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The Role of Personality Types in the Conflict between the Iconic Couple, Elizabeth and Darcy in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen: A MBTI Analysis

Qasim Ali Kharal<sup>1</sup>, Uqba Rani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Department of English, University of Sialkot, Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan,  
Email: [qasimalikharal1@gmail.com](mailto:qasimalikharal1@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Innovation Grammar School, Sahowala, Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan

### Abstract

This research paper examines the interactions between Elizabeth and Darcy in Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) through the lens of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI). Using a qualitative descriptive approach, this research paper reveals that Darcy exhibits characteristics of an INTJ (Mastermind) type, while Elizabeth embodies those of an INFJ (Guider) type. This study demonstrates that the conflicts/discomforts in the relationship between Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth stem from their inherent personality types and natural tendencies.

**Keywords:** nature, conflict, blind areas, dominant, judgement, perception, personality types.

### Introduction

#### Background of the Study

The enigmatic nature of human behavior has long been a subject of intrigue, as researchers and scholars have sought to unravel the mysteries of human motives, intentions, and expressions, and their interconnected relationships. For centuries, scholars have sought to explain human behavior through diverse models, spanning biological, psychological, sociological, and religious perspectives. Yet, one model has endured and prevailed: Swiss psychologist, Carl Jung's psychological typology, presented in his 1921 book *Psychological Types*. This influential work has shaped our comprehension of human personality, behavior, and interactions, and continues to be a foundational theory in psychology.

Isabel Briggs Myers, in collaboration with her mother Katharine Cook Briggs, advanced Jung's work by developing and refining the MBTI model during the 1940s and 1950s. After encountering the 1923 English translation of Jung's book, Myers acknowledged similarities with her own research, yet she proceeded to push the boundaries of his theories, making significant contributions of her own. Myers' first published works were two articles: *'Meet Yourself: Using the Personality Paint Box'* (1926), an introduction to personality typing, and *'Up from Barbarism'* (1928), a thought-provoking piece on human development. During World War II, Isabel Briggs Myers developed the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) with the goal of helping women entering the industrial workforce for the first time to find jobs that suited their personality preferences, leading to greater comfort and effectiveness in their roles.

*The Briggs Myers Type Indicator Handbook*, initially published in 1944, was revised and republished as *The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator* in 1956. This work caught the attention of Chauncey, head of the Educational Testing Service, a prominent assessment organization. Under their auspices, the first MBTI manual was published in 1962. The MBTI received further endorsement and support from esteemed institutions, including the Institute of Personality and Social Research at the University of California, as well as Michigan State University, Auburn University, and the University of Florida. In 1975, the MBTI publication was transferred to

Consulting Psychologists Press, and a research laboratory: Center for Applications of Psychological Type (CAPT) was founded . CAPT created the first MBTI assessment tool, applying Jung's theory in practical settings, and validated it through extensive research and data analysis. Jung's theory suggests that the world can be interacted in many ways, all of which have equal worth while individuals regularly apply all of these processes, they often exhibit a preference for one process of the two processes in each dichotomy. The three dichotomies including extraversion, introversion, sensing , intuition, thinking and feeling are of Carl Jung's but the fourth dichotomy ,though suggested in Jung's work, was first developed by Myers and Briggs (*Jane Austen meets Carl Jung: Pride, Prejudice and Personality theory*,2001). The fourth dimension creates a balance between introversion and extraversion .The fourth dimension of a person is identified by finding out the dominancy or subordinancy of the second (perception) and third ( judgement) dichotomy. These four dichotomies are:

- 1.**Extraversion (E) or Introversion (I):** How people focus their attention and energy.
2. **Sensing (S) or Intuition (N):** How people perceive and process information.
3. **Thinking (T) or Feeling (F):** How people make decisions and approach emotions.
- 4.**Judging (J) or Perceiving (P):**How people approach structure and planning.

Although each person uses all of these processes but have a preference for a specific process in the mentioned dichotomies. Each preference is represented by a letter, resulting in a four-letter personality type (e.g., INFJ or ESTP). The MBTI framework describes 16 possible personality types, each with unique strengths, weaknesses, and tendencies.

