well, somehow we were forced to do it in a mechanical way that is learning contents by heart. Therefore, we think that teachers can help students to achieve meaningful learning by using different strategies such as role play.

Through our research we want to show how to develop role play through the book *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. Students will assimilate the literary work, identify and interpret each character. In this way students will experience how she lived in those times.

#### 1.2 Justification

“More important than the curriculum is the question of the methods of teaching and the spirit in which the teaching is given.” (Russell) According to our experience as former students, we realize that literature becomes boring and monotonous when an instructor teaches it solely by reading a literary work.

Ketteringham claims:

Teaching is a profession that can yield something amazing when the right ideas and beliefs are implemented in the



classroom. The purpose of teaching is not to teach students how to memorize facts, or how to know all the correct answers. The purpose of teaching lies in getting students to truly understand the concepts being examined.

Therefore, in our research, we want to contribute to English teaching through role play which would help instructors to teach the literary work in a fun way. Thus, students would interpret the characters that are being analyzed in a real way.

According to Lee:

[Role Play] is an aspect of simulation. A whole situation is simulated in the classroom, and the participants adopt roles which belong to it. Role Playing (i.e. dramatization) helps to bring the language to life and to give the learners some experience of its use as a means of communication. (147)

In this research we want to develop role play through the literary work *Pride and Prejudice*. This could be a motivating tool for teachers and students. We think that students will assimilate the literary work, by identifying, and interpreting the plot, main and secondary characters, places, and experience in a real manner the period in which this literary work was developed. Thus, this technique will allow students to learn in a meaningful way.

### **1.3 Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

- To analyze the literary work *Pride and Prejudice* for a setting in scene through Role Play.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- To describe the social and economic context during Jane Austen's life.
- To analyze the literary work *Pride and Prejudice*: plot, places, main and secondary characters.
- To provide a script and different scenes for students.



## 1.4 Methodology and Procedure

In this research we used the Deductive Method because it involves what is already given and applied to a particular case. Thus, we used a novel in which we applied a teaching technique, role play. First, we investigated about the life of Jane Austen. We collected several pieces of information about this topic in order to summarize the most important aspects, and finally we wrote a script for advanced English students. Also, we wrote three important scenes as activities which were based on the movie and the book *Pride and Prejudice*. It is important to mention that a lot of information was taken from these materials when writing the script and the scenes. However, because of didactic purposes, we did not cite the sources in this last part. We think it will be more valuable and more practical for students to have a script already made without citations. In short, we analyzed, described and produced role play activities, so students can understand and perform that novel in an exciting way.

The next chapter deals with Jane Austen's life and how she lived during the late 1700's and beginnings of 1800's. Also, in this chapter Austen's customs in the Regency period are described.



## CHAPTER II

### Jane Austen & *Pride and Prejudice*

#### 2.1. Introduction

In this chapter we are going to describe the social and economic context during Jane Austen's life. The following paragraph illustrates this period:

Austen describes the high degree of mobility that capital conveys on those who can produce wealth in a market economy, and the disadvantage created by insufficient capital. The best prospects for unmarried women are to be found in a successful marriage and effective husbandry; but these are not easy to achieve, which is why Austen's novels contrast the reality of family life with its ideal. (Giffin)

As we can see, it was very important for women to get married with a rich husband although it was difficult to achieve this. *Pride and Prejudice* deals with this topic. In this novel, Austen relates Bennet's marriage plans for her daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, with two rich gentlemen of a high social class. Bingley and Darcy were considered good prospects for her daughters.

#### 2.2 Biography

Jane Austen is considered as one of the founders of the modern novel. She was born on December 16, 1775 in Steventon, Hampshire, England. Her parents were the reverend George Austen and Cassandra Leigh. Her father, George Austen, taught private classes to children in his home. Thus, he could sustain his family. Jane Austen had eight siblings. In 1873 both of them went to Oxford to be taught by Mrs. Cawley, but later they had to return home because of an infectious disease. Jane had a deep education in her home where she learned to play the piano, draw and write very well. Also, she enjoyed going to social events. Sometimes she went to parties, dances and balls. Moreover, she loved the country life because she could take long walks. At the age of twenty she wrote her most famous



literary works, *Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice*. After that, she began to write another work called *The Watsons* which was never finished. She loved the country where she lived because in that place she had many Hampshire friends. (JASNA)

In 1801 the family moved to Bath after Jane's father retirement. Jane loved this place because she lived some wonderful moments which she later described in her novels. In 1805 Jane, her sister and mother went to Southampton after Jane's father died. After many years, they moved to Chawton Cottage in Hampshire and lived there until Austen's death. (Howard)

When Jane Austen was 20 years old, she published *Sense and Sensibility* under the pseudonym "Lady." In 1813 followed the literary work *Pride and Prejudice*, in 1814 *Mansfield Park* and finally *Emma* in 1815. Later she started to write the novel called *Persuasion* which was finished a year later when Jane Austen's health started to fail.

On July 18<sup>th</sup>, 1817, Jane Austen died of Addison's disease, tuberculosis of the adrenal gland. Her funeral was on July 24<sup>th</sup>. She was buried in the Winchester Cathedral. The inscription on her tomb reads:

The benevolence of her heart the sweetness of her temper,  
and the extraordinary endowments of her mind obtained  
the regard of all who knew her, and the warmest love of her  
intimate connections. (Shields 173-174)

It's important to describe the time that Jane Austen lived in. In that way, it will be easier to understand her literary work *Pride and Prejudice*. Therefore, a description of how society was structured as well as some of its customs will be presented.

### **2.3 Jane Austen's society and period**

Jane Austen lived in the Regency period which is a transition between the Georgian and Victorian periods from 1811 until 1820. Jane Austen wrote



her writings during the reign of King George III who was placed by his son George IV. (The World of Jane Austen) During Jane Austen's time we can find different styles of life as much in social customs as in clothing.

During the Regency period there were different social classes. At the top was the Aristocracy. People who belonged to it were considered Royalty because they were wealthy and had a good education. For instance, in *Pride and Prejudice* Lady Catherine could be qualified as aristocrat. Another social class was The New Gentry in which people got a lot of money through business. An example of this social class was Mr. Bennet whose father made money in industry in England. Also, the Bennet's family income depended in the breadwinner, Mr. Bennet. (BBC Bitesize) In short, the social rank also depended on the family background, education and wealth. (Marks Tracy)

In addition, in this time women had a difficult life because they depended on men since they could not work in whatever they wanted. Women could only work as tutors, writers or governesses. As we can see in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* women could not inherit goods so they had to marry a wealthy man. For this reason, Mrs. Bennet wanted their daughters to marry rich men, so that they could have a good future. (The World of Jane Austen)

In this period there were different forms of clothing either for men and women. First of all, men wore the tailcoat which was "high in the back of the neck, fitted in the back, chest and abdomen, and had long tails and the wide "M notch" lapels so distinctive of the period." (Scott Lord) The tailcoat was made of wool and there were many different colors which men could choose. Moreover, buttons covered the front part of the tailcoat. Also, men wore tall hats which have a narrow brim. Men wore high black or brown leather boots, and their socks were made of wool, cotton or silk. (Scott Lord)



FIG. 1 MEN'S ATTIRE 1

In *Pride and Prejudice* movie we can observe that men wore most of the clothing of the Regency period. For example, Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy wore tailcoats of wool. Their tailcoats were brown and had buttons on the front part. Also, they wore black or brown leather boots with long socks.

