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**Repetition as a Narrative Tool in Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice:  
Stylistic and Thematic Functions**

A Research Proposal Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree  
of Master in Civilization and Literature

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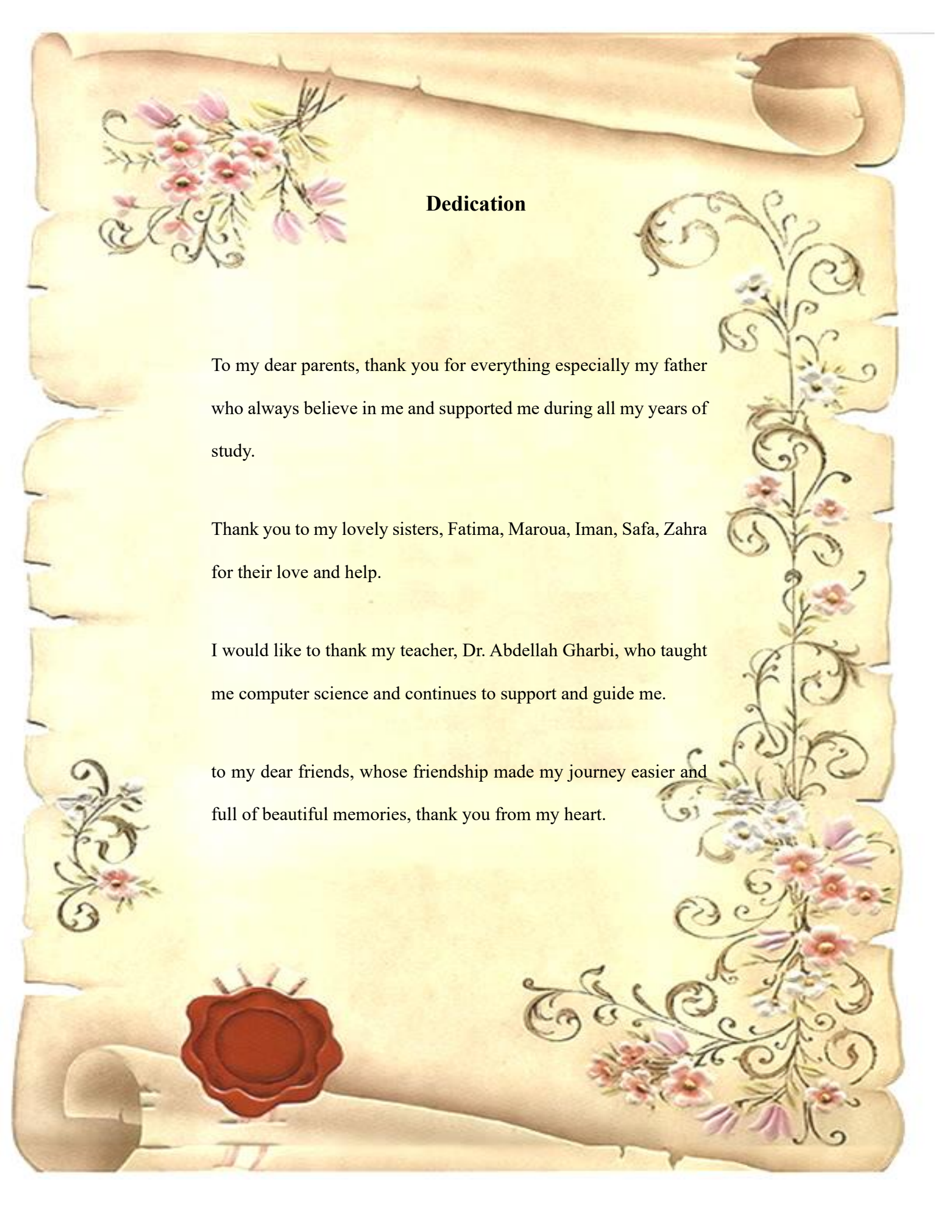


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A decorative scroll with a parchment-like texture, featuring floral illustrations in pink and purple, and a red wax seal at the bottom. The scroll is unrolled, showing text in the center.

## Dedication

To my dear parents, thank you for everything especially my father who always believe in me and supported me during all my years of study.

Thank you to my lovely sisters, Fatima, Maroua, Iman, Safa, Zahra for their love and help.

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to my dear friends, whose friendship made my journey easier and full of beautiful memories, thank you from my heart.

## **Abstract**

The dissertation explores the use of repetition in *Pride and Prejudice* as literary and thematic elements, and how repetition contributes to the development of narrative structure and the coherence of themes (such as pride, prejudice, marriage, class). Uses stylistic and descriptive, which allow for a detailed analysis of the novel guide the reader toward a deeper understanding of characters and social values criticized by Jane Austen in her work. Emphasize its particular relevance to Algerian readers by comparing social themes to local context. The results indicate that the repetition was not merely coincidental, but rather aimed to emphasize ideas, reveal character traits, and create coherence throughout the novel

**Keyword: Repetition, Pride and Prejudice, Jane Austen, Theme**

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# **General introduction**

## GENERAL INTROCUCTION

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Repetition has always played a fundamental role in shaping the structure of literary texts, giving them a special rhythm and meaning. It is an expressive technique that strengthens meanings and deepens connotations. Literature has known it since ancient times, in most of the texts that have come down to us, from the pre-Islamic era to the modern era. It has also been used in the Quran and the Prophet's Hadith. Since that time, it has been considered a distinct phenomenon that deserves analysis and study to uncover its function, this stylistic feature performs multiple purposes, each depending on its context, whether to emphasize an idea, highlight a particular moment in the narrative, or serve as a means of connecting events and building tension. It also helps us delve deeper into characters and their psychological states.

In modern criticism, this techniques is no longer seen merely as a linguistic phenomenon. Rather, it has come to be viewed as a multi-functional narrative tool that contributes to shaping dramatic structure and deepening intellectual connotations. This is evident, as we have explained in the works of British writer Jane Austen in her novel *Pride and Prejudice*, which still retains its status, and in which repetition appears varied, encompassing situations, expressions, and narrative patterns.

Jane Austen's novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" has been considered one of the most important classic works since its publication in 1813, addressing a wide range of issues. It is a rich model through which to study repetition as a structural and aesthetic element at the same time. The novel is not

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as it is often promoted, a love story. Rather, it is a literary work in which values, attitudes, social problems, and psychological transformations intertwine, and repetition appears in it at the level of language and ideas.

Repetition appeared in the novel through the same words, adjectives and phrases in the text, such as: pride, prejudice, marriage, respectable, gentlemen. Its purpose is to emphasize meanings, express some characters, and highlight tension. It also includes recurring themes and ideas, such as social class and its effects on characters, mistakes in first impressions, and the social role of women. Its function is to strengthen the narrative structure, make themes coherent, and demonstrate character development. Repetition in the novel strengthens the focus on the central themes and messages that Jane Austen seeks to convey, which prompts the reader to think more deeply about the events and characters, to reflect on social values, and to reconsider their initial judgments about the characters. Repetition has received great attention from critics and researchers, each of whom has studied it from a different perspective.