Here's a brief explanation of each dichotomy :

- **Extraversion (E):** Focus on the outer world, social interaction, and action.
- **Introversion (I):** Focus on the inner world, reflection, and quiet time.
- **Sensing (S):** Focus on concrete, factual information and details.
- **Intuition (N):** Focus on patterns, possibilities, and the big picture.
- **Thinking (T):** Make decisions based on logical analysis and objective criteria.
- **Feeling (F):** Make decisions based on values, emotions, and interpersonal harmony.
- **Judging (J):** Prefer a planned, organized approach to life.
- **Perceiving (P):** Prefer a flexible, spontaneous approach to life.

The table of 16 personality types given by Myers- Briggs is:

<b>ISTJ</b> Dutiful	<b>ISFJ</b> Protector	<b>INFJ</b> Guider	<b>INTJ</b> Mastermind
<b>ISTP</b> Craftman	<b>ISFP</b> Artist	<b>INFP</b> Healer	<b>INTP</b> Conceptualizer
<b>ESTP</b> Activist	<b>ESFP</b> Performer	<b>ENFP</b> Discoverer	<b>ENTP</b> Inventor
<b>ESTJ</b> Guardian	<b>ESFJ</b> Provider	<b>ENFJ</b> Mentor	<b>ENTJ</b> Commander

Despite ongoing debates and scrutiny from the research community regarding its scientific merit, the MBTI model persists as a widely recognized and utilized framework in multiple fields, such as education, career development, team building, personal growth, coaching, couple therapy and in many organizations . Its widespread adoption underscores its utility in various settings.

In using psychological theories to fictional characters, I am inspired by the work of Bernard J. Paris, who emphasized that it is important to ‘try to understand Austen’s Heroines as though they were real people’ (*Character and Conflict in Jane Austen’s Novels*,1969)and Stephen Montgomery's groundbreaking *The Pygmalion Project* ,who set the stage of personality typing for

fictional characters, founding that the MBTI model can illuminate the complexity of the relationship between Elizabeth and Darcy in Jane Austen's *Pride and prejudice*.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Recognizing the distinct psychological types that shape our interactions can help us identify the sources of miscommunication and conflict that can occur between people in various relationships, from personal to professional. By developing a deeper understanding of these personality differences, we can better navigate potential areas of conflict and avoid unnecessary clashes, ultimately leading to more harmonious relationships.

### **Research Objectives**

The research objectives of the present study are :

- to highlight individual differences of Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy in the novel *Pride and Prejudice*.
- to present that MBTI model can be used to understand Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy's behaviour in the novel

### **Research Questions**

This study will discuss these questions :

1. How does Elizabeth's and Mr. Darcy's MBTI types influence their initial impressions and interactions?
2. What implications do the novel have for our personal growth and relationships regarding Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy?

### **Significance of the Study**

This study presents that The MBTI model could be a tool for trauma prevention, enabling individuals to sidestep psychological traumas and spare themselves the associated pain and suffering. By understanding their personality dynamics and potential conflict triggers, people could take proactive measures to protect their mental well-being and avoid the need for trauma treatment.

### **Literature Review**

In the past, critics from diverse schools of thought have analyzed the novel through various lenses, offering a range of perspectives. Some have lavished praise on the novel's masterful structure, while others have noted that the characterization is exceptionally memorable and the irony remarkably astute. Among the various discussions and analyses of the novel, some scholars have examined it from an imperial and psychological perspective. Aprilia, Natsir and Valiantien (2021) used a qualitative descriptive method to describe the structure of Elizabeth Bennett's personality using Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis. Comlan (2022) also did a psychoanalytical reading of the novel using Freudian Psychoanalysis to explore self-sacrifice in *Pride and Prejudice* (1813). Similarly, Setiyawati (2013) studied about the power of love in *Pride and Prejudice* using psychoanalytical approach. Bakshi(2007) read the novel from a postcolonial perspective. A research (Xu and Li,2009) attempted to search for the clues related to British domestic exploitation of the peasant labors and overseas colonization of other countries with an aim to bring out Austen's intimacy with imperialism.