On the other hand, women wore the chemise that was made of linen or cotton; it was like a long blouse or short nightgown. Some women wore corset which was similar to a bra that was used to raise their breasts. Therefore, the women who wore corset had a perfect posture. Moreover, women in this time also wore gowns or dresses. They were ankle length and its sleeves could be long or short. The color of the gown was solid white which was the favorite during the period. Women wore a ribbon around their gown or dress which was a decoration to make them fashionable. The socks were made of silk or cotton and came up to thigh level. They wore low shoes which were similar to ballet shoes. Also, women wore hats with feathers that were very popular during that time. The poke bonnet was long and with scoop shaped or they also wore diadems. "Ladies' hair was quite fashionable when piled high on the head in a classically inspired style with hanging wisps, curly bangs and ringlets about the face." (Scott Lord) During this period women wore some accessories such as small purses or a short chain around their necks. (Scott Lord)

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.wemakehistory.com/Fashion/Regency/RegencyMen/RegencyMen.htm>



FIG. 2 WOMEN'S ATTIRE 2

In *Pride and Prejudice* movie the Bennet siblings wore long dresses with a ribbon around it. They preferred white dresses. Moreover, they wore corsets to have a better posture. They also liked low shoes with socks made of cotton and instead of hats they wore diadems. Their favorite accessory was a short chain around the neck.

During the Regency period, dances were important in upper classes. One of them was Country Dance in which couples made figures and moved up and down the set. (Gosselin, Gainelle)



FIG. 3 DANCES ATTIRE 3

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wemakehistory.com/Fashion/Regency/RegencyLadies/RegencyLadies.htm>

<sup>3</sup> <http://janeaustensworld.wordpress.com/2010/06/28/dancing-at-the-netherfield-ball-pride-and-prejudice/>



In the movie *Pride and Prejudice* the characters danced Country Dances. They formed two lines of couples, one of women and another of men. They made different figures and enjoyed the dances very much.

## **2.4 Characters**

### **2.4.1 The main characters: Elizabeth and Darcy**

Elizabeth Bennet is the second daughter in the family. She is a lovely woman who is the most intelligent one among her siblings. She is one of the protagonists of *Pride and Prejudice*. During the development of this story, Elizabeth and Darcy have to overcome difficulties to achieve their love. Also, Elizabeth must overcome her bad impressions about Darcy which made her reject his marriage proposal. After that, she recognizes that Darcy is a good man. Then she decides to stay and live her love with him. (Sparknotes Editors)

Fitzwilliam Darcy is the son of a wealthy family from Pemberley. He is another protagonist of *Pride and Prejudice*. Darcy is Lady Catherine's nephew. At the beginning of the story he seems arrogant with Elizabeth making her have a bad concept about him. He does not agree with the relationship between his friend, Mr. Bingley, and Elizabeth's sister, Jane. For this reason Elizabeth does not want to marry him. However, when he helps Lydia and all the Bennet family from disgrace, Elizabeth notices he is a really gentleman; she regrets her initial judgments of him. (Sparknotes Editors)

### **2.4.2 The secondary characters**

Jane Bennet is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet. She is the most beautiful among her siblings, and she is Mrs. Bennet's favorite daughter because of her beauty. Jane is also a sweet and a kind woman. She is very attractive and most men want to marry her. When she meets Mr. Bingley at a party in Meryton, she feels attracted to him. She is happy because of her relationship with him. (Sparknotes Editors)

Charles Bingley is Darcy's best friend. He is also a rich gentleman. He is not proud like his friend, Darcy. Bingley also feels a strong attraction for



Jane Bennet at a party in Meryton. He is impressed by her beauty and talks to her all night long. He and Jane have a relationship without pride or prejudice; in that way they demonstrate a true love. (Sparknotes Editors)

Mr. Bennet is the husband of Mrs. Bennet and the father of Jane, Elizabeth, Lydia, Kitty, and Mary. "He is a man driven to exasperation by his ridiculous wife and difficult daughters." His favorite daughter is Elizabeth Bennet because of her intelligence. He has to support his family although he has to inherit his house to Mr. Collins because Mr. Bennet only has women as children. (Sparknotes Editors)

Mrs. Bennet is the wife of Mr. Bennet. She is a woman who desires to see all her daughters married with rich men. She is very ignorant and not very intelligent. She sometimes shames her family because of her strong comments and her behavior. (BBC)

Lady Catherine de Bourgh has the highest social rank. She is Darcy's aunt. Lady Catherine is only worried about the social class and wealth. For this reason, she does not want her nephew, Darcy, to marry Elizabeth Bennet because she is not rich. Her daughter is timid and weak because of Lady Catherine's overbearing temper. (BBC)

George Wickham is a handsome militia officer who is interested in getting rich easily. (Sparknotes Editors) At the beginning he feels attraction for Elizabeth, and he tries to convince her that Darcy is jealous about him because Darcy's father loves Wickham a lot. Finally, Elizabeth realizes that Darcy is a good man.

Mr. Collins inherits Mr. Bennet's property. He belongs to the church. He has a formal speech that sometimes makes him ridiculous. (BBC) He decides to marry Charlotte after Elizabeth refuses to marry him.

Lydia Bennet is the youngest Bennet sister. She is fifteen years old. She is immature and self-involved. She prefers to socialize with the Militia men. For this reason, she causes her family a disgrace when she decides to escape with Mr. Wickham in order to marry him.



Mary Bennet is the third Bennet's siblings. She is a calm girl. She avoids having problems with people. Mary is always trying to learn how to play the piano because she wants to imitate Elizabeth.

Catherine Bennet is the fourth sister. She is like her sister Lydia who is also enthralled with the soldiers of the Militia. (Sparknotes Editors)

Charlotte Lucas is Elizabeth's best friend. She is older than Elizabeth. She thinks that love is not important in marriage. She prefers to have a good life full of wealth. For this reason, she decides to marry Mr. Collins. (Sparknotes Editors)

Mr. Gardiner is Mrs. Bennet's brother. He is married to Mrs. Gardiner. The Gardiners are considered better parents than Mr. and Mrs. Bennet.

Georgiana Darcy is Darcy's sister. She is beautiful and intelligent. She plays the piano very well. (Sparknotes Editors)

Miss. Bingley is Mr. Bingley's sister. She is arrogant, so she despises the media class people. She wants to marry Darcy, but he decides to marry Elizabeth.

## 2.5 Plot

This story was about the family Bennet who lived in Longbourn. One day Mrs. Bennet told her husband, Mr. Bennet, about a new tenant who had rented Netherfield. This rich man was Mr. Bingley. He had arrived to live there with his sister, Caroline, and his friend, Mr. Darcy. All the family was excited especially the girls because they wanted to marry a wealthy man.

After some days, there was a party in Netherfield Ball and the Bennet siblings were despaired because they wanted to meet Sir Bingley. Suddenly when people were dancing the music stopped and Sir Bingley appeared with his sister and friend. Then Mrs. Bennet introduced her daughters to Sir Bingley. He was kind to them, and he was impressed by Jane's beauty. Sir Bingley and Jane danced all night. When Elizabeth asked a question to Mr. Darcy, he answered in a bad way making her feel offended.



Some weeks later while the Bennets were eating, a servant gave Jane a letter. This letter was from Caroline Bingley who invited Jane to eat at her home. Then she went to the invitation on horse. She had to travel during a bad weather, so when she arrived to Bingley's home she was cold. For this reason, the Bingley family told her to stay at their home until she would feel well. Then Jane sent her family a letter explaining the situation and why she had decided to stay in Netherfield some days. In this way Elizabeth travelled to Netherfield to see her sister. When she arrived, the Bingleys were surprised because her clothes were dirty so she preferred to go to Jane's bedroom immediately. Elizabeth also stayed at that house some days until Jane would be fine. Later, their mother and sisters arrived to see them and returned home.