Maria Damkjaer (2016) analyzed Charles Dickens' *Bleak house* and found that repetition constitutes a structural element, in other words, the backbone, because it focuses on the repetition of daily routines. She highlighted the repetition of details such as meals. The findings were that repetition here is a structural and narrative element that introduces characters at regular intervals and links parts of the long narrative. In contrast, Djabbarova (2019), explored Hemingway's *Cat in the Rain* and argued that repetition is not merely a linguistic phenomenon, but rather a stylistic tool with phonetic, syntactic, and lexical levels. She found that repetition constitutes a fundamental element in literary discourse, helping to make the text clearer, and that it reflects psychological and emotional tension. Another study conducted by Shehata (2023) applied Genette's narratology to Woolf's *the Lighthouse*, she explained in her study that repetition was present in her temporal narrative analyses within the novel, where she classified the events into singulative and repetitive, and

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her results showed that Woolf strategically used repetition to construct single and repetitive events, to create a multi-layered temporal structure in a strategic manner.

Despite their valuable analyses important gaps remain, as each one of them focused on one angle of repetition, while Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* allow for the study of repetition from several different aspects and angles (structural, linguistic, thematic). We also see that these previous studies did not give sufficient right to understand how the reader receives this repetition, while my research focuses more on the reader's perspective in terms of thematic repetition, especially how Algerian readers perceive it.

### **Research Questions:**

This research focuses on examining the following question:

- 1-what are the types and functions of repetition in *Pride and Prejudice* ?
- 2- How does repetition shape character development and thematic coherence?

### **Hypothesis:**

- 1- in literature repetition is employed both aesthetic and rhetorical functions in literary text.
- 2- it links character development with thematic progression.
- 3- guides the reader to notice patterns and underlying messages.

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To answer these questions in my study, this study employed different approaches. primarily, the stylistic approach, as it is the most appropriate approach to highlight this stylistic phenomenon, which is repetition as a literary device. Also, the predominant approach in this research, which is the descriptive approach, to describe and analyze the novel and its themes.

### **Dissertation division:**

#### I)- Chapter One: theoretical framework

This chapter will discuss repetition as a definition according to the opinion of the ancients, types, and stylistic and thematic functions in narrative, relying on Gérard Genette's framework for analyzing narrative structure.

#### II)- Chapter Two: Analysis of pride and prejudice

This chapter will analyze the novel and discuss how repetition serves to develop characters and highlight social and intellectual conflicts.

As every literary study, this research also faced some difficulties, in finding certain references, especially in the practical part, but I tried to rely on diverse and recent sources to ensure credibility.

# **Chapter one**

**Theoretical framework of repetition in narrative**

**1.Introduction**

This chapter aims to present a theoretical framework by presenting an analysis of the views and contributions of researchers and previous studies related to the topic of repetition. Repetition is a prominent literary phenomenon that has occupied the attention of critics throughout the ages and in various languages. In this chapter, repetition is presented from different angles, showing its position in texts, its prominent stylistic beauty, as well as its types and objectives

This chapter highlights the mechanism of narrative repetition from several aspects to make the structure coherent and provide a deep understanding of the characters and basic social and intellectual themes, and to facilitate the process of application to the novel, and strengthening it in guiding the reader in understanding the essential elements of the text.

## 2.Repetition: origin

Repetition was addressed in the west in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by **Abraham Fraunce (1588)** or maybe before this date in his book **the arcadian rhetorike**, he described repetition as a useful rhetorical tool to make meaning stronger and improve the style of writing or speech.

**Norrick (1987)** argues that repetition attracted only sporadic attention, and there were no attempts to explain it in any systematic way. "Repetition has been viewed in a variety of ways in the past: as an attempt to approximate a model; as a means for the acquisition of vocabulary; and as a cover-term for structurally similar speech productions that serve a range of communicative functions (requesting, agreeing, etc.)"

According to **Cowen (1972)**, two terms that fall under the umbrella of repetition are "repetition" and "repetitive":

Repetition: When a word, principle, or experience is repeated with lesser effect each time, due to a failure of innovation or careless thinking.

Repetitive: When a word, principle, or experience is repeated with equal or greater force each time.

**Palmer (1981:88)** employs the noun repetition is to refer to something that is repeated time and time again, for example, the repetition of singing the alphabet song several times a day to help young children learn the letters. "Repeat" comes from the Latin repeated, meaning "do or say again." It may be a very effective tool in public speaking, such as the repetition of "I have a dream that one day." in **Dr. Martin Luther King**.

Language is valued beyond its functionality for the sake of conveying information or meanings; repetition can convey no new information, but it possesses aesthetic force and operates on the reader in complex manners (**Hawthorn, 2000:297**). Often, repetition is not empty of some sense: even when it is artificial, repetition is regarded as —one of the fundamental devices of artl.

Moreover, repetition is referred to as a basic feature of language in general, and of the rhetorical language specifically, since it involves any text unit such as sounds, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences too. Repetition is the repetition of some unit of language. It may not necessarily be a total repetition: the repetition can be only in content (in sense) and this is specially what is meant by ‘semantic’ repetition. Repeating the same or almost the same meaning may be attained through more than one way, such as ‘synonymy’, ‘paraphrasing’, and ‘reflexive pronouns’ (Ibid.).

### **3. Definition and phenomenon of repetition:**

Repetition can be a significant narrative device employed in writing to repeat a certain part or aspect of a content several times during the story. Repetition can take a variety of forms, such as repeating words, phrases, ideas, or even narrative structures, with the aim of having a certain effect on the reader (Hawthorn 112).

Repetition is different from simple rehashing of the same element word by word. It is a creative process which includes the recurrence of an idea or event, but always gains modern, semantic, mental, or dramatic features whenever it occurs in the academic setting (Palmer 88). One of the most unique aspects of repetition in writing is that it isn’t simply mechanical or redundant rehashing of the same element; its function is often to emphasize the worthiness of some elements.

Repetition may appear in the form of verbal repetition, whereby the same phrases or words are used a number of times throughout the material. Or it may appear in the form of simple or topical redundancy, whereby an idea or event is restated in many different ways throughout the narrative (Norrick 14). Each time repetition is used, the peruser should pay attention to some changes in setting or notice special effects which are created by these different redundancies.

Repetition in writing is an effective device to direct the peruser's mind towards certain points of the material, whether these things are about characters, events, or even repeating images which will be hidden at first. When a particular occasion or thought is recycled in various sections of the literature, it usually brings with it a deeper implication that gradually unfolds with the passage of time (Belsey 124).