Numerous scholars have delved into the Marxist and feminist aspects of the novel, Awan and Nasir (2018) explored the subject of Marxist concepts through the themes of social status, class discrimination, and wealth. Social class and marriage are also examined in *Pride and Prejudice* to analyse the intricate relationship between social hierarchies and the pursuit of marriage in early 19<sup>th</sup> English society. Sundfors (2022) analyzed Catherine de Bourge, Caroline Bingley, Mrs. Bennet, Elizabeth Bennet as well as Charlotte Lucas focusing on their views and experiences with

marriage through the characterization study in order of their social class. This essay is categorized within classic Marxism. Using Marxist feminism, Khans and Salman (2023) revealed how the female characters perform their social roles, express their desires and make their decisions in *Pride and Prejudice*. (Suaidi, Rusfandi and Wilujeng,2016) discussed the issues of feminism and the dominant roles of women deserted in the novel. Chaudhuri (2021) also analyzed the novel in the context of feminist ideology. Chun(2014)examined feminism in the novel, focusing on Elizabeth's character in the clear contrast to her female foils namely Charlotte and Jane. While others have employed a range of theoretical frameworks, including narrative theory, and various other approaches, to analyze and interpret the text.

Haj (2014) studied the portrayal of male fools in the novel and Andersson (2011) examined the novel's title, "Pride"and "Prejudice" in the title accurately reflects the shortcomings of the most characters, extending beyond the main protagonists Elizabeth and Darcy to encompass many others, with the exception of Jane and Mr. Bingley, who are portrayed as relatively free from these flaws. Further scholarly discussions on *Pride and Prejudice* encompass a range of topics, including imagination, inference, and intimacy. Family and Flirtation are also analyzed in the novel by various scholars. It is also studied in terms of human relationships. Other explored themes include the pursuit of happiness, the significance of self-knowledge, and the societal limitations depicted in the novel. Moreover, applying Lucien Goldman's genetic structuralism, Heavenly and Kasih (2020) aimed to discover Austen's view on the Industrial Revolution in *Pride and Prejudice*. According to this study, the novel reveals that the societal norms of her time, including the system of inheritance and economic conditions, drove British parents to engage in matchmaking for their children, aiming to secure a more advantageous life for them.

Additional studies on *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) include examinations of intelligence in the novel, as well as analyses of its settings and characters. Scholars have also explored themes like sibling love in the novel. Myer (2024)explores the diverse landscape of adaptations of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, examining how these reinterpretations engage with and expand upon the original work's themes, characters and societal critique. Further explorations of *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) include an analysis of the novel from a structuralist perspective. Zhang(2020) applied structuralist narratological methods to elaborate the story and themes by analyzing the surface and deep structure. Moreover, Alquraidhy (2021) discussed the theme of love and marriage, presenting love as an evolutionary love and marriage as a companionate marriage. Rytting (2018) used Myers -Briggs Type Indicator to analyzed the characters of Jane and Bingley, presenting them as an ideal couple.

Although the conflict between Elizabeth and Darcy has been extensively studied, a gap remains in analyzing their interactions through the lens of the Myers -Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI). By examining their interactions using the MBTI framework, this research will offer a fresh perspective, distinguishing it from previous researches and shedding light on the psychological underpinnings of their complex relationship.

### **Research Methodology**

This study utilizes a descriptive qualitative research approach to examine the conflict between Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy. The data, comprising words, phrases, and sentences from the novel, is collected and subjected to descriptive analysis to answer the research questions. This study focuses selectively on pivotal dialogues and key events that directly address the research questions, prioritizing those that yield the most relevant insights. As the subtle threads of the text are carefully examined, a vivid tapestry of the characters' inner worlds and social engagements comes into focus, illuminating the intricacies of their human experience.

The foundation of this study is Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* (1814) which serves as the primary source of data. To supplement and enrich the analysis, secondary data has been gathered from a diverse range of sources, including books, videos, articles, websites, journals, and

other relevant materials. These additional resources provide valuable insights and supporting evidence. In this qualitative study, the researcher's own perspective and expertise serve as the primary instrument for data collection and analysis, as emphasized by Lincoln and Goha (Vanderstoep and Johnson,2009). According to their assertion, the researcher themselves is the most essential tool in qualitative research, bringing their own experiences, insights, and biases to bear on the investigation.

The ultimate objective of this qualitative inquiry is to provide a comprehensive and detailed portrayal of the complex phenomena being studied, aiming to capture its intricacies with sufficient depth and richness. By doing so, the research seeks to facilitate understanding and empathy in those who have not directly experienced the phenomenon, enabling them to grasp its complexities and subtleties through the researcher's thoughtful and immersive description. This research employs an analytical approach, utilizing close textual reading as a careful technique to examine their interactions, uncovering the subtle patterns that contributed to their miscommunication. The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is a psychological model that aims to identify individual "psychological types" or "personality types" through a questionnaire. The assessment categorizes individuals into one of sixteen possible types based on four dichotomies. This study uses the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) as a theoretical framework for the analysis, offering insights into the thought patterns that influenced the protagonist's relationship dynamics.