One day Mr. Bennet received a letter from Mr. Collins who wanted to visit them. He was Mr. Bennet's clergyman cousin. He would inherit the Bennet's property. The next morning Mr. Collins arrived to the Bennet's house. In the evening he talked to Mrs. Bennet about the desire to marry Jane, but she told him that she was already engaged. However, Mrs. Bennet suggested him to marry Elizabeth, and he accepted this proposal. The next day the Bennet's siblings went to buy ribbons in a store when suddenly they met Mr. Wickham. Then he decided to go with them. Later, they went to walk in the forest and met Mr. Bingley and Darcy in that place too. Mr. Darcy and Mr. Wickham saw each other in a furious way, and Elizabeth noticed this. After that, Elizabeth and Mr. Wickham stayed in the forest for more time and talked about Darcy. During this conversation Mr. Wickham told her that he had met Mr. Darcy since they were children. Also, Mr. Wickham explained to Elizabeth that Mr. Darcy was angry with him because his father loved him much more than Mr. Darcy. Moreover, before Darcy's father died he gave Mr. Wickham the parsonage of his country property. For this reason Mr. Darcy felt jealous of him.

The next day, while the Bennets were having breakfast, Mr. Collins arrived and talked to Elizabeth about the marriage proposal, but she refused it. Later, Jane received a letter from Mr. Bingley where he explained that he



had to return to London. Then Jane felt bad and disappointed because she loved him. But Jane's sister, Elizabeth, advised her to go to London to live with Mr. Bennet's brother, Mr. Gardiner. In that way she could see Mr. Bingley again, so she decided to go to London.

At the Bennet's, Charlotte, Elizabeth's best friend, told her that she was engaged to Mr. Collins. Elizabeth did not agree with this engagement. But Charlotte explained to her that she wanted to do this because she feared becoming a burden to her family, and therefore, she agreed to marry Mr. Collins in order to gain financial security.

After a long time, Elizabeth received a letter from Charlotte. She wanted to see Elizabeth, so she invited Elizabeth to visit her. Then Elizabeth went to see Charlotte, and during this journey she met Mr. Darcy again at Lady Catherine's home. She was Darcy's aunt.

The next day, Elizabeth was in the church. She was talking to Colonel Fitzwilliam who was Lady Catherine's nephew. He told her that Mr. Darcy had influenced Mr. Bingley to be away from Jane. Also, Mr. Darcy thought that Jane was not a good girl to be with his friend.

In the afternoon, Elizabeth and Darcy had a conversation. During this conversation Mr. Darcy decided to declare his love for her, but she refused him because that would hurt her sister, Jane, and Sir. Wickham. He explained to Elizabeth the reasons, but she did not understand him. At night Darcy gave Elizabeth a letter explaining everything about Wickham. Sir Wickham received an inheritance from Darcy's father. Because of that he had to fulfill his wishes. However, when he died, Sir Wickham did not want to fulfill his wishes. Then Sir Wickham demanded Mr. Darcy all his inheritance, but in some days he spent all his money. After that, he asked Darcy for some money, but Darcy refused to give him more money. For this reason, they stopped being friends. Suddenly in a summer Wickham went to visit Darcy's family and declared that he loved his sister, Georgiana. He wanted to marry Georgiana because she was going to receive 30.000 pounds, but when the



family told him that he could not receive anything he decided to disappear. Then Darcy's sister, a fifteen years old girl, was very sad and despaired.

After some days, Elizabeth returned home. Jane was already there too. They talked about the experiences in their journeys. Their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, were also at their home. They told Lydia that she had been invited by Foster family to stay in Brighton in order to be introduced to the society, so she could get a husband. Elizabeth's parents agreed about the decision, but Elizabeth did not agree because Lydia was only fifteen years old. Also, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner proposed Elizabeth to go to The Picos region which was located in Brighton and she accepted it.

After some days Elizabeth, her uncle and aunt arrived to Brighton. Then they were walking in a forest near Darcy's home, so they decided to go to visit that property. When they arrived, Elizabeth was walking around the house, and suddenly, she met Mr. Darcy again. They talked about Elizabeth's journey, and she told him that she was going to Matlok tomorrow. After that, Darcy wanted to take her home but Elizabeth refused it. At night Mr. Darcy went to Elizabeth's uncle and aunt home in order to invite them to his home the next day and they accepted it.

In the morning they went to Darcy's home. Elizabeth was received by Darcy's sister, Georgiana. Georgiana told Elizabeth that her brother, Darcy, had talked about her a lot. In the evening Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, and Darcy returned home in Matlok. When they arrived, Elizabeth received a letter from her sister, Jane. In this letter Jane explained that her sister, Lydia, had escaped with Mr. Wickham from Hertfordshire to Brighton. Then they returned to Brighton this same night. Also, Mr. Bennet received a letter from Mr. Gardiner saying that Lydia had married Mr. Wickham.

Some days later, Lydia and Mr. Wickham arrived to the Bennet's home. She was very happy and excited because of her marriage with Mr. Wickham. Later, Lydia told Elizabeth that Mr. Darcy had located them and had paid their marriage and the commission to Mr. Wickham. After that, Lydia and Mr. Wickham returned to Brighton again.



The next day, Mrs. Bennet and her daughters were walking on the street when suddenly a man told them that Mr. Bingley would return to Hertfordshire again. But Mrs. Bennet was angry, and she did not want to see him.

In the next morning, Mr Darcy and Bingley arrived to the Bennet's house. Mrs. Bennet and her daughters were happy for that visit. Then both men came in the living room and talked a little with them. Minutes later, Mr Bingley returned to the Bennet's house again. He asked Mrs. Bennet for permission to talk to Jane. He proposed Jane to marry. Then she started to cry and accepted it. All the family was happy.

At night, the Bennets received a visit from Lady Catherine who wanted to talk to Elizabeth. She asked Elizabeth if Darcy was going to marry her. Then Elizabeth gave her a negative answer. Moreover, Lady Catherine warned her that she would not permit her nephew to get married to Elizabeth because Lady Catherine's daughter was already engaged to him. Also, Lady Catherine told Elizabeth that she was not a good prospect for Darcy.

Early in the morning Elizabeth went to walk in the forest. Suddenly Mr. Darcy was also walking in that place. Then they talked about what happened the last night with Lady Catherine. Darcy told Elizabeth that he still loved her, and he wanted to know if she felt the same. Later, they went to Elizabeth's home, and Mr. Darcy talked to Mr. Bennet about his love for his daughter. After that, Mr. Bennet also talked to Elizabeth. She told his father that she loved Mr. Darcy, so Mr. Bennet started to cry and gave his consent. Finally, Mr Darcy and Elizabeth got married, and they went to live in Pemberley.



## CHAPTER III

### Role Play: *Pride and Prejudice*

#### 3.1 Definition

According to Porter, role play, a technique used in the teaching-learning process, takes place when the students adopt a role which they perform within a scenario. Likewise, when the students act out a particular character, "... [they can create] their own reality by doing and experimenting with their knowledge of the real world and developing their ability to interact with other people" (5). In addition, Blatner indicates that role play helps students to be more involved in learning because it allows integrating the knowledge into action. In other words, when students learn about a literary work, they can do it more vividly by dramatizing it. Therefore, they can learn in a meaningful way. Furthermore, through role play students can increase "the skills of initiative, communication, problem-solving, self-awareness, and working cooperatively in teams" (Blatner).

#### 3.2 Main uses of Role Play and advantages in the classroom

We think role play used in school setting will allow students to extend their knowledge of a subject by researching a character within a given course of study. In this way, the students become active participants in their education rather than passive observers. In addition, Porter indicates that there are some reasons why role play is used in classrooms.