To illustrate, repetition of a certain occasion can be utilized as means to create emotional tension or a major idea within the content regarding a particular character or issue of society. By means of repetition, the author can build up an affinity between events and figures, in reality, as the narrative proceeds through time or location. Repetition assists in achieving the use of a particular tone for the literary work, be this tone emotive tension, intense distress, or indeed enduring enjoyment. Each repetition can have a further layer of meaning, deepening the reader's understanding of the work as a whole.

Repetition actually impacts identification and engagement with a scholarly product on the part of the reader. When the same word, concept, or moment is restated, it quietly steers the mind of the reader, affirming key topics and building clarification. This repetition constitutes a beat enhancing comprehension, creating passionate reactions, and building expectation. Through reading the same element multiple times, the peruser unintentionally begins to consider its deeper significance, molding associations that reinforce their overall grasp of the content.

Repetition can be defined as the traditional reuse of words, phrases, or structures within a text for stylistic, thematic, or rhetorical purposes. As a literary phenomenon, repetition has evolved beyond its definition into a complex stylistic strategy observed across genres and historical periods. This leads to its broader manifestation not only in writing but in life in general.

“Repetition”, in general, is a regular feature of our lives. It may sometimes be a boring routine, it could be something that we cannot do without, or it could be something compulsory or something interesting. As **Freud** observes “Repetition, the re-experiencing of something identical, is clearly in itself a source of pleasure” (*Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, 1924, p. 23). Memories and thoughts are repeated quite often in our minds. Sometimes we enjoy those thoughts and memories, at other times we feel that they are boring and not significant due to their constant repetition. However, we cannot avoid their recurrence. According to modern philosophy, the whole of life is repetition (**Kierkegaard, S. 1942**).

**Kawin** views repetition as an aesthetic device in literature and film. He argues that most outright repetition simply aims to make us remember something, without considering whether accurate human experience is being communicated. Advertising, for example, depends almost entirely on repetition. We accept and even enjoy many things in our lives which are repeated continuously. Every day, the sun comes up, stays up, and goes down. We do not find the cycle boring. Many activities which we do in our daily life are repeated. Still, we find them interesting. In other words, life takes its tone and character from repetition (Kawin 45).

**Kawin** also argues that repetition is fundamental to human experience; it can strengthen an impression, create a rhythm, flash us back, or start us over; it can take us out of time completely. Human behavior is continuously repeated. That reflects in what we do in our daily life. Therefore, things in our cultures, even if they are developed, are repeated and repeated and repeated, since the human mind may only

have a limited power for producing new things at any time. In other words, people cannot invent the new just whenever they want (Kawin 46).

#### **4.Gérard Genette's Narrative theory: A framework for analyzing repetition**

Gérard Genette is a French literary critic and is considered one of the most prominent pioneers of modern narrative theory. In his famous book, **narrative discourse (1972)**, Genette developed a precise method for analyzing narrative texts.

From the point of view of the critical categories and terms in the structural approach. And from his perspective, which he contributed with his efforts to facilitate the difficulty that the researcher may face in order to reach an objective analysis and study how to construct narrative texts and analyze their constituent elements such as the temporal structure, viewpoints, character building and style as well, and he believes that narration is not the glory of conveying events, but rather it is what organizes ideas for us, creates meaning and influences the reader (**genette33**).

In his chronological classifications, Genette focused on the relationship between the story's time and its narration, dividing it into three categories:

**Order:** He emphasized the order of events as they are narrated compared to their natural chronological order.

**Duration:** The speed or slowness of the narration.

**Frequency or repetition:** This refers to the number of times a particular event is mentioned or repeated within the text. He also divided it into three categories.

**Singulative:** An event that is narrated once as having occurred only once.

Repetitive: An event that is seen multiple times but occurred only once.

Iterative: An event that is repeated several times in the story but is narrated only once.

## **5. Types of repetition:**

**1.5. Verbal repetition:** According to **Abraham Fraunces (1588)**, in his work the **Arcadian Rhetorike** there are many different types of verbal repetition:

**1.5.1. Anaphora:** is the repetition of word or phrase at the beginning of a series consecutive clauses with different endings, this is one such popular tactic in oratory (Fraunce 1588, 43);

Example: "it rained on his lousy tombstone, and it rained on the grass on his stomach. It rained all over the place."

**1.5.2. Epistrophe:** the mirror image of anaphora, and this is repetition of the final word or word in sequence of successive phrases clauses or sentences (Fraunce 1588, 44);

Example: **Emerson**, "What lies behind us and what lies before us are tiny compared to what lies within us."

**1.5.3. Epizeuxis:** this is simple repetition of a single word or phrase in immediate succession.

Example from Shakespeare's *Macbeth*: "O horror, horror, horror!"

"Alone, alone, all, all, alone.", "Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow."

**1.5.4. symploce:** repetition at both the beginning and end of a sentence; epanalepsis - the same word or phrase repeated at the end and beginning of the same sentence;

Example: Shakespeare's Julius Caesar

“Who is here so base that would be a bondman?

If any, speak; for him have I offended.

Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman?

If any, speak; for him have I offended.

Who is here so vile that will not love his country?

If any, speak; for him have I offended...”

**1.5.5. Framing:** is a type of repetition when it is arranged in the form of a frame, namely, the initial parts of a syntactical unit, in most cases of a paragraph, are repeated at the end of it.

Example: "No wonder his father wanted to know what Bosinney meant, no wonder." (G. Galsworthy).

## **6. Function of repetition:**

When we find repetition in texts or novels in sentences and words, it aims to insist and emphasize a certain idea and has many importance for both the writer and the reader because it emphasizes the meanings and also highlights its importance for the recipient to understand the meaning clearly and deeply and also for the rhythm. As **Jeremy Hawthorne (2000)** observes that repetition has many broad functions and has an appeal through words, images and certain phrases, which allows them to remain in the reader’s memory and makes it difficult for him to forget them. This is

due to its tools of alliteration and verbal repetition, which enhances its emotional impact and gives it a different and distinctive texture.

## 6.1. Stylistic:

### 6.1.1. Emphatic Repetition

Simply repeating a phrase or word is an effective way to emphasize specific ideas in the reader or audience. If a word or phrase appears only once, the reader may ignore it. When repeated, the word or phrase (and thus the intended idea) becomes more immediately ingrained in the reader's mind. **Bruce Kawin** (1972) believes that this type of repetition imposes itself on the reader, that its repetition gives a rhythmic and structural resonance to the text, and that it leaves a strong emotional impact.

For example:

We find in Martin Luther's King Jr. speech – *I Have a Dream* (1963)

“I have a dream that one day...

I have a dream that my four little children...

I have a dream today!

I have a dream...”

This speech is considered a strong example of the repetition of emphasis because we find that it does not leave the memory of anyone who heard it. Repetition here confirms the vision and hope.