MBTI personality inventory aims to make the theory of psychological types accessible and practical for everyday life. At its core, the theory proposes that seemingly random behavioral variations are actually orderly and consistent, stemming from fundamental differences in how individuals prefer to use their perception and judgment. Perception encompasses the various ways we become aware of our surroundings, people, events, and ideas, while judgment involves the processes, we use to form conclusions about what we've perceived. Given that people systematically differ in what they perceive and how they reach conclusions, it logically follows that they will also differ in their interests, reactions, values, motivations, and skills.

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) assesses individual preferences that describe fundamentally different, yet equally valid, ways of processing information and interacting with the world. The MBTI framework presents a dynamic and holistic view of personality, where the 16 types represent more than just the sum of their individual parts. This approach, rooted in Jung's theory, emphasizes the interplay between dominant, auxiliary, tertiary, and inferior cognitive functions. Unlike most other personality assessments, the MBTI is grounded in a theory that suggests personality preferences are rooted in innate psychological dispositions. This theoretical foundation has significantly influenced the development of the instrument, particularly in the design of its items. Notably, the MBTI diverges from conventional psychometric approaches by using a non-numerical, typological framework to determine personality preferences, which in turn affects the interpretation of results and the instrument's overall psychometric properties.

The MBTI instrument categorizes individuals based on four distinct dichotomies: Extraversion vs. Introversion, Sensing vs. Intuition, Thinking vs. Feeling, and Judging vs. Perceiving. Each individual is believed to have a natural inclination towards one side of each dichotomy, resulting in a unique combination of four preferences. These preferences shape an individual's approach to perception and judgment, influencing how they process information, make decisions, and interact with the world around them. The interaction of these preferences forms a complex and dynamic system, revealing valuable insights into an individual's personality and behavior. According to the theory, the four preferences interact in specific dynamic ways, giving rise to the unique characteristics and descriptions of the 16 personality types. Although the MBTI's four dichotomies are psychometrically independent, the dynamic characteristics of each type cannot be simply inferred by adding up an individual's four preferences. Instead, each type emerges from a distinct interaction of preferences, consistent with Jung's and Myers' theories. Understanding these

dynamic interactions is crucial for accurate interpretation and verification, and provides essential information for practical applications and research.

The Extraversion (E) and Introversion (I) dichotomy, as conceived by Jung, distinguishes between individuals who primarily orient themselves towards the external world (extraverts) and those who focus inwardly (introverts). Extraverts tend to direct their energy towards people, objects, and external experiences, while introverts concentrate on internal experiences, concepts, and ideas. Jung viewed extraversion and introversion as complementary attitudes that create a necessary tension, essential for individual growth and societal functioning. He believed that both extraversion and introversion are vital for psychological adaptation, and that a balance between the two is crucial for a healthy and functioning individual. The Thinking (T) and Feeling (F) dichotomy, as described by Jung and Myers, highlights an individual's preferred approach to decision-making, which can be either logical and objective or values-based and personal. Those who lean towards Thinking tend to make judgments based on rational analysis and logical consequences, while individuals who prefer Feeling make decisions grounded in personal values, social norms, and emotional considerations. Importantly, in this context, Thinking and Feeling do not correlate with intelligence or emotional intelligence, respectively. Rather, they represent distinct modes of judgment, independent of emotional expression or cognitive ability. The Sensing (S) and Intuition (N) dichotomy is designed to reveal an individual's preferred approach to perception, which can be either concrete and fact-based or imaginative and interpretive. Those who lean towards Sensing tend to focus on tangible, observable details and facts, gathered through their five senses. In contrast, individuals who prefer Intuition tend to explore abstract connections, meanings, and possibilities, often drawing on subconscious insights and patterns that lie beyond the surface level of conscious awareness. The Judging (J) and Perceiving (P) dichotomy aims to identify how individuals approach the external world, specifically their preferred process for interacting with their environment. Those who lean towards Judging tend to engage with the outer world using either Thinking or Feeling, whereas individuals who prefer Perceiving report a preference for using either Sensing or Intuition. This dichotomy reflects how people adapt to the external world, with Judging types seeking structure and closure, and Perceiving types embracing flexibility and exploration. Myers and Briggs built upon Jung's theory, clarifying and expanding his ideas, as they believed Jung's work implied but didn't explicitly describe this aspect of psychological typology.