First, "a variety of experience can be brought into the classroom through role play" (6). That is, the students not only learn some "... functions and structures, or vocabulary that can be introduced in conversation, communication games, or humanistic exercises." (6); but they will also improve their speaking skills.



Second, the students can improve their speaking through role play and develop social skills in the foreign language. Many students think English language limits to small talk because that is what books offer. We as teachers should help our students in their speaking by giving them some useful expressions so they can communicate with people in an international context. In this way, the students can learn more English through role play because they learn some idiomatic expressions and they experiment with them in a real way (6).

Third, “some people are learning English to prepare for specific roles in their lives: people who are going to work or travel in an international context” (6-7). Through role play the students have opportunities not only to study a set of phrases but they also learn how to interact in a variety of situations. For instance, if the students carry out a role play which takes place at the airport, they can learn idiomatic expressions or vocabulary connected with that topic. Later, they can apply these expressions in a foreign country (6-7).

Fourth, role play helps timid students. Some students are worried when speaking about themselves or their own experiences but with through role play they feel free because they wear customs. Therefore, they know that their own personality is not being implicated (7).

Finally ... [role plays are] fun. As the students assign roles, they can use their imagination in order to interpret a character in an interesting way. “Although it does not appear to be any scientific evidence that enjoyment automatically leads to better learning, most language teachers would probably agree that in the case of the vast majority of normal people this is surely so.” (7)

We can conclude saying that role play is a communicative technique which helps to develop students' fluency. At the same time, it promotes interaction in the classroom because the students participate actively in the teaching-learning process so the students won't be bored.



In the same way, role play as a teaching-learning tool has some advantages in the classroom because it offers some benefits to students.

First, as we said before role play encourages students to use their imagination by representing real life events. When a teacher asks the students to play the roles, they carry out them as real to life as possible. It is an opportunity for the students to use their imagination. For example, if they want to travel to England, they can create their own scenario showing British elements. Moreover, “if [a teacher works] with young children, he/she should try to exploit the children’ natural ability to ‘play’ ”(BBC British Council).

Next, role play helps students to develop their vocabulary and autonomy. “As the students practice the role-play they might find that they are stuck for words and phrases.” Teacher needs to be a monitor to help students. Also, it is an opportunity for developing the students’ learning autonomy. As they unknow some words, they can look them up in their dictionaries or they can find out more information on Internet. Thus, “they will learn new vocabulary” (BBC British Council).

Finally, according to the article *Understanding Role Playing*, it is an activity which offers opportunities to learn from others. That is, ...[ the students] can “listen to, observe, interact with and learn from other students” (11-12). They can improve their learning once they have observed. For example, if a student has problems during his/her previous presentations to the role play, other student can improve in his/her performance. In the same way, when the students listen to ideas and opinions of their partners, they can learn something new. In addition, “receiving feedback and holding discussions with other participants can also give individual participants insight into their own behaviors and the effects that their behaviors have on others” (11-12). In other words, when every student realizes about his/her behavior, they can modify it to interact with people in a better way.

### **3.3 Techniques of Role Play**

According to Huang, when a teacher is going to prepare a role play activity, he/she should take into account some steps:



First, “the teacher must decide which teaching materials will be used for role play activities.” There are some teaching resources to carry out a role play. They can be selected from “text books or non-textbook teaching materials such as picture books, story books, readers, play-scripts, comic strips, movies, cartoons and pictures.” Otherwise, “[he/she] can also create his or her own authentic teaching materials for role play activities.” Whatever resource instructors use, they must be prepared in advance. In addition, the teacher should select the teaching materials according to “students’ level and interests, teaching objectives and appropriateness for teaching.” In our study we have chosen the novel *Pride and Prejudice* because we think that students are interested in love stories. We think that teenagers and young adults are interested in love and romance.

Second, the teacher must select situations and create dialogues so that students can act them out. Generally, once the teacher has chosen the context in where role play would take place, he/she must give dialogues to students. Also, students can create dialogues. In our study we are going to provide a script which could be used later.

Third, the teacher must teach the dialogues. When the students learn new dialogues, they often find new idiomatic expressions or vocabulary, or they just want to know how to pronounce some words. Therefore, the teacher needs to make sure the students understand all these aspects before carrying out the role play activity. Our script will not be applied with any group of students because of time restrictions. However, any teacher can use it for advanced students.

Fourth, the teacher must have students practice the role play. After the students have been assigned a role, they must practice either in pairs or in groups. The practice must be controlled by the teacher. Once the students feel prepared, they perform their roles in front of their classmates.

Fifth, the teacher can ask the students to change the situations and dialogues. As the students have learned the original dialogue, variations can be made by students to make it more interesting.



Finally, the teacher must evaluate and check students' comprehension. Teacher can evaluate the students' understanding by giving them a listening test or an oral test related to the role play. For instance, teachers can use simple questions (oral test), or a multiple choice test to beginners. Teachers can also ask advanced students to write the words, lines, and/or dialogues in the role plays; or to create and write modifications of the role plays. Otherwise, "the teachers can also evaluate students' understanding and comprehension while observing students' interactions, practices, and performances of their role plays." (Huang)

### 3.4 Script *Pride and Prejudice*

**Narrator:** This is a story about the Bennet family. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet have five daughters Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitty and Lydia. They live in Longbourn, England. Mrs. Bennet has some expectations. The most important one is getting her daughters married to rich gentlemen.

**Mrs. Bennet:** My dear husband have you heard Netherfield Park has been rented? Do you want to know who has taken it?

**Mr. Bennet:** As you wish to tell my dear, I doubt I have any choice in the matter.

**Narrator:** As Mrs. Bennet has find out all about Mr. Bingley. She starts saying...

**Mrs. Bennet:** Oh my dear Bennet, I heard Mr. Bingley is a rich and single man. I think he is a good prospect for our beautiful daughter, Jane. So you must visit him at once.

**Mr. Bennet:** I don't think so; but I will write a letter.

**Narrator:** After a few days Mr. Bennet invites Mr. Bingley to a ball. Mr. Bennet's daughters are very excited because they want to meet Mr. Bingley. In the ball there are a lot of people, among them, officers who belong to a militia regiment.

**Elizabeth (looking at Mr. Bingley):** Who is he?



- Jane:** Oh, he is Mr. Bingley.
- Elizabeth:** And what about the people next to him?
- Jane:** The lady is Mr. Bingley's sister, Caroline, and his friend Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy.
- Mr. Bingley (approaching Jane and Elizabeth):** Would you like to dance?
- Jane:** Of course.
- Narrator:** All night Mr. Darcy dances with Caroline.
- Mr. Bingley (talking to Mr. Darcy):** Why don't you dance with anybody else?
- Mr. Darcy:** You're dancing with the only beautiful woman.
- Mr. Bingley:** But Jane's sister, Elizabeth, is pretty too.
- Mr. Darcy:** She is quite pretty, but not enough to interest me.
- Narrator:** Elizabeth hears this conversation because she is near the two gentlemen. Therefore, she has a bad impression of Mr. Darcy.
- Elizabeth (talking to Charlotte)** I think Mr. Darcy is handsome but he is a proud man. I dislike him.
- Kitty and Lydia:** Mom, you will never, ever believe what we're about to tell you.
- Mrs. Bennet:** Tell me
- Kitty and Lydia:** The regiment is coming!
- Mrs. Bennet:** Officers?
- Kitty and Lydia:** They're going to be stationed the whole winter, right here.
- Narrator:** After a moment some officers dance with Kitty and Lydia.
- Jane (approaching Elizabeth):** I think Mr. Bingley is a polite and a fantastic gentleman. I like him.
- Elizabeth:** I think he is a pleasant young man. You are a beautiful couple.
- Jane (smiles):** And what about Mr. Darcy?
- Elizabeth:** I think he is very rich and handsome, but he is very proud. I will never like him.