The Qur'an contains many emphatic repetitions, each of which has a purpose, For example, in Surah Al-Rahman, where the verse “فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ”. It was repeated 31 times in the Sura. (Qur'an, Surah Al-Rahman, 55:13). The purpose of

this repetition is Emphasizing the Greatness of God's Blessings: Repetition highlights the importance of these undeniable, immense blessings. God Almighty reminds humans and jinn—the two addressed in the Surah—of His great grace and blessings, and repeats the question to emphasize that these blessings are evident and clear.

2. Achieving Contemplation and Reflection: The purpose of repetition is to prompt the reader or listener to reflect on God's blessings, not merely to pass over them in passing, but to dwell upon them and realize their greatness and majesty.

3. Rebuking and Reminding Those Who Disbelieve: Repetition serves as a rebuke to those who deny God's grace or reject His blessings, confronting them with a constant question that besets them.

4. Rhetorical Miracle: Surah Ar-Rahman is known for its distinctive melody and repetition, which adds rhythmic and spiritual beauty and highlights the miraculous effect of the Holy Quran on hearts.

### 6.1.2. Aesthetic rhythm:

**Jeremy Hawthorn** emphasizes that repetition is not just an emphasis, but rather a sound harmony that gives the text a prominent rhythm that remains in the listener's ear (**Hawthorn 327**). Repetition can also add rhythm to a text, whether written or spoken. This is particularly useful for engaging an audience when used in oral speeches. Speeches can become boring if they are reduced to mere reading. Repetition can add rhythm and music to a speech, enhancing audience engagement.

For example: Edgar Allan Poe – *The Raven* (1845)

Quoth the Raven “Nevermore.”

Quoth the Raven “Nevermore.”

Repeating this sentence at the end of the poem gives it music and rhythm that is fixed in the listener’s ear and confirms to us in its repetition the despair and loss of hope, which gives it a dramatic function.

## 6.2. Thematic repetition:

Thematic repetition is considered one of the most prominent mechanisms of artistic construction in literature (Belsey 12). Because it does not depend on the repetition of words, but rather focuses on them deeper than that, it reproduces major themes and is a means of presenting recurring social topics such as marriage, class, and identity. When these themes are repeated, they reflect what is called social anxiety, according to **Catherine Belsey**, “Repetition is not a rhetorical device, but rather an ideological strategy because its goal is to shed light on central issues” (124)., And **Jeremy Hawthorn** argues that “repetition transcends the superficial implications of linguistic meaning, but rather penetrates the intellectual structure of the text, because it reproduces meaning on multiple levels” (129). **Bruce Kawin** maintains that “thematic repetition aims to consolidate the basic vision of the text. Because the issues are repeated in different situations and also by different characters, and he believes that it is not simple, but rather expresses social and ideological tensions, the writer repeats certain themes to reveal to us that these issues have not been resolved.” (xiii). The repetition of thematics shows us that they reflect the views of society and writers alike, and that perhaps the repetition expresses the concerns of society, and they highlight their concerns in the texts.

We find many novels and writers who stand out in their novels for example In Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), we find that she repeated the theme of marriage and class and emphasized its impact on society. In William Shakespeare's *Macbeth* (1606), he repeats the theme of fate and shows its tragic consequences. In

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* (1945), we see that he repeats the theme of corruption and tyranny, and that this is repeated despite the change of rulers and supreme authority.

### **7.Repetition and characterization: A study in stylistic and thematic interplay**

In narrative texts, repetition is a fundamental element in shaping characters. It is difficult to understand them deeply, analyze them correctly, and correct misunderstandings resulting from a primal image. According to **E. M. Forster**, “A character is defined by their repetitive behavior. The repetition of a character's actions and reactions contributes to the creation of their narrative identity.” (75), **Belsey** believes that the habits and words that are repeated about the characters work to consolidate the reader's understanding and awareness and fix him on the meaning because it helps him connect the events until the picture of the character is complete (87), **Bruce Kawin**, “he says that the repetition of situations and movements in some characters links between previous and current scenes, works as a stimulus and gives the reader the opportunity to understand the characters more deeply.” (45\_46), Thus, repetition becomes a thread that connects the character and the reader, because it expands the image for him and what seemed constant in him and what is hidden.

## 8. Conclusion

Repetition is one of the most prominent linguistic, rhetorical, and stylistic phenomena that has distinguished literature, both ancient and modern. There is no doubt that it includes expressive possibilities that enrich the meaning, expanding it and acquiring many connotations. It also has artistic aesthetics that distinguish it from many stylistic phenomena, and it also has a musical rhythm and a psychological impact whose effect on the recipient's soul is not hidden. Critics and rhetoricians have realized this value of repetition through this chapter; we have come to understand that repetition serves many purposes and appears in various forms. One of its primary functions is to emphasize and reinforce meaning. Repetition influences the reader by highlighting events and using recurring elements that stimulate continued engagement. It also contributes to the cohesion of a text, reveals the writer's inner thoughts and intentions, and deepens the reader's emotional experience.

By understanding repetition theoretically, we can move to the practical side, especially on Jane Austen's famous novel, *Pride and Prejudice*, emphasizing how Jane used repetition to highlight the main themes and how it contributes to revealing the characters, especially in the novel's complex narrative plot.

# Chapter two

**Repetition in Pride and Prejudice: character and thematic development**

## **Chapter two: Repetition in Pride and Prejudice: character and thematic development**

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### **1.Introduction**

In this chapter, the theoretical framework will be applied to Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* by examining how she employed repetition as a narrative and thematic device in the text, such as marriage, social class, and responsibility. The novel is not only a romantic story between Elizabeth and Darcy, but it also reflects the social and intellectual structure of England at that time. Repetition in the novel was not in vain, but rather it has a major role in highlighting important elements that came to be emphasized on various levels, including verbal repetition and phrases, thematic repetition, and character repetition in order to highlight their development. There are other types of repetitions, such as repetition of periods, question marks, and exclamation marks, which made it possible to convey what Jane wanted to convey to the reader accurately. At the same time, Austen's precision in depicting English society in simple, yet meaningful, language demonstrated

### **2.Jane Austen's context:**

Jane Austen was born in Hampshire in 1775. Her father was a clergyman and she was the last but one of a family of eight children. Accompanied by Cassandra, her sister and life-long friend, she went to school first at Oxford and then at Reading, but her education was completed at home under the supervision of her father. She lived quietly, a happy and uneventful life. She began writing at an early age, but her first novel, *Sense and Sensibility*, was published in 1811, followed by *Pride and Prejudice* in 1813, *Mansfield Park* in 1814, *Emma* in 1815, and *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* in 1817. She fell ill and died in 1817.