It is important to note that a preference for one alternative of each dichotomy does not mean that the opposite, less -preferred alternative is never used. (*MBTI Manual*, 1962, p.7) Both the theory and real-world observations suggest that individuals employ all eight preference categories to some extent, even if they tend to favor certain ones. For instance, someone who typically uses Thinking when interacting with the outer world (extroverting) and has a Judging attitude may occasionally use their less preferred Perceiving process, even if it's not their usual approach. This flexibility highlights the dynamic nature of personality preferences, allowing individuals to adapt and switch between different modes when necessary. The theory proposes that each personality type has a unique set of dynamic relationships between their preferred processes. One process serves as the dominant or leading function, while the other acts as an auxiliary function, providing balance to their personality. Each type has its distinct pattern of dominant and auxiliary processes, as well as preferred attitudes for using them. The MBTI's framework enables the identification of these dynamic relationships, which shape the characteristic traits of each type. According to the theory, individuals tend to develop greater proficiency and comfort with their preferred processes and attitudes. For example, those who prefer extraversion tend to excel in dealing with the outer world, while those who prefer introversion excel in the inner world of concepts and ideas. Similarly, individuals who prefer sensing are more confident with facts, while those who prefer intuition are more comfortable with theories and possibilities. The preferred use of thinking or feeling, judging

or perceiving, also influences an individual's approach to decision-making and interacting with the world. In contrast, individuals with opposite preferences, such as INFPs, tend to exhibit opposite tendencies. This preference is analogous to handedness, where individuals have a natural inclination towards using one hand over the other, despite being able to use both. Similarly, the MBTI assumes that people can access both sides of each dichotomy, but tend to favor and respond more comfortably with their preferred functions and attitudes.

### **Data Analysis**

Conflicts are an inherent part of human experience, arising from diverse attitudes and perspectives that individuals hold in various aspects of life. As social beings, as Aristotle noted, humans are inclined to interact with others, and this interaction can lead to conflicts. Interactions inevitably lead to both understandings and misunderstandings. Besides the realm of business, the dynamics of personal relationships are significant. In fact, the role of understanding and misunderstanding in personal relationships is paramount, influencing an individual's sense of comfort and discomfort more profoundly than any other aspect of their life. Interactions can either clarify or confuse.

Interactions spark an exchange of thoughts and feelings, but the same message can be received in multiple ways. This disparity in interpretation is often rooted in individual personality types. Gaining insight into our own personality and that of others is essential for nurturing healthy relationships, allowing us to bridge gaps and connect on a deeper level. Although understanding human beings in their entirety is an impossible feat due to their complexity, it's clear that personality is shaped by a combination of nature (inherent traits) and nurture (environmental influences). Nurture plays a significant role in differentiating individuals, as no two people - not even identical twins raised in the same environment - experience identical circumstances. The unique accumulation of life events, relationships, and experiences makes each person's nurture distinct. In contrast, nature is a more predictable aspect of personality, with Carl Jung's theory of Personality Types suggesting that individuals can share similar inherent traits with others who fall under the same category.

Jane Austen's characterization technique in *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) is remarkable, particularly in crafting lifelike characters that resonate with readers. Her profound insight into human nature, though not informed by modern personality theories, enabled her to create authentic and relatable characters through her wit and observation. A close examination of Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy's interactions reveals Austen's intuitive understanding of human nature and its role in shaping relationships. This analysis demonstrates how inherent traits (nature) often dictate the tone and outcome of interactions, making them either pleasant or unpleasant, and underscores the significance of nature in Austen's characterization. The notion that people are not bad, they are just different, resonates deeply in *Pride and Prejudice*. Rather than perpetuating conflict, Austen encourages readers to adopt a more empathetic approach, understanding and appreciating the unique perspectives and experiences of others. By doing so, we can overcome misunderstandings and prejudices, much like Elizabeth and Darcy's transformative journey from initial dislike to eventual understanding and love. This theme speaks to the importance of tolerance, acceptance, and the recognition that our differences are what make us richer and more complex individuals. By actively seeking to understand others' viewpoints and experiences, we can break down barriers and foster greater connections.