- Narrator:** Some weeks a servant gives Jane a letter from Caroline Bingley who invites Jane to have dinner at her home.
- Jane (asking mother):** Shall I go in the carriage?
- Mrs. Bennet:** No, no, my dear. You must go on horseback.
- Jane:** Why mom?
- Mrs. Bennet:** Because it's sure to rain. If you get wet, the Bingley family will have to ask you to stay the night.
- Narrator:** Later, Jane travels during a bad weather so when she arrives at Bingley's home she is cold. Next day, Jane writes a letter for Elizabeth in which she explains that she is ill.
- Mr. Bennet (talking to Mrs. Bennet):** Your plan was bad. Our daughter would die.
- Mrs. Bennet:** I think Jane won't die of a cold. While she stays there, she will get to know Mr. Bingley better.
- Elizabeth:** Mom Jane is ill. I'm going to Netherfield to see her.
- Narrator:** When Elizabeth arrives at the Bingley's family, her clothes are very dirty so she prefers to go to Jane's bedroom.
- Miss Caroline (talking to Mr. Darcy):** Did you see Elizabeth's clothes?
- Mr. Darcy:** Yes, I did. Whatever she is, she looks beautiful. Her eyes are fine.
- Elizabeth (talking to Mr. Bingley):** I have already seen my sister. She is very ill. Shall I stay with my sister until she recovers?
- Mr. Bingley:** Of course. You're welcome in my home.
- Elizabeth:** Thank you. I'm very grateful. I think my mother should come and see her.
- Mr. Bingley:** Sure, there's no problem.
- Narrator:** Later, their mother and sisters arrive to see them and return home. Mr. Darcy has been beginning to fall in love with Elizabeth; but he decides that she must never know his feelings. Next day, the Bennets are having breakfast. Suddenly...



- Mr. Bennet:** My dear wife and daughters I have news for you.
- Mrs. Bennet and daughters:** What news father?
- Mr. Bennet:** My cousin, Mr. Collins will come here. As you know he will inherit this house when I die.
- Narrator:** After some days Mr. Collins arrives to the Bennet's house. He tells them about Lady Catherine de Bourgh, a rich woman who is Mr. Collins' noble patron.
- Mr. Collins (talking Mrs. Bennet):** Lady Catherine gave me the living at Hunsford. I have a good house and a good income. Now I need a wife. She told me I must get married. For this reason, I have come to Longbourn. Your daughter, Jane, will be my wife.
- Mrs. Bennet:** Oh, Mr. Collins I know Jane is very beautiful; but she is already engaged. However, my daughter, Elizabeth, isn't. You should propose her marriage.
- Mr. Collins:** I think it is a good idea and I am sure that Lady Catherine will be delighted with her.
- Narrator:** Next day, after breakfast Mr. Collins decides to propose to Elizabeth.
- Mr. Collins (talking to Mrs. Bennet):** May I speak to your daughter Elizabeth alone, madam?
- Mrs. Bennet:** Of course. I'm sure Elizabeth will be pleased.
- Mr. Collins (talking to Elizabeth):** My dear Elizabeth, I am sure that you know my feelings. As soon as I saw you, I chose you to be my wife.
- Elizabeth:** You are too hasty sir. You forget that I have made no answer. I am grateful for your proposal, but I must refuse.
- Narrator:** After a moment, Elizabeth goes to her bedroom. Mrs. Bennet is angry with her because she wants Elizabeth to get married, but her daughter isn't in love with Mr. Collins. Not long, afterwards, Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth's best friend, goes to Longbourn House.



**Lydia (talking to Charlotte):** What are you doing here?

**Charlotte:** I've come to see Elizabeth.

**Kitty:** Mr. Collins has proposed to Elizabeth, but she didn't accept him.

**Charlotte:** I'm very sorry for him, though, I couldn't say I'm surprised.

**Narrator:** Next day, Mr. Collins doesn't speak to Elizabeth again. He starts talking to Charlotte for the rest of the day. Later, Jane receives a letter from Caroline Bingley explaining that she and her brother have decided to go to London.

**Jane (talking to Elizabeth):** I'm very surprised. Everyone has left Netherfield and they are on their way to London now.

**Elizabeth:** I think Caroline wants to stay in London, but perhaps her brother will come back soon. Otherwise, I think you should go to London to live with our aunt and uncle, Gardiner. In that way, you will see Mr. Bingley again.

**Jane:** I'll take into account your advice, my dear sister.

**Narrator:** Later that day, the Bennets and Mr. Collins dine with Charlotte. At the end of the day, Mr. Collins asks Charlotte to marry him and she accepts it. Charlotte isn't in love with Mr. Collins, but she has always planned to get married. Nobody knows about this. Later, Charlotte tells Elizabeth about her marriage.

**Elizabeth (talking to Charlotte):** I can't believe you are getting married. It's impossible!

**Charlotte:** I understand you are surprised, my dear Elizabeth. I don't expect love. All I want is a home of my own.

**Narrator:** After some days, Charlotte gets married to Mr. Collins. They decide to live in Hunsford. On the other hand, Jane answers Caroline's Bingley letter; but Caroline doesn't answer. It is Christmas. Mr. Gardiner, Mrs. Bennet's



brother, arrives from London with his family, to spend the holiday at Longbourn House.

- Elizabeth:** My dear uncle, it's nice to see you again.
- Mr. Gardiner:** It's a pleasure to see you again my dear niece. And what about Jane?
- Elizabeth:** Oh, she is sad because she is in love with Mr. Bingley; but he is in London.
- Mr. Gardiner:** I have an idea Lizzy; I think I shall take Jane back to London with us after Christmas. What do you think?
- Elizabeth:** I am sure that a visit to London will be good for her.
- Narrator:** After Christmas, Jane and the Gardiners leave Longbourn and go to London. Jane and Elizabeth are in contact through letters. After a long time, Elizabeth receives a letter from Charlotte. She invites her to Hunsford. Then Elizabeth goes to see Charlotte; during her journey she finds Mr. Darcy again at Lady Catherine's home who is Darcy's aunt. Some days later, Mr. Darcy decides to declare his love to Elizabeth.
- Mr. Darcy:** My feelings are too strong. I can hide them no longer. I love you. Would you marry me? It's usual, I know, for a lady to thank a man for his proposal of marriage.
- Elizabeth (saying in an angry voice):** I dislike you so much that I can't thank you. I have never expected you to think well of me. I now understand how much you despise my family. I understand that you love me although you don't want to. You can't be surprised that I refuse your proposal.
- Mr. Darcy:** So this is your answer. You have not refused me very politely. But that is of little importance.
- Elizabeth:** Your proposal isn't polite. I could never marry the man who has made both my dear sister, Jane, and Mr. Wickham so unhappy.
- Narrator:** Later, Mr. Darcy explains to Elizabeth the reasons, but she doesn't understand him. At night, Darcy gives



Elizabeth a letter explaining that they stop being friends because of Wickham's interest on money. After some days, Elizabeth returns home. Jane is already there too. They talk about the experiences in their journeys. Their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, are also at their home. They tell Lydia that she has been invited by the Forster family to stay in Brighton in order to be introduced to the society, so she can get a husband.