The period in which Jane lived is considered a transitional period in the history of England, which is the Regency era or what is known as the late Georgian era. This period was characterized by political, economic and social changes. This era was distinguished by its architects and writers, and the flourishing of the arts was clearly evident in their romantic poems. There was the emergence of the Gothic revival

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architectural style, often considered the golden age of architecture. Politically, the Napoleonic Wars saw society experiencing conflicts and military threats, but these conflicts rarely appeared in Jane Austen's writings because her main interest and focus was on social and economic life. The economy was changing from an agricultural to an industrial one and the aristocratic world of the 18th century was giving way to a new one. Yet Jane Austen's novels hardly mirror all this. This was because she lived a sheltered life in southern England, which remained agricultural. The England of her novels was still that of 18th century elegance and easy living. Thus, Jane Austen's world was a closed world in which a very small proportion of the total population participated, and this is the world her novels reflect.

Socially, society at that time was divided into very rigid classes, divided as follows: the landed aristocracy and the settled nobility; the prosperous new industrialists; and the workers and toilers. Women in that period had no legal rights and no right to inheritance, which made the marriage was the only way for them to secure their future. society at that time was largely focused on marriage, class, and social status. This was prominent in Jane Austen's writings and appeared repeatedly in her novel *Pride and Prejudice* and how she highlighted the conflicts of values in that period, which made the novel a mirror of English society.

When the reader reads and analyzes this novel, he finds a great connection to his reality, The social classes and the basic topics that Jane Austen mentioned, such as marriage and family reputation, are all present in our society, where most people see marriage as a project that must be achieved, not love, and also the situation of women is limited in options. The woman found it difficult in her life. Few of them were lucky enough to have an education, not all of them. As for work, the educated ones became teachers, and the rest only had manual professions, sewing and cooking. They did not have personal or individual freedom. All of these struggles are similar.

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### **3.A brief summary of the novel “Pride of prejudice”:**

The novel is about the ongoing conflict between the Bennet mother and her daughters. Then, a wealthy nobleman from the Bingley family rents a nearby house. A love affair develops between him and the eldest daughter of the Bennet family, known as Jane. The marriage is intended to be sabotaged, and the finger is pointed at Mr. Bingley's friend, known as Mr. Darcy, due to his arrogance and haughtiness, and the disparity in the social classes of the two parties. In the midst of things, and without any consideration, the feelings of both Mr. Darcy and the second daughter of the Bennet family, named Elizabeth, are stirred towards each other. It is noted that the budding relationship is filled with pride and arrogance, then turns into hatred on the part of Elizabeth because of her belief that he is sabotaging her sister's marriage. Her hatred increases due to the rumors spreading about him of his bad relationships with his friends. Meanwhile, a person who is considered a former friend of Mr. Darcy, named Wickham, forms a friendship with the Bennet family, and quickly manipulates the feelings of the younger sister, convincing her to marry, so she runs away, which exposes the family's reputation to scandal, and the crisis. Then things get back to normal for Mr. Darcy to pay Mr. Wickham money in exchange for returning the younger sister and not causing any scandals. Then it becomes clear that the rumors circulating about Mr. Darcy and the reason for his bad relationship with his friend Mr. Wickham are false, which is due to Mr. Wickham's betrayal of his friend Mr. Darcy. The truth about the reason for ruining her older sister's marriage, which has nothing to do with Mr. Darcy, also appears, which makes Elizabeth feel remorse mixed with love for Mr. Darcy, so he takes the initiative and expresses his love for her, so she forgives him and accepts to marry him. The novel ends with a happy ending with the marriage of Jane and Elizabeth and everyone abandoning pride and prejudices in the name of love.

Pride and prejudice are not just a romantic novel, it is also an invitation to think about pride, prejudice and how people can fix social misunderstanding. Even with the challenges of time, it may be old in terms of when it was published, but the

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ideas of love and human emotions it presents remains timeless across generations, just like many stories, novels and even poems in our Arabic literature.

### 4. Verbal repetition:

when a speaker uses a word and then repeats it again or more than once, whether this word has the same meaning or another. Repetition here highlights the meaning and confirms it or increases the alert, which leaves an impact on the recipient, giving it an influential power. **Bruce Kawin** describes repetition in narrative as “a return that is never the same” (Kawin 3), but rather changes. What he means is that repeating the word gives it a different meaning each time from the meaning in which it was mentioned the first time.

Jane Austen repeated words in the novel, and she was actually giving each time a different meaning, and she also repeated the social issues that those words reflected, because the English society in the nineteenth century was repeating words daily, such as nobility, classes, prejudice, and accomplished. Jane, through this novel, showed the contradiction in that society, and she also showed the repetition of those words and phrases, their ability to add artistic beauty and rhythm beauty to her novel.

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### 4.1. Repeated words and their number:

Through the novel, we can identify the most repeated words, which actually appear each time and give a different meaning than when they appeared the first time.

| Word         | Approx. Frequency | Function in narrative  |
|--------------|-------------------|--|
| pride        | 34 times          | Arrogance and maturity   |
| Prejudice    | 7 times           | Judgment and error perception  |
| Accomplished | 12 times          | Society's standards of the ideal woman   |
| Marriage     | 39 times          | Economic insurance. Romantic dream. Optional.  |
| Fortune      | 53 times          | It underscores the function of money as a criterion for marriage, social status, and happiness.            |
| Happiness    | 74 times          | From collective happiness brought by marriage to individual happiness resulting from shared understanding. |

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### 4.2. Close reading of repeated words:

**4.2.1. Pride:** It was repeated about 34 times, although it is considered part of the narrative structure, its repetition was not spontaneous and does not have the same meaning because in the beginning of the novel, “his pride does not offend me so much as pride often does...” (Austen 16), it meant a negative characteristic, and with analysis in the novel and a sequence of events it became a human characteristic and a transformation to maturity, “pride has often been my best friend..” (Austen 58). Its repetition here does not re-explain the same meaning, but rather highlights the transformation of the character.

**4.2.2. Prejudice:** It was not repeated often, only about 7 times, and its repetition often symbolized ignorance of the subject. We see that Elizabeth usually hated it because of her pre-judgment of Darcy “your manners impressed me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others” (Austen 166). And repeat it again “blind, partial, prejudice, absurd” (Austen 156), Here, after realizing that she was wrong and that she had a preconceived judgment and admitting her mistake, Jane Austen did not repeat it often, even though it is a very important part of the novel, because she left it embodied in Elizabeth’s judgments and actions.

**4.2.3. Accomplished:** A word that used to come up in the discussion about the image of women, and its repetition transformed it from a superficial word that only carried skills into a struggle over meaning between the characters, and it also has multiple meanings depending on who said it.

Caroline Bingley’s “a woman must have a thorough knowledge of music, singing, drawing, dancing, and the modern language, to deserve the word ...” (Austen, ch. 8), Here social skills emerge, including art, behavior, and outward appearance.

