



The Issues of Artistic Psychology in Jane Austen's "Pride And Prejudice"

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ABSTRACT

This article outlines the importance of Jane Austen's life and her legacy in world literature. Jane's parents were very book-loving and enlightened people, the writer's curiosity in writing fiction was appeared in her early age. Jane Austen (1775 - 1817) is an English author who reflected the reality of middle-class women at the beginning of the 19th century. This article is about one of Jane Austen's famous works called "Pride and Prejudice".

Keywords:

Introduction.

Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775 in the town of Steventon in the county of Hampshire, and was the seventh of eight children in the family. Her parents were educated and open-minded people, and young Jane received her primary education at home, although she occasionally attended school. The processes of formation of the writer as a person are connected to the educational environment in her family - it takes place between books, during conversations about books, during lively and impressive discussions of their works.

She wrote six novels, four of which were published during her lifetime, and the rest of her works reached to the public after her death.

Her first published work was *Sense and Sensibility* (1811). She also dabbled in other genres besides the novel, such as poetry, theater and the short story, but her greatest mark was in the literary mannerisms of the 19th-century English Georgian period.

After her death, an illustrated reprint of her work was well received. In addition, her novels have had a significant impact on popular culture

and have been adapted to various formats such as theater, film, and television [1, 26 p.].

Main Part.

Although Austen was considered a classic author for some time, her work was full of social criticism and was influenced by the ideas of Mary Wollstonecraft, whose views on education and women's rights were the basis for feminism. Ironically, in Austen's novels, the characters never marry for money or social pressure, but instead try to find true love. Austen achieved a unique and dynamic style filled with everyday life, morals and clear descriptions of the social traditions of the time. Many jurists consider her a conservative literary critic, but contemporary feminist critics point to her as a staunch defender of women. In 2007, the life of the writer was carried out by the movie: *Becoming Jane*.

Austen began writing at a young age, as evidenced by her notebooks from 1787 to 1793, which contained several short stories. These short stories were published at the beginning of the 20th century, as juvenile works were

collected in three volumes. Some stories include Leslie's Castle, The Three Sisters, and Catherine. "The more I observe the world, the more I dislike it," the writer says at the beginning of the work. *Pride and Prejudice* is a novel written by Jane Austen in 1813. The novel follows the consequences of rash decisions made by Elizabeth Bennet, the book's dynamic protagonist, who appreciates the difference between superficial goodness and real goodness.

Mr Bennet, who owns the Longbourn estate in Hertfordshire, has five daughters, but his property can only go to a male heir. His wife also has no inheritance, so the family will be very poor after his death. Thus, at least one of the girls must marry well to support the others, and this is the main plot of the novel. "*Pride and Prejudice*" is constantly at the top of the list of "most favorite books" among literary scholars and readers. It has sold more than 20 million copies, making it one of the most popular novels in English literature and has inspired many writers in modern literature. For more than a century, drama adaptations, reprints, unofficial sequels, films, and television versions of *Pride and Prejudice* have reached mass audiences, portraying the novel's unforgettable characters and themes.

Also, it is recommended to read this book to applicants who are preparing for the SAT exam, which provides a privilege for admission to US universities. Because the SAT test is based on the historical version of the English language, and this work is a book written in that version.

In early 19th century rural England, Mrs. Bennet tries to persuade Mr. Bennet to visit Mr. Bingley, a wealthy bachelor who has recently arrived in the neighborhood. After a verbal argument with her husband, Mrs. Bennet decides not to invite Mr. Bingley. Soon after, she visited Mr. Bingley's rented residence, Netherfield, much to Mrs. Bennet's delight. After the visit, a ball is held in the local assembly hall, attended by the entire community.

At the ball, the entire Golffield party is introduced, consisting of the local Mr. Bingley, his two sisters, the husband of one of his sisters, and his best friend, Mr. Darcy. Mr. Bingley's friendliness and cheerfulness make him popular

with his guests. He woos Jane Bennet (Bennet's eldest daughter), who dances twice. Known to be doubly rich, Mr. Darcy is arrogant and self-deprecating. He refuses to dance with Elizabeth (the second eldest Bennet daughter), arguing that she is not attractive enough to notice him. Elizabeth finds it funny and jokes with her friends.

Mr. Bingley's sisters Caroline and Louise later invite Jane to Netherfield for dinner. On the way there, Jane gets caught in the rain and has a severe cold. She is forced to stay in Netherfield to recuperate. This makes Mrs. Bennet very happy. When Elizabeth goes to see Jane, Mr. Darcy pays attention to Elizabeth (she has "good eyes"), and Miss Bingley is jealous because she has a secret crush on Mr. Darcy. Elizabeth herself is indifferent to Mr. Darcy. Hugh Thomson represents Mr. Collins, a picture of him protesting that he will never read a novel. Mr. Collins, Mr. Bennet's cousin and heir to the Longbourn estate, visits the Bennet family. He was a pompous, impertinent priest who intended to marry one of the Bennet daughters. When Jane learns that she may soon be betrothed, she quickly decides to choose Mr. Bennet's second daughter, Elizabeth, because of her age and beauty.

Elizabeth and her family meet George Wickham, a charming and handsome army officer who takes a special interest in Elizabeth. He says that he is attached to the Darcy family and that Mr. Darcy has deprived him of the "living" (permanent position as a priest) that Mr. Darcy's late father had promised him. After that, Elizabeth's hatred for Mr. Darcy grows.

At the next ball in Netherfield, Mr. Darcy asks Elizabeth to dance and she agrees, despite her promise never to dance with him. However, Elizabeth's mother and sisters clearly lacked decency. Mrs. Bennet loudly hints that she fully expects Jane and Bingley to be engaged, and the young Bennet sisters mock the family with their absurdity.

Mr. Collins proposes to Elizabeth. Despite her mother's anger and her father's approval, she rejects Collins. After Elizabeth refuses, Mr. Collins proposes to Charlotte Lucas, an intelligent young woman and friend of Elizabeth's who is already 27 years old.

Charlotte accepts an offer that guarantees her a comfortable home and a secure future. Elizabeth resents such pragmatism in matters of love.

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Elizabeth resents such pragmatism in matters of love. Soon after, the Bingleys suddenly leave for London with no intention of returning, and apparently Mr. Bingley has no intention of continuing their acquaintance. Heartbroken Jane visits her aunt and uncle Gardiner in London to cheer her up.

In the spring, Elizabeth visits Charlotte and Mr. Collins in Kent. Elizabeth and the hosts are invited to Rosings Park, the charming home of Mrs. Catherine de Bourgh, the wealthy aunt of Mr. Collins and Mr. Darcy. Lady Catherine waits for Mr. Darcy to marry her daughter, as planned by her aunt and mother when she was a child. Mr. Darcy and his cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam, are also visiting Rosings Park. Fitzwilliam tells Elizabeth how Mr. Darcy recently saved his friend, probably Bingley, from an unpleasant situation. Elizabeth realizes that the barrier is with Jane and is horrified by Mr. Darcy's involvement. Later, Mr. Darcy proposes to Elizabeth and declares his love for her despite her low social connections. She angrily rejects him, insisting that he is the last man she would marry, and that she could never love a man who brought her sister to such misery; she again accuses him of being unfair to Wickham. Mr. Darcy brags about his success in separating Bingley and Jane, and tells Bingley that he was kinder to her than he was to her. He sarcastically denies the charge against Wickham, but does not address it.

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