**Kitty:** Why couldn't Mrs. Forster ask me to go to her house too? I'm two years older than Lydia?

**Elizabeth (talking to Mrs. and Mr. Bennet):** Mom and dad, you shouldn't allow Lydia to go to the Forster's house.

**Mrs. and Mr. Bennet (answering to Elizabeth):** She can go.

**Elizabeth:** She is only fifteen years old and if you don't stop her, she will always behave badly.

**Mr. Bennet (looking at Elizabeth):** Don't worry, my love.

#### NEXT DAY

**Lydia (talking to her family):** I'm very happy. I'm going to Brighton.

**Mrs. Bennet (talking to Lydia):** You have a nice journey. Enjoy as much as you can.

**Lydia:** Thank you, mom.

**Kitty (crying):** I can't believe she is going.

**Narrator:** Some days later, Mr. and Mrs. Gardener invite Elizabeth to go to Derbyshire and she accepts it. They go to Pemberley, Darcy's house. Elizabeth is worried because she thinks she can meet Mr. Darcy; however, he and his sister are away.

**Elizabeth (looking at the house and saying in low voice):** This would have been my home if I had accepted Darcy's proposal.

**Mr. Gardiner (talking to the housekeeper):** We believe that the master of the house is away at present.



**The housekeeper:** Yes. But Mr. Darcy is coming here tomorrow with several friends.

**Mrs. Gardiner (talking to Elizabeth and pointing at a picture of Mr.**

**Darcy):** Do you like this picture?

**Elizabeth:** It's really beautiful. He is very handsome.

**Mr. Gardiner (talking to the housekeeper):** Does Mr. Darcy often stay here for the summer?

**The housekeeper:** No, sir. But Miss Darcy is always here for the summer.

**Mr. Gardiner (talking to the housekeeper):** If your master got married and lived here, you would see him more often.

**The housekeeper:** Yes, sir, but I don't know when he will get married. I don't know anyone who is good enough for Mr. Darcy. He is a good-natured and delightful young man.

**Narrator:** Elizabeth hears the housekeepers' words and she is very surprised. Later, they leave the house and go into the gardens. Suddenly, Elizabeth sees Mr. Darcy. They both blush and stop walking.

**Mr. Darcy (approaching Elizabeth and the Gardiners):** Good afternoon, Elizabeth would you introduce me to your friends?

**Elizabeth:** Of course, Sir. He is my uncle and my aunt.

**Mr. Darcy:** It's a pleasure to meet you.

**Narrator:** At night Mr. Darcy invites Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and they accept it. In the morning they go to Darcy's home. Elizabeth is received happily by Darcy's sister, Georgiana.

**Georgiana (talking to Elizabeth):** Miss Elizabeth, my brother has told me so much about you. I feel as if we are friends already.

**Elizabeth:** Thank you very much. What a beautiful pianoforte!

**Georgiana:** My brother gave it to me. He says you play so well.

**Mr. Darcy (approaching them):** I said "quite well".

**Elizabeth:** "Quite well" is not "very well". I'm satisfied, though.



- Narrator:** After a moment, Elizabeth receives a letter from her sister, Jane explaining that Lydia has escaped with Mr. Wickham from Hertfordshire to Brighton.
- Elizabeth (talking to Mr. and Mrs. Gardiners and Mr. Darcy):** My sister has run away with Mr. Wickham. They are gone to Lord knows where. She has no money, no connections. I fear she is lost forever. This is my fault.
- Mr. Darcy (talking to Elizabeth):** How could I help you?
- Elizabeth:** Sir, I think it is too late. This is serious indeed. I will leave you. Goodbye. We must go at once.
- Mr. Darcy:** I will join Mr. Bennet and find Lydia before she ruins the family.
- Narrator:** Then Elizabeth and the Gardiners return to Brighton this same night. Mr. Bennet also receives a letter from Mr. Gardiner. He is with Jane and Elizabeth.
- Elizabeth (talking to Mr. Bennet):** Oh father, do we have good news or bad ones?
- Mr. Bennet:** There can't be any good news. Read the letter, please.
- Elizabeth (reading it in a loud voice):** My uncle has found Wickham and Lydia
- Mr. Bennet and Jane:** Are they married?
- Elizabeth:** They will be if father settles £10.000 a year on her. That is his condition. You will agree to this, father?
- Mr. Bennet:** Of course.
- Narrator:** Some days later, Lydia and Mr. Wickham arrive to Bennet's home. She is very happy and excited because of her marriage with Mr. Wickham.
- Lydia (talking to Elizabeth):** I'm sure you want to know all about my wedding. Well, I went to church with my aunt and uncle, and my dear Wickham and Mr. Darcy met us there.
- Elizabeth:** Mr. Darcy!
- Lydia:** Oh, dear. I promised Wickham I wouldn't tell you that Mr. Darcy was there.



**Narrator:** Elizabeth wants to know why Mr. Darcy was at her sisters' wedding, so she writes a letter to her aunt. When Elizabeth receives the letter, she realizes that Mr. Darcy has paid all Wickham's debts. Therefore, she thinks that Darcy is a generous man since he helped Lydia and Wickham with their wedding. The next day, Mrs. Bennet and her daughters walk on the street when suddenly a man tells them that Mr. Bingley will return to Hertfordshire again. Mr. Darcy and Bingley arrive to Bennet's home in the next morning. Mrs. Bennet and her daughters are happy for that visit.

**Mrs. Bennet (talking to Mr. Bingley):** How glad we are to see you, Mr. Bingley. There have been many changes since you went away. Miss Charlotte Lucas is married and settled. And one of my own daughters too.

**Mr. Bingley:** Yes, I did hear of it. I offer my congratulations.

**Mrs. Bennet (talking to Mr. Darcy):** Are you well, Mr. Darcy?

**Mr. Darcy:** Quite well, thank you. It's been very pleasant to see you all again.

**Narrator:** Minutes later, Mr. Bingley returns to Bennet's house again. He asks Mrs. Bennet for permission to talk to Jane.

**Mr. Bingley (talking to Jane):** Would you like to marry me?

**Jane (answering happily):** A thousand times yes.

**Mrs. Bennet (listening to their conversation behind the door):** Thank the Lord for that. I thought it would never happen.

**Elizabeth:** I am confident. They will do well together. Their tempers are much alike.

**Narrator:** A week later, the Bennets receive a visit from Lady Catherine who wants to talk to Elizabeth.

**Lady Catherine (talking to Elizabeth):** I would like to talk to you, alone.

**Lady Catherine:** You must know why I have come.

**Elizabeth:** I don't know why you are here.



**Lady Catherine (replying angrily):** I have something serious to ask you.

**Elizabeth:** I don't know what are you talking about?

**Lady Catherine:** Has my nephew made you a proposal of marriage?

**Elizabeth:** You have said that he can't propose to me.

**Lady Catherine:** Do you know who am I? No one speaks to me like this! I'm Darcy's aunt and I must know what he has said to you!

**Elizabeth:** I won't tell you. You will never know if you speak so rudely to me.

**Lady Catherine:** This marriage can never take place. Mr. Darcy is engaged to my daughter, Anne de Bourgh. Now what do you have to say?

**Elizabeth:** If Mr. Darcy is engaged to Miss de Bourgh, he couldn't have proposed marriage to me. I'm sure Mr. Darcy has made his own plans. If I am his choice, why can I not accept his proposal?

**Lady Catherine:** You can't marry my nephew. You have no position in society and money. You can't be part of our family

**Elizabeth:** My family is not as important as yours, I agree. But Mr. Darcy doesn't worry about this, why should you?

**Lady Catherine:** Tell me, are you engaged to my nephew?

**Elizabeth:** I'm not.

**Lady Catherine:** And will you promise me never to become engaged to him?

**Elizabeth:** No, I will not promise you that.

**Narrator:** Early in the morning Elizabeth goes to walk in the forest. Mr. Darcy is also walking in that place. Then they talk about what happened the last night with Lady Catherine.