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Gradually it turns into a culture Darcy “all this she must possess, and to all this she must yet add something more substantial, in the improvement of her mind by extensive reading” (Austen, Ch. 8), He believes that she must be distinguished by her intelligence and culture, and that she must be educated and have the skills required by society.

Elizabeth “I am no longer surprised at your knowing six accomplished women. I rather wonder at your knowing any” (Austen, Ch. 8), Here she was saying it sarcastically, meaning the inability to achieve all these qualities and that it was just an exaggerated intellectual triviality.

**4.2.4. Marriage:** In the novel, the word marriage was mentioned 35 times, but it carried a specific meaning for each person because English society at that time had certain ideas and conditions, the first of which was social status, and its repetition reshaped the meaning every time this word appeared. When the word marriage was repeated by Mrs. Bennet, this word carried anxiety, fear, and a kind of obsession, as she wanted to marry her daughters, which she considered a social and financial insurance for them and for her as well. As for Charlotte Lucas, her repetition of the word marriage was considered a project and a social and economic necessity, not for happiness. For Elizabeth, marriage and the word marriage carry within them happiness, stability, love and intellectual compatibility. Thus, we find that the repetition of marriage in the novel reflects ambitions, contradictions, fears, and social values.

**4.2.5. Fortune:** “A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year” (Austen, ch.1);The novel began with this sentence, money and marriage being two sides of the same coin, and this was the case at that time. The characters knew their status through their wealth, that is, in a clear sense, the business card of that period. A wealthy person had many privileges and many options available to him, such as entering any relationship he wanted. Faustin trembles in situations in the novel to highlight the

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contradiction of a society that links happiness with money. Although several failed attempts have been highlighted for those who made money a true source of happiness, they still considered it a source of strength of character and status. Women were not entitled to inheritance like the Bennett daughters, making fortune a real obstacle to their happiness.

It was repeated 53 times, reflecting the obsession of English society at that time. The size of a person's fortune determined his social status and opened many doors for him, including marriage. As for women, it indicated social security and the future.

**4.2.6. Happiness:** Its presence in the novel varies from one person to another and was repeated 74 times. Jane did not repeat this word in vain, but rather it reflected a social and psychological obsession. For Darcy, his happiness is linked to Elizabeth's presence "I thought only you... your happiness was my greatest concern" (Austen, ch.58), and for Elizabeth, "I am determined that nothing but the very deepest love will induce me into matrimony... without it, I would be the most miserable creature on earth"(Austen, ch.19), she sees that happiness is a personal value and that marriage is not related to social status in order for a person to be happy, but rather marriage is for love in order for there to be permanent happiness. And Lydia, when she said "what a fine joke it will be, if I am married before any of you!... I shall be so happy" (Austen, ch.51), here happiness is linked to momentary pleasure, not permanent, as she does not think about stability or love. As for Mrs. Bennet, her happiness is related to marrying off her daughters, and it is not personal happiness, but rather collective, "if I can but see one of my daughters happily settled at nether field... and all the others equally well married, I should have nothing to wish for" (Austen, ch.3).

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Jane Austen highlighted in her novel that happiness varies from one person to another and that most people associate it with a partner, marriage, and social status. She also highlighted a type of sarcasm because some people used it to justify their actions and decisions.

All these words that Jane Austen tried to repeat intentionally had an impact on the novel and also tried to highlight the most important basic topics in that society and highlight the ideas of the characters and their contradictions, but we renew them to embody the real reality not only in the English but in all parts of the world and it is still going on to this day.

### **5. Repetition and character development:**

In the novel, we notice that each of the existing characters repeats a certain pattern of their actions, even in speech. Through this repetition, the contradiction or stability present in each character emerges.

#### **5.1. Elizabeth Bennet:**

A girl in her twenties who is characterized by her intelligence and is more independent than girls her age, but she tends to make quick judgments, which often leads to hasty conclusions, and she is not without pride. In the novel, we notice that she has a great love for her family and does not feel jealousy towards her sister Jane, despite her stunning beauty. As mentioned, she often makes snap judgments about people; however, her judgments are not always correct, as she is deceived by Wickham's appearance and misinterprets Mr. Darcy. Nevertheless, we observe her development, her acknowledgment of her mistakes, and her pursuit of maturity.

#### **5.2. Fitzwilliam Darcy:**

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At first, we notice his arrogance and that he is a reserved person. He is naturally someone who does not excel at flattery. We observe the repetition of his arrogance and pride in several situations, but gradually we discover other qualities of his personality, which reveal that he is a shy and honest person. However, he undergoes a journey of self-awareness similar to what Elizabeth experienced. From the principle and logic of believing he is the best person, he comes to realize that he is an ordinary person like others. We also notice the repetition of his arrogance towards Elizabeth due to repeated misunderstandings until he finds comfort in conversing with her, as she offers him honesty and challenge, while he, in turn, provides her with stability and knowledge.

### **5.3. Jane Bennet:**

A very beautiful person with an angelic nature; but every person has negative points in his personality, Jane always repeats naïve behavior with her, especially in her judgments, where she sees everyone as being as kind-hearted as her, which prevents her from exposing Bingley's hypocrisy, they had a traditional relationship with each other.

### **5.4. Charles Bingley:**

Handsome young man, good-natured and wealthy, twenty-three years old, Mr. Bingley contradicts his friend Mr. Darcy, because he is considered more attractive and compassionate, his behavior is acceptable to the public, but he lacks sufficient skill, we also notice that his influence is repeated easily in other people's conversations.

### **5.5. Mrs. Bennet:**

According to **literariness** "Mrs. Bennet's sole purpose in life is to see her daughters married... her repetitive behavior is not merely comic but carries social implications." She is considered a superficial person in her thinking, caricature

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character, her only goal was to marry her daughters, and we notice her repeatedly showing her to her daughters on occasions. She is unaware of her inappropriate behavior; we also notice the repetition of her naïve behavior by easily influencing her and changing her mind according to the interests of her daughters.

### **5.6.Mr. Bennet:**

An intelligent man, but he married an ignorant woman, because of his difficulty in accepting his wife's behavior, he withdraws from his responsibilities towards his family members and leaves his daughters due to their mother's ignorance, but his responsibility appears only when he intervenes in the case of Elizabeth's marriage to Mr. Darcy.

### **5.7.Mr. Collins:**

A young man of twenty-five years old, he is heir to Mr. Bennet's estate, he is an arrogant person by nature, but he is not aware of feelings of others, he also repeatedly has an attitude of pursuing interests, even at the expense of others, he also repeats his glorification of lady Catherine which shows his hypocrisy.

### **5.8. Other Minor characters:**

#### **5.8.1. Lydia:**

She has the same characteristics as her mother and repeats her nature, where she seeks pleasure and attention from men.