This study utilizes the MBTI model as a framework to examine the conflicts between Elizabeth and Darcy, which ultimately culminate in their marriage. To understand the root of their conflicts, we first need to identify the personality types of Elizabeth and Darcy. By analyzing various events, situations, and dialogues, it appears that Elizabeth exhibits characteristics of an INFJ type, while Mr. Darcy aligns with the INTJ type. The introverted nature of both Elizabeth and Darcy is a notable aspect of their personalities. Mr. Darcy's introverted nature is evident in the description of his character in the initial ball: "Mr. Darcy danced only once with Mrs. Hurst and once with Miss

Bingley, declined being introduced to any other lady (*Pride and Prejudice*, 1813, pg.10). He rarely spoke to any other person in the party and spent the most of the time in walking about the room. When Mr. Bingley comes to Mr. Darcy, hating his standing in a stupid manner, insisting him to dance. Mr. Darcy's response is again a reflection of his introverted nature, "I certainly shall not. You know how I detest it, unless I am particularly acquainted with my partner (*Pride and Prejudice*, Pg.10). As introverted types have reserved attitudes and questioning nature. He is described as a haughty person, though he is well bred, his manners were not inviting because of his reserved and fastidious nature. Mrs. Bennet's description of Mr. Darcy supports this analysis as well. As she says "Mrs. Long told me last night that he sat close to her for half-an-hour without ones opening his lips" (Pg.16) and she asked him "How he liked Nether field, and he could not help answering her; but she said he seemed quite angry at being spoke to" (Pg.16). Jane's approval is also there when she informs that Miss Bingley told her that Mr. Darcy speaks less with whom he don't have intimate acquaintances and they all are aware of his nature. Introverted types have "minds inwardly directed, frequently unaware of the objective environment, interest and attention being engrossed by inner events." (*Gifts Differing*, p.56). This is shown as:

"Mr. Darcy stood near them in silent indignation at such a mode of passing the evening, to the exclusion of all conversation, and was too much engrossed by his thoughts..." (*Pride and Prejudice*, 1813, Pg.21)

The conversation that follows with Sir William clearly places Mr. Darcy into the category of introverted types. As the introverted real world is the inner world is reflected in Mr. Darcy's conversation with Miss Bingley. He was thinking of Elizabeth when Miss Bingley accosted him, saying "I can guess the subject of your reverie" (pg.23). She was of the opinion that Mr. Darcy is bored and inwardly he is imagining what the worst evenings would be in this society. While his mind was perfectly engaged in meditating Elizabeth. "...great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow" (Pg.24).

His introverted nature became a problem for Elizabeth, she misunderstood his intentions as when he asked, "Do not you feel a great inclination, Miss Bennett, to seize such an opportunity of dancing a reel?" (pg.78) she remained silent, when he repeated the question, she got difficulty in determining what to say in reply. Her answer shows that she thought he wanted to despise her taste while it was contrary to his intention. The first Impression that Mr. Darcy's introverted nature has created was leading to the misunderstandings between them. His concentration while reading also speaks of his introverted nature. His first proposal to Elizabeth reflects his struggle to express his emotions. On the other hand, Elizabeth's introverted nature is evident from her own exclamation where she speaks of her unsocial and taciturn disposition "unwilling to speak" (Pg.78). Elizabeth's reserved nature allowed Wickham's machinations to create conflict, which might have been prevented if she had been more forthcoming and expressive.

The second aspect, which pertains to an individual's preference for either sensing or intuition when perceiving the world, indicates that both Elizabeth and Darcy are intuitive types. Intuitives desire "chiefly opportunities and possibilities" (*Gifts Differing*, p.63). Although Elizabeth rejected Mr. Darcy's initial proposal, she senses the possibility that he may still harbor feelings for her. Similarly, Mr. Darcy, undeterred by his rejection, embarks on a journey of self-improvement, driven by the possibility that Elizabeth might one day reciprocate his affections.

The third aspect, which pertains to an individual's decision-making approach, reveals whether they rely on thinking or feeling to form judgments. An analysis of the text indicates that Elizabeth's decisions are largely guided by her emotions, categorizing her as a feeling type. In contrast, Darcy's approach is more logical and analytical, characteristic of a thinking type. Numerous instances throughout the text support this distinction, highlighting Elizabeth's empathetic and values-driven decision-making, while Darcy's choices are often dictated by reason and objective. Elizabeth's conversation with Miss Lucas after the first ball mentions that she is a feeling type, "...and I could



easily forgive HIS pride ,if he had not mortified Mine”(pg.17).When Jane got ill at the beginning of the novel in Bingley’s mansion and Lizzy received her letter, the decision she made reflects Elizabeth’s feeling type.