#### **AFTER A MOMENT**

**Mr. Darcy (talking to Elizabeth):** Please tell me if your feelings have changed to me. I still love you, and I want to know if you feel the same.



- Elizabeth:** My feelings have changed. I realized I really love you, too.
- Narrator:** Later, they go to Elizabeth's home, and Mr. Darcy talks to Mr. Bennet about his love for his daughter. After that, Mr. Bennet also talks to Elizabeth.
- Mr. Bennet (talking to Elizabeth):** Haven't you always hated this man Darcy? He is very rich, but will he make you happy? We all know he is a proud, unpleasant man.
- Elizabeth:** I love him and he loves me. You don't know what he is really like. You don't know how much you hurt me by speaking of him in that way.
- Mr. Bennet:** Don't worry. I have agreed that Mr. Darcy marries you.
- Elizabeth:** Thank you dad. I think I'll be very happy with him.
- Narrator:** Finally, Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth get married, and they go to live in Pemberley.



### 3.5 THREE SCENES

#### 3.5.1 Scene 1: New Neighbours

- Narrator:** This story is about the Bennet family from Longbourn, England. This family is made up of Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Bennet, parents, and their daughters Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitty, and Lydia.
- Mrs. Bennet (talking to Mr. Bennet):** My dear husband, have you heard about a rich man who has rented the Netherfield Hall?
- Mr. Bennet:** As you wish to tell me my dear wife, I doubt I have any choice in the matter.
- Mrs. Bennet:** Oh my husband! I heard that a rich man named Mr. Bingley came from the North of England and is not married yet. What a chance this is for our dear Jane. Everyone knows she's the most beautiful girl in Hertfordshire. She's so good-natured too. She will be an excellent wife for Mr. Bingley. You must visit him at once.
- Mr. Bennet:** I don't think so my dear, but I'll write Mr. Bingley and give him my permission to marry Jane or whoever he chooses.
- Narrator:** After some days, Mr. Bennet calls Mr. Bingley. After they exchange some ideas, Mr. Bennet decides to invite him to a public ball in the town of Meryton.
- Mrs. Bennet:** Girls, you have such a good father! You should thank him for inviting Mr. Bingley.
- Mrs. Bennet (talking to Miss Jane):** You must look very beautiful at the next ball. I'm sure that Mr. Bingley will be there.
- Narrator:** The day of the ball arrives. Mrs. Bennet's daughters are excited because they want to meet Mr. Bingley. After a couple of hours, the music stops when Mr. Bingley



appears with his sister, Caroline, and his friend, Mr. Darcy.

**Elizabeth (talking to Charlotte):** Who's that handsome man with a pleasant smile?

**Charlotte:** Oh! He's Mr. Bingley who lives at Netherfield Hall.

**Elizabeth:** And who are the people next to him?

**Charlotte:** The lady is his sister, Caroline, and the man is his friend, Mr. Darcy who has twice as much money as Mr. Bingley.

**Narrator:** Then Mr. Bennet introduces his daughters to Sir Bingley. He's kind to all of them, but he is impressed by Jane's beauty.

**Mr. Bingley (approaching Miss. Jane):** Would you like to dance with me, madam?

**Jane (smiling):** Of course, it's a pleasure for me.

**LATER**

**Elizabeth (talking to Charlotte):** I think Mr. Bingley and Jane are a beautiful couple. What do you think?

**Charlotte:** I think so.

**MOMENTS LATER**

**Mr. Bingley (approaching Mr. Darcy):** Why aren't you dancing? There are plenty of pretty girls here tonight.

**Mr. Darcy:** You are dancing with the only beautiful woman in the room.

**Mr. Bingley:** But one of Miss Jane Bennet's pretty sisters is without a dancing partner. I will ask Jane to introduce you to her.

**Narrator:** Darcy looks at Elizabeth who is standing near him. They look at each other for a moment, and then Darcy turns away.

**Darcy (talking to Mr. Bingley):** She's quite pretty, but not beautiful enough to interest me. (He says coldly)



- Narrator:** Elizabeth hears this conversation because she is near the two gentlemen. Therefore, she has a bad impression of Mr. Darcy.
- Elizabeth (talking to Jane):** I shall never dance with Mr. Darcy. He's a very proud man. I have decided to dislike him.
- Jane:** I'm sorry for him because you're an attractive woman.
- Narrator:** At the end of the ball the Bennets come back home.
- Jane (talking to Elizabeth):** The ball was really exciting and Mr. Bingley has fine manners. I like him.
- Elizabeth:** He's so good-natured. You have my permission to fall in love with him. But I can't say the same about Mr. Darcy.
- Narrator:** After the ball, the Bennet family and new neighbours meet several times in order to help Mr. Bingley and Jane to get to know each other better.



### 3.5.2 Scene 2: Jane at Netherfield Hall

**Narrator:** One day the Bennet family is having breakfast and talking about the Netherfield ball. Suddenly, a servant gives Jane a letter from Caroline Bingley.

**Jane (reading the letter):** My dear friend,

The gentlemen are dining with the officers today. Louisa and I will be alone here. Do come and have dinner with us, or we shall be so bored! Come as soon as you receive this note.

Yours ever,

Caroline Bingley

Mom, do you think I should go to Netherfield Hall?

**Mrs. Bennet:** Sure daughter! It's a good opportunity for you. You can flirt with Mr Bingley and make him fall in love with you.

**Jane:** Yes, I would like to be her wife. Mom, shall I go in the carriage?

**Mrs. Bennet:** No, no my dear. You must go on horseback.

**Jane:** Why mom?

**Mrs. Bennet:** It's sure to rain. If you get wet, they will have to ask you to stay the night.

**Narrator:** Not long after Jane left, the rain begins to fall heavily. Mrs. Bennet is delighted when Jane does not return. Just



after breakfast the following morning, Jane sends Elizabeth a short note from Netherfield Hall.

**Servant 1 (giving a letter to Elizabeth):** Excuse me my lady, this letter is for you.

**Elizabeth (reading Jane's letter):**

My dear Lizzy,

I got very wet yesterday. I feel ill today and am staying in bed. My kind friends here have asked the doctor to come, but there is nothing wrong with me except a headache.

Your loving sister,

Jane

**Narrator:** Then Elizabeth decides to go to Netherfield Hall. When she arrives in, her clothes are wet and dirty.

**Elizabeth (knocks the door)**

**Servant 2 (opens the door)**

**Elizabeth (enters and greets Mr Darcy and Miss Caroline. Then Elizabeth runs quickly upstairs to see Jane)**

**Caroline (talking to Louisa):** Did you see how untidy her hair was?

**Louisa (talking to Darcy):** Yes, I did. And did you see the mud on her dress?

**Darcy:** Yes, I did. Whatever she is, she looks beautiful. Her eyes shine.

**LATER**

**Elizabeth (coming back into the room):** I have already seen my sister. She is very ill. Shall I stay with my sister until she recovers?



- Mr. Bingley:** Of course. You're welcome in my home.
- Elizabeth:** Thank you. I'm very grateful. I think my mother should come and see her.
- Mr. Bingley (smiling):** Sure, there's no problem.
- Narrator:** The next day, Elizabeth sends Mrs. Bennet a letter in which she asks her to visit them. Immediately Mrs. Bennet and her daughters go to Mr. Bingley's house. When Mrs. Bennet sees Jane, she talks to Mr. Bingley.
- Mrs. Bennet (talking to Mr Bingley):** I'm afraid that poor dear Jane is too ill to leave.
- Mr. Bingley:** Leave? Certainly not my sister and I want Miss Bennet to stay until she is well.
- Mrs. Bennet:** Oh, thank you! My dear Jane is very ill, but she does not complain! She is the most kind and friendly girl that I know.
- Narrator:** After a moment, Miss Bingley begins to play music for dancing and Darcy stands up and walks towards Elizabeth.
- Darcy:** Doesn't this music make you want to dance, Miss Elizabeth?
- Elizabeth (smiling):** If I say yes, you will think I am silly and foolish. You will think I am like other girls who are only interested in dancing. So, Mr. Darcy my answer is no, I don't wish to dance.
- Narrator:** When Caroline Bingley sees Elizabeth and Darcy talking, she is jealous. So, she approaches Mr Darcy after Elizabeth goes upstairs to see Jane.