#### **5.8.2. Lady Catherine:**

Represents the ugly face of upper class, an arrogant and domineering aristocrat.

#### **5.8.3. Charlotte Lucas:**

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She is Elizabeth's friend, she has the same intelligent and realistic nature as her friend, but she accepts a reconciled marriage Mr. Collins.

### **5.8.4. George Wickham:**

The opposite of Mr. Darcy, a deceitful person by nature, selfish and has no principles. and balance in terms of events and characters. It seamlessly and intelligently integrates the main and subplots, presenting events gradually under a changing light. This gives the novel depth and makes every detail, from large to small, essential because it is interconnected.

The repetition of situations and sayings about the characters in the novel shows the maturity of the characters between the past and the present. Where we see the repetition of one of their bad qualities or the doubts they have, and with the passage of time we see that he no longer repeats this habit because he realized his mistakes and his haste in judgment, and for some people, despite realizing their mistake, they did not change their habits and they still repeat their mistake and are considered stubborn personalities. Therefore, we see that repetition helps to clarify and explain the maturity and growth of the character and to highlight their contradictions. It also helps to reveal the internal conflict because we sometimes see an idea or word left on the tongue of a character that reveals to us his desire for that.

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### **6. Thematic repetition: key themes**

#### **6.1. Pride and prejudice: conflict and growth**

In these elements, it consists of two words, but each word carries one of the characteristics of the main characters in the novel, namely Elizabeth who carries the characteristic of prejudice, and Darcy who represents pride, we also in the novel the repetition of these characteristics in various ways.

The meaning of the pride comes from arrogance, haughtiness, and a sense of superiority, a person who looks down on others and to believe they are better than everyone else, while viewing others as inferior, he looks at himself with perfection and at others with inferiority and contempt because of his wealth, and this characteristic was repeated with him in several situations, for example when he refused to dance with Elizabeth because she was 'barely acceptable'.

As for the meaning of word prejudice, it means issuing a prejudgment. That is, making a decision before the facts, this is the same characteristics that Elizabeth described, this is because it usually happened to her that she viewed other people as different because of class at that time, and this characteristic was repeated with Mr. Darcy, whom she had judged from the first meeting to be arrogant. It was also repeated with her and Wickham only because of her anger at Darcy.

We notice repeated confrontation between them in several situation because of the pride, prejudice, and tension that existed between them which shows us how relationships are built because of misunderstandings, but we notice that these tensions gradually ease when Darcy admits his mistakes and also his faults, and Elizabeth after reading the letter that was from Mr. Darcy, reconsiders her prejudices.

#### **6.2. Marriage and social norms in scholarly analysis:**

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As Belsey (124) suggests that the repetition of topics is often an unresolved problem. Jane Austen, in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, frequently repeats the theme of marriage, this repetition was not in vain, but rather has a very clear goal in her writings, narratives, and repetition of this topic, in the novel we see several different types of marriage, varying from true love, imaginary love, or love of convenience. The reason for repeating this type is to clarify the classes of society and the standards of marriage at that time. Jane also highlights her points of views on the types of marriage and its cause.

Like Elizabeth's marriage to Mr. Darcy, it is completely linked to solving all her problems, even though Mr. Darcy was not only rich but also handsome. As for Elizabeth's family, which consists of unmarried daughters, they are in dire need of money in many attempts by Mr. Darcy to ask for Elizabeth's hand, he stumbled on the way, and despite Elizabeth's need for financial support, she rejected him, as Elizabeth announced the emergence of a new belief that grows and flourished within English society, which says that a woman marries the men she loves, Austen strongly supported this idea because she herself rejected a similar request for marriage and declared that a person could accept and bear anything to marry without emotions. After many problems and despite the need for money and standing up again, Elizabeth and Darcy get married.

The marriage of Collins and Charlotte sees their marriage as a kind of marriage of convenience, it is a repetition of the model of a loveless marriage, and we see in this type a lack of inner happiness despite its apparent presence before society.

As another example, the marriage of Lydia and Wickham, we see this marriage as type of forced marriage because of what is called honor. In such a marriage, we find darkness in it, there is no happiness, dialogue, or any kind of agreement, we also sometimes find in its intense hatred and malice.

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The marriage of Bingley and Jane, which we call the marriage of happiness, harmony, and balance, is mutual between the two parties. This type is characterized by joy, psychological comfort, and love.

The striking thing about Jane Austen's novel is her deep interest in both romance and money. She believes that marrying for money is a real disaster, but she says that marrying for the purposes of love is crazy and terrible thing as well. In her view, good marriage requires warmth and kindness of heart, as well as financial and administrative competence. For this reason, she summarizes the conclusion that says that there are few people truly qualified for marriage. The goal for repeatedly talk about marriage and its different ways of arranging and organizing emotional relationships according to the beliefs of each society and each class.

### **6.3. Class: Recurring class distinction:**

**Belsey (124)** argued that Repetition is not just a tool but a strategy to highlight central issues in society. We find in the novel the repetition of the theme of class, and we find it linked to all the themes in the novel due to the intensity of its influence. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was officially considered the era of classes, society was clearly divided along class lines and men and women were not equal.

Property and wealth were closely linked to social status in the novel, as society was divided into three classes at that time: the noble class such as Darcy family, this class includes aristocratic families, which at that time were land-owing. The second class was the upper middle class and included Elizabeth's family, it is a class that has a cultural level that allows them to mix with the nobility, but they are financially inferior to them, that is the lowest financial level in wealth and status. The novel shed light on how class differences in society affects people's lives and their relationships with each other.

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The novel begins with one of the most famous lines in English literature “It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife”, this phrase was considered by some to be a rule, meaning they tried hard to apply it in order to rise in level, this is was on Mrs. Bennett’s mind because was keen to marry all her daughters to wealthy men, and she had two reasons to make her think and wish like this: the first reason is her deep influence on class bias, as we said previously, which was prevalent in society. She thought that by marrying rich men like Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy, she was securing her daughters position in a higher class, the second reason is that the inheritance law at that time did not allow daughters to inherit, that’s why ownership of their house goes to Mr. Collins.

We notice Jane Austen repeating the situations that occur between the characters in the novel, which confirmed to us the influence of the social classes at that time in various aspects.

We also find in the novel the theme of marriage and social class, their relationship is direct. Repeating the biases that classes impose on individuals, an example of bias is Caroline Bingley and lady catherine, these two characters treated people according to their class, and their treatment was clear because they were socially inferior to them.

### **6.4. Parental responsibility and its social implications:**

Responsibility is a very profound term that means commitment and the ability to bear the burdens that fall on each person, as well as actions and decisions, whether positive or negative, and it is the individual’s commitment to carrying out the duties and tasks assigned to him, and acknowledging the results of these actions.