“Elizabeth, feeling really anxious, was determined to go to her, though the carriage was not to be had; and as she was no horsewoman, walking was her only alternative. she declared her resolution”(pg.28-29).

Despite the unsuitable circumstances, she left to see Jane. Her decision wasn’t based on reasoning. Which Mr. Darcy perceived as an irrational decision. And it was this dichotomy that formed an intriguing connection between Elizabeth, Jane and Mr. Bingley. Darcy’s thinking type is in conflict with the Elizabeth’s feeling type is evident when Elizabeth compares Mr. Darcy to Mr. Bingley.

“To yield readily -- easily to the Persuasion of a friend is no merit with you [Darcy]. . . You appear to me, Mr. Darcy, to allow nothing for the influence of friendship and affection. . .waiting for arguments to reason one into it. moment, should you think ill of that person for complying with the desire, without waiting to be argued into it?” (Pg.45-46).

As Mr. Darcy is an introverted thinking type and Elizabeth is an introverted feeling type their conflict is shown in the following passage:

When Darcy says,

“.....It is, I believe ,too little yielding certainly too little for the convenience of the world. I cannot forget the follies and vices of other so soon as I ought, nor their offences against myself. My feelings are not puffed about with every attempt to move them. My temper would perhaps be called resentful. My good opinion once lost, is lost forever.”

Elizabeth called it a fault in the character. The basic conflict was because of the opposition in the third dichotomy which is clear in Mr. Darcy’s first proposal. “He spoke well; but there were feelings besides those of the heart to be detailed”(pg.150).

These lines place Mr. Darcy into a thinking type, as thinking types “suppress, undervalue, and ignore feeling that is incompatible with the thinking judgements.” (*Gifts Differing*, p.68). Elizabeth’s rejection of first proposal was, no doubt, feeling based. Further analysis of this model reveals that the most compatible couples are those whose first and fourth dichotomies are opposite, while their second and third dichotomies are the same. However, in Elizabeth and Darcy’s case ,their first and fourth dichotomies are similar, indicating they are both introspective, attentive to their inner worlds and judgemental. Being an introvert,Darcy paid less attention to the external world as is evident in Darcy’s unawareness of the hatred feelings that Elizabeth possessed for him earlier in the novel. Being an introvert, he struggles to express his soften feelings for Elizabeth, keeping them internalized. Elizabeth’s introversion caused problem in the sense that she was also preferring internal world over the external world, the reason she didn’t noticed the gentle feelings that were visible at some points in Mr. Darcy’s behavior.

In contrast to Darcy’s intense introversion, Elizabeth strikes a better balance between her inner world and external interactions. This balance allows her to navigate social situations more adeptly, whereas Darcy’s rigid introversion exacerbates the problems in their relationship. Both characters exhibit judgmental tendencies, indicating a shared inflexibility. However, Darcy’s struggle to adapt to extroverted situations, where outgoingness is necessary, leads him to come across as proud and rude. His inability to flexibly adjust his behavior to suit the context contributes to his negative perception, highlighting the challenges posed by his introverted In other words, Elizabeth’s more balanced personality, compared to Darcy’s pronounced introversion, enables her to interact more effectively with others. Darcy’s inflexible introversion, on the other hand, worsens the issues in their relationship. Darcy’s difficulty in embracing extroverted situations makes him appear arrogant and dismissive. His struggles with adaptability underscore the limitations of his introverted personality, leading to misunderstandings and conflicts.