- Caroline:** When you are married, I hope you will teach the Bennet family some manners. You will have to stop Mrs. Bennet chattering so much. And you will have to tell Kitty and Lydia to stop talking to the officers all the time.
- Narrator:** The next day, Jane feels better. After dinner she goes downstairs with Elizabeth. Then Bingley approaches Jane and begins talking quietly. Meanwhile Elizabeth and Miss Bingley walk around the room. Then Darcy stops reading when he sees them.
- Caroline:** Oh! Mr Darcy, will you walk with us? The exercise is so pleasant.
- Darcy:** Thank you. But I don't think you want me to walk with you.
- Caroline (talking to Elizabeth):** What does Mr Darcy mean? Shall we ask him?
- Elizabeth:** No, the best way to tease him is to ask him nothing. That's easy. Tease him. Laugh at him.
- Caroline:** We can't tease Mr Darcy. No one dares to laugh at him.
- Elizabeth:** Not laugh at him? I dare to laugh at him. I love to laugh. (She laughs)
- Mr. Darcy (answering):** The wisest man can be made to look foolish.
- Elizabeth:** I never laugh at wise people or good people. But I like to study people's faults.
- Darcy:** Of course I have faults. But I always try not to have faults that make me look foolish.
- Elizabeth:** Do you mean faults like vanity and pride?



**Darcy:** I think vanity is a fault. But pride is never a fault. It's not wrong to be proud of your family and your position in society.



### 3.5.3 Scene 3: Love wins *Pride and Prejudice*

**Narrator:** One day in the morning, the Bennets receive news about Mr. Bingley's arrival while they are walking around the town.

**A gentleman:** Did you hear the news, madam? Mr. Bingley is returning to Netherfield.

**Mrs. Bennet:** Not that I care. Mr. Bingley's nothing to us. I'm sure I never want to see him again, no.

**Mrs. Bennet (talking to her daughters):** We shan't mention a word about it. Is it quite certain he's coming?

**A gentleman:** Yes, madam. I believe he's alone.

**Mrs. Bennet (talking to her daughters):** Why he thinks we should be interested. I've no idea. Come along, girls.

**Narrator:** Later, Mrs. Bennet and her daughters go to their home. Suddenly, Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy arrive to The Bennet's house.

**Kitty:** Mr. Bingley! Mr. Bingley?

**Mrs. Bennet:** Oh, my goodness! Everybody, behave naturally. And whatever you do, don't appear overbearing.

**Kitty:** There's someone else with him.

**Mrs. Bennet:** Who can it be?

**Kitty:** It looks like that tall, proud man who was here before – Mr. What's-his-name!

**Mrs. Bennet:** Mr. Darcy? I don't like his visit.

**Narrator:** Immediately, the Bennets start to clean up the living room. Suddenly, Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy come in the living room.

**Mr. Darcy and Mr Bingley:** Good morning, madam.

**Mrs. Bennet (talking to Mr. Bingley):** How glad we are to see you Mr. Bingley. There have been many changes since you went away. One of my own daughters is married.



**Mr. Bingley:** Yes, I hear of it. I offer my congratulations.

**Elizabeth (talking to Mr. Darcy):** Are you well, Mr. Darcy?

**Mr. Darcy:** Quite well, thank you. It's been very pleasant to see you all again.

**Narrator:** Minutes later, Mr. Bingley returns to Bennet's house again. He asks Mrs. Bennet for permission to talk to Jane.

**Mr. Bingley (talking to Jane):** Would you like to marry me?

**Jane:** A thousand times yes. (answering happily)

**Mrs. Bennet (listening to their conversation behind the door):** Thank the Lord for that. I thought it would never happen.

**Elizabeth:** I am confident. They will do well together. Their tempers are much alike.

**Narrator:** After some months, Elizabeth and Darcy meet in the forest. Then they talk about their feelings.

**Mr. Darcy (talking to Elizabeth):** Please tell me, if your feelings have changed to me. I still love you, and I want to know if you feel the same.

**Elizabeth:** My feelings have changed. I realized I really love you, too.

**Narrator:** Later, they go to Elizabeth's home, and Mr. Darcy talks to Mr. Bennet about his love for his daughter. After that, Mr. Bennet also talks to Elizabeth.

**Mr. Bennet (talking to Elizabeth):** Haven't you always hated this man Darcy? He is very rich, but will he make you happy? We all know he is proud, unpleasant man.

**Elizabeth:** I love him and he loves me. You don't know what he is really like. You don't know how much you hurt me by speaking of him in that way.

**Mr. Bennet:** Don't worry. I have agreed that Mr. Darcy marries you.

**Elizabeth:** Thank you dad. I think I'll be very happy with him.

**Narrator:** Finally, Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth get married, and they go to live in Pemberley.



### 3.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

At the end of our investigation we have been able to accomplish the former objectives. Therefore, we have described Jane Austen's period. Also, we have analyzed one of her most important literary works *Pride and Prejudice* which was used to design a script and some activities for advanced students.

In addition, we found some interesting things that make this novel an important piece of literature.

First, we found this novel was originally titled *First Impressions*; however, it wasn't published because the editor refused it. In spite of this, Austen wasn't discouraged by her first rejection, so she found the appropriate name for *Pride and Prejudice*. It was published in 1813.

Second, in this novel Jane Austen described a perfect image of British society in spite of social discrimination she had to face. In her novel, she describes the youth's lives and society of Eighteenth Century in an ironic and comic way. Thus, we can see it especially in some characters. For instance, Mrs. Bennet wanted her daughters to marry rich men, so they could have a good future. In order to achieve this purpose, Mrs. Bennet behaved in a ridiculous manner most of the time. Other character is Lydia who didn't take into consideration the circumstance of her marriage, the personality of her husband, or the prospects of her marriage for the future. Otherwise, Elizabeth, the main character, broke all these prejudices because she got married to Darcy, a rich man, because she loved him and had no interest in his money.

Furthermore, we can say this novel contains a lot of details which could give the teacher an opportunity to use them in different ways during the teaching-learning process. For example, students have the opportunity to interpret the literary work in a real way through a role play. Thus, they learn and practice English in a better way. Also, through role play, a



communicative technique, students will learn English in an interesting way because they will adopt roles of each character and dramatize them vividly by using their own imagination. Moreover, this technique promotes communication among students because they have to resolve problems with resources such as scenery, clothes, music, etc, making the participants creative and autonomous students. In addition, we think through this novel the students could develop not only the reading and writing skills; but they could also improve their listening and speaking skills. In this work we have presented some scenes with many details which can help teachers to develop these skills.

*Pride and Prejudice*, in short, is a very interesting novel which has a lot of descriptions. Role play can be used to take advantages of its descriptions and interesting conversations. Other novels or short stories could be used to practice the target language as well. Therefore, novels themselves can be considered as an efficient and effective resource in the teaching learning process.

As a final recommendation, we can say that the script we presented here could be used by students who would like to perform in the “Vicente Encalada Plays” held at the School of English Literature of the University of Cuenca. Moreover, we hope teachers implement role play into their classes because we as former students think that through it, instructors can improve the teaching process.



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