The theme of parental responsibility, though often addressed more negatively than positively, is that Mr. Bennet made the grave mistake of marrying a woman who

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only distinguishing feature was a pretty face. Instead of accepting his mistake and trying to rectify it by providing his children with the support they needed, he withdrew physically and psychologically from his wife and family. He is lazy and always prefers the easiest solution to his problems: refusing to confront them. He uses his sharp intellect as a defense against any demand made of him. An example of his neglect of his parental responsibilities is his failure to heed Elizabeth's warning against sending Lydia to Brighton. Elizabeth also points out that her younger sisters' behavior is rude and negatively affects her and Jane. But Mr. Bennet, with a childish disposition, abdicates all responsibility and treats her warnings with selfish relish and levity. When Lydia runs away, he tells Elizabeth that he deserves to suffer for his irresponsibility, but when the matter is resolved, he rejoices because it will save him a lot of trouble. Except for his annoyance at the elopement, the only other time he shows paternal concern is when Elizabeth tells him of her intention to marry Darcy. He speaks sincerely at that moment, from his own unhappiness, and begs her not to repeat his mistake of an unequal marriage. But there is no indication that either he or his wife realizes that their children are victims of a disastrous marriage. The only positive examples of parental responsibility are shown by her aunt and uncle, whose compassion, tact, and good judgment stand in marked contrast to the behavior of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet.

Not only the Bennet family, even we find that Lady Catherine does not represent a good image of responsibility and was controlling of her daughter even in her decisions, which made her a submissive and immature personality.

Thus, Jane Austen in the novel tried to present different families to highlight the role of responsibility and its impact on building diverse characters from different classes.

### **6.5. Misunderstanding as a pattern of repetition:**

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**Kawin (45)** believed that repetition creates connections between previous and current situations and provides an opportunity for understanding. This is what appeared in the novel where Jane Austen showed: the contradiction between the characters' outward appearance and their inner intentions, this occurs through the repetition of their actions, which reinforces the false outward impression and also reveals the gradual change of some characters.

People are often far from being what they appear to be. Outwardly, Mr. Collins is a Christian clergyman, but he is by nature a sycophant and a hypocrite; Mr. Hurst is outwardly a gentleman but actually a greedy mercenary; the fashionable Bingley sisters can hardly wait for the door to close on Elizabeth before criticizing her; and above all, Darcy and Wickham, one who is actually good and one who only appears to be good. A failure in self-knowledge also belongs to the theme of appearance and reality. Both Darcy and Elizabeth have to discover their own genuine selves, and this discovery comes along with their discovery of one another. They learn to rid themselves of the illusions and misunderstandings created by their pride and prejudice.

Jane Austen very cleverly tried to gradually clarify to us the intentions of each person by repeating the situations and highlighting the mistakes about each character in the novel precisely.

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### **7.Conclusion**

Through this chapter and our analysis of *Pride and Prejudice* in terms of its characters and themes, we have observed that repetition is not simply a repetition of words; it plays a significant role in clarifying Jane Austen's ideas and strengthening the meaning. It helps the reader understand the characters and the conflicts taking place, as well as noting their development.

Every time a phrase or a prominent characteristic is repeated, it conveys an additional meaning. From here, it is clear that repetition reproduces and deepens the meaning. Through this chapter has demonstrated to us that repetition is not just a stylistic tool, but rather a rhetorical technique.

# **General Conclusion**

## General Conclusion

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This research seeks to shed light on the phenomenon of repetition as a narrative technique in Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice." The study was based on two basic problems. We found that repetition is not merely a formal means of beautifying the text, but rather a strategy for enhancing tension, building the plot, and achieving coherence, Jane Austen used repetition to focus on character development and attract the reader's attention. Repetition in this novel helps highlight contradictions and direct the reader to reflect on the social and intellectual messages that Austen wanted to convey.

Thematic repetition in the novel, such as marriage, class, and pride, was not intended to spread different love stories, but rather a kind of satire to highlight the issues that English society was experiencing in that century. Here, repetition was an artistic element for reading society.

When the reader reads this novel and the repetition of these themes, he will not see it as just an old romantic novel, but rather he will interpret it through his realistic cultural background. The repetition of the theme of marriage, social class, and social discrimination makes the reader see that these issues were and still are repeated in his daily life, and he finds that money and social status play the same role in determining a person's fate, Thus, repetition becomes a means of linking the text to social reality, which is a double awareness. It is not limited to developing the student's linguistic and intellectual skills, but also helps him to compare and criticize, and pushes him to link the past and the present.

However, this study has its limitations, as it focused on one novel by Jane Austen without touching on the rest of her works or talking about repetition in Arabic literature because it is rich in repetition. This work opens the way for future research in studying different types of repetition, whether in Jane Austen's other works or comparing them to Arabic literature.

## **General Conclusion**

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In conclusion, repetition is one of the pillars of the narrative structure in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*. Repetition is used here to emphasize the idea, highlight its importance, clarify the meaning, and maintain the thematic and intellectual unity between the paragraphs of the text. It forms a link between the content and the form, the writer and the reader, and across time and different cultures.

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## الملخص:

تستكشف هذه الأطروحة استخدام التكرار في رواية "كبرياء وتحامل" كعناصر أدبية وموضوعية، وكيف يُسهم التكرار في تطوير البنية السردية وتماسك المواضيع (مثل الكبرياء، والتحامل، والزواج، والطبقة). يستخدم البحث أسلوبًا ووصفًا، مما يسمح بتحليل مُفصّل للرواية، ويوجه القارئ نحو فهم أعمق للشخصيات والقيم الاجتماعية التي انتقدتها جين أوستن في أعمالها. كما يُبرز أهمية الرواية للقراء الجزائريين من خلال مقارنة المواضيع الاجتماعية بالسياق المحلي. وتشير النتائج إلى أن التكرار لم يكن محض صدفة، بل كان يهدف إلى إبراز الأفكار، والكشف عن سمات الشخصيات، وخلق تماسك في جميع أنحاء الرواية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التكرار، كبرياء وتحامل، جين أوستن، المواضيع

## Résumé :

La thèse explore l'utilisation de la répétition dans *Orgueil et Préjugés* comme élément littéraire et thématique, et son rôle dans le développement de la structure narrative et la cohérence des thèmes (tels que l'orgueil, les préjugés, le mariage et les classes sociales). L'utilisation de techniques stylistiques et descriptives, permettant une analyse détaillée du roman, guide le lecteur vers une compréhension plus approfondie des personnages et des valeurs sociales critiquées par Jane Austen. Elle souligne également sa pertinence particulière pour les lecteurs algériens en comparant les thèmes sociaux au contexte local. Les résultats indiquent que la répétition n'était pas une simple coïncidence, mais visait plutôt à souligner des idées, à révéler des traits de caractère et à créer une cohérence tout au long du roman.

**Mots-clés : Répétition, Orgueil et Préjugés, Jane Austen, Thèmes.**