MBTI theory suggests that humans have the capacity to dynamically adjust their preferences in response to situational demands, even if it means temporarily leaving their comfort zone. This adaptability is crucial in social interactions, where flexibility is often required to effectively navigate diverse contexts. Individuals who can skillfully shift their preferences to meet the needs of various situations are deemed balanced and resilient, possessing the ability to thrive in an ever-changing social landscape. Elizabeth, too, exhibited inflexibility in her judgment of Mr. Darcy, forming a negative impression of him from the outset and failing to revise her opinion despite subsequent interactions. She perceived him as proud, arrogant, and disagreeable man clinging to this notion throughout the novel, even when his actions contradicted this characterization. It wasn't until she received his letter that she began to reevaluate her understanding of him, finally recognizing the depth of his emotions and the challenges he faced. Prior to this, Elizabeth remained oblivious to the complexities of Mr. Darcy's experiences, misinterpreting his reserve as haughtiness. Her inflexibility in judgment caused her to misread Mr. Darcy's character. Due to her initial inflexibility, Elizabeth found it challenging to accept the explanations in Mr. Darcy's letter, which revealed the true motivations behind his actions regarding Bingley and Wickham. Despite her reservations, she repeatedly read the letter, gradually allowing the words to penetrate her understanding and shift her perspective. Through this process, she began to see Mr. Darcy in a new light, acknowledging the validity of his account and the sincerity of his emotions. The letter marked a turning point in Elizabeth's understanding, as she slowly let go of her preconceptions and embraced a more nuanced view of Mr. Darcy's character. Through repeated readings, she began to break down her defenses and consider the possibility that her first impression might have been misguided. As she delved deeper into the letter, Elizabeth's understanding of Mr. Darcy's motivations and emotions evolved, allowing her to see him in a more favorable and complex light. The third dichotomy, where Elizabeth and Darcy exhibited opposing tendencies, proved to be the most significant source of conflict in their relationship. Their differing approaches to judgment created tension, as Darcy's decisions were rooted in logical thinking, whereas Elizabeth's were guided by emotional feeling. This disparity led to misunderstandings and miscommunications, fueling the majority of the conflicts they faced. Darcy's rational nature led him to prioritize reason, while Elizabeth's empathetic nature caused her to prioritize emotional intuition, resulting in a clash of perspectives that threatened to derail their connection. As the novel unfolds, Elizabeth and Darcy gain insight into their respective natures, acknowledging their blind spots and embarking on a journey of personal growth. This self-awareness enables them to develop in areas where they were previously underdeveloped, leading to transformative positive changes in their lives. By recognizing and addressing their weaknesses, they become more well-rounded individuals, better equipped to navigate their relationships and the world around them. This growth fosters a deeper understanding and appreciation of each other, ultimately strengthening their bond and paving the way for a harmonious union. As they confront and overcome their flaws, they become more balanced and empathetic individuals, leading to profound improvements in their lives and relationships. By embracing their vulnerabilities and learning from each other, they cultivate a more profound connection, one built on mutual understanding, trust, and respect. Elizabeth's realization that she and Mr. Darcy share similar characteristics is a testament to her profound understanding of his nature. Despite their initial differences, they ultimately discover that they are akin in many ways, with the exception of one key aspect. As the theory suggests, the second dichotomy - the way of perception- is a crucial aspect of compatibility in relationships (*From Stuckless to Growth*, 2012). The alignment of this dichotomy in Elizabeth and Darcy's relationship makes their bond an iconic one, as they are able to complement each other's strengths and weaknesses, creating a deep and lasting connection.

This study utilizes the MBTI (Myers-Briggs Type Indicator) model as a theoretical framework to examine the conflicts and compatibility between Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darcy in Jane Austen's

Pride and Prejudice. By applying the MBTI model, this analysis reveals how the couple's personality differences and similarities contribute to their initial misunderstandings and eventual union. The study demonstrates how the MBTI framework can provide insight into the psychological dynamics of literary characters, offering a fresh perspective on the timeless romance between Elizabeth and Darcy.

### Conclusion

This paper explores how personality types contribute to the conflict between Elizabeth and Darcy. It argues that their personality types are the underlying cause of their disagreements. By examining these fictional characters, we can gain insight into real-world human behavior. The paper highlights the importance of understanding human phenomena in depth. In summary, the conflict between Elizabeth and Darcy stems from their differing life preferences. Analysis reveals that Mr. Darcy is an INTJ and Elizabeth is an INFJ. Effective relationships require harmony between inner and outer qualities. The outer two letters of a personality type (Extraversion/Introversion and Judging/Perceiving) often reveal how individuals interact with the world and make decisions. However, it's the inner two letters (Sensing/Intuition and Thinking/Feeling) that reflect their core values and beliefs. For a successful match, the inner qualities should align, while the outer qualities can differ. This balance allows for a complementary and supportive partnership.

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