

**CONFLICT ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN
DICKENS' *GREAT EXPECTATIONS***



THESIS

*Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Hasanuddin University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree in English*

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2020

THESIS
CONFLICT ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN DICKENS'
GREAT EXPECTATIONS

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination
on 28th January 2020
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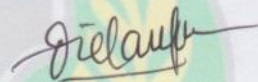
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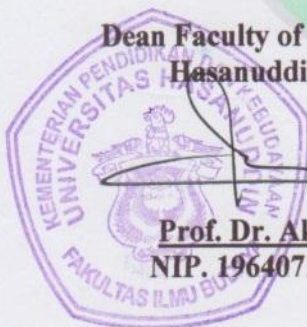


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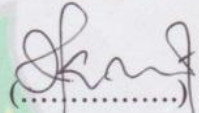


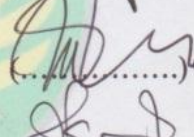
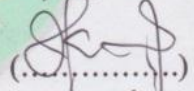
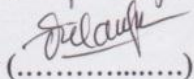
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Today, Tuesday, 28th January 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **ALDI PUTRAWAN** (Student Number: **F21115508**) entitled:

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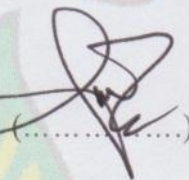
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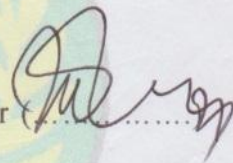
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APPROVAL SHEET

With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 522/UN4.9.1/KEP/2019 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by **ALDI PUTRAWAN (No. F21115508)** to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the first place, the writer would like to express his biggest gratitude to Allah SWT who has always given health, spirit, patience, and also guidance to help the writer finishing this thesis. May Allah SWT always show us the right way in this life.

During the time of working this thesis, the writer found many problems and made the writer down. However, those problems could be solved with the support and help by the people around the writer. Hereby, the writer would like to express his thanks to:

1. **Syarifuddin** and **HJ. Nurwati** as his parents who have given the writer their greatest love and support, also moral and material support.
2. **Dra. Herawaty, M.Hum., MA. Ph.D.** and **A.ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum.** as supervisors who have given their time to supervise and guide the writer by providing advice and support so that the writer is able to complete this thesis.
3. **Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL** as Head of English Department, **St. Sahraeny, S.S., M.AppLing** as Secretary of English Departement, and **All of English Department's lecturers** who have taught the writer many lessons and given him good marks.

4. **Nur Fadillah, S.S, Nurliah, S.S, Risky Amalia, S.S, and St. Fitrah Ramadhani, S.S** who have helped the writer to find out new ideas in order to complete this thesis and also make it defference with others.
5. **Revert 2015**, especially for **Nur Mukarram Filman, A. Ahmad Zul Ikhrum, Ahmad Amar Afif, Muhammad Fajri Tasyrik, and Kardi Iswardi Putra** for all laughing, experience and support to the writer for finishing his study in English Department Hasanuddin University.
6. His friends in campus who cannot be mentioned one by one here but particulary in **BEM KMFIB-UH, Perisai KMFIB-UH, and KKN 99 MALLUSETASI** who have become the best supporting people.

The writer would be glad to receive feedback and criticism that can be useful to improve the study of this thesis.

Makassar, 13th January 2020

The Writer

ABSTRAK

Aldi Putrawan. *Analisis Konflik pada Tokoh Utama Novel Great Expectations Karya Charles Dickens.* (Dibawah bimbingan Herawaty dan A.St.Aldilah Khaerana).

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis konflik yang terjadi pada tokoh utama yakni antara Pip dan Estella dan solusi untuk menyelesaikan konflik tersebut. Konflik yang terjadi pada tokoh tersebut merupakan unsur yang menarik dalam cerita.

Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah pendekatan strukturalisme di dalam menganalisis konflik. Pendekatan strukturalisme berfokus pada unsur-unsur intrinsik dalam novel yaitu tema, plot, latar dan karakter. Pada analisis konflik, penulis berfokus pada dua karakter utama yang mengalami banyak konflik dalam cerita. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari karakter lain yang terlibat dalam konflik dan juga ikut serta dalam proses penyelesaian konflik. Data primer yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah teks dari Novel *Great Expectations* oleh Charles Dickens.

Setelah melakukan analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa konflik antara Pip dan Estella disebabkan oleh Pip yang terlalu mencintai Estella padahal Estella sering menghina Pip dan memilih laki-laki lain untuk menjadi suaminya. Selain itu, konflik ini juga disebabkan oleh keinginan Miss Havisham untuk balas dendam pada kaum pria karena telah mengkhianati cintanya. Resolusi dari konflik yang terjadi membuat Pip dan Estella menyadari bahwa tidak semua keinginan yang mereka inginkan dapat mereka dapatkan.

Kata kunci: Great Expectations, conflict, solusi.

ABSTRACT

Aldi Putrawan. *Conflict Analysis of the Main Character in Dickens' Great Expectations.* (Supervised by **Herawaty** and **A. St. Aldilah Khaerana**).

This study aims to analyze the main conflict that occurs in the main character between Pip and Estella and solutions to resolve the conflict. Conflict that occur in the main characters are interesting elements in the story.

This study uses structural approach in analyzing conflict. This approach focuses on intrinsic elements of the novel such as theme, plot, setting and character. In conflict analysis, the writer focuses on two main characters who experience a lot of conflict in the story. This is to find out the influence of other characters involved in the conflict and also participate in the conflict resolution process. The primary data are taken from the text of the novel *Great Expectations* written by Charles Dickens.

After analyzing the data, the writer finds that the conflict between Pip and Estella is caused by Pip's unrequited love to Estella. Pip is in love with Estella meanwhile Estella often insults Pip and chooses another man to be her husband. In addition, this conflict is also caused by the desire of Miss Havisham to take revenge on men for betraying her love. The resolution of the conflict makes Pip and Estella realize that they cannot always get everything that they expect.

Keywords: Great Expectations, conflict, solution.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|------|
| TITLE | i |
| LEGITIMACY SHEET | ii |
| AGREEMENT | iii |
| DECLARATION | iv |
| APPROVAL SHEET | v |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENT | vi |
| ABSTRACT | vii |
| ABSTRAK | viii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | ix |
| CHAPTER 1 | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Identification of Problems | 3 |
| 1.3 Scope of Problem | 3 |
| 1.4 Research Questions | 3 |
| 1.5 Objectives of the Writing | 3 |
| 1.6 Sequence of the Chapter | 4 |
| CHAPTER II | 5 |
| LITERATURE REVIEW | 5 |
| 2.1 Previous Study | 5 |
| 2.2 Theoretical Background | 7 |
| 2.2.1 Structural Approach | 7 |
| 2.2.2 Conflict | 13 |
| CHAPTER III | 17 |
| METHODOLOGY | 17 |
| 3.1 Research Design | 17 |

| | | |
|------------|---|----|
| 3.2 | Data Collection | 18 |
| 3.3 | Research Procedure | 18 |
| | CHAPTER IV | 20 |
| | FINDING AND DISCUSSION | 20 |
| 4.1 | Intrinsic Element | 20 |
| 4.2 | The main conflict that occur between Pip and Estella | 39 |
| 4.3 | The resolution of the conflict that happened between Pip and Estella | 47 |
| | CHAPTER V | 51 |
| | CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION | 51 |
| 5.1 | Conclusion | 51 |
| 5.2 | Suggestion | 51 |
| | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 53 |
| | APPENDIXES | 5 |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Conflict is a social process in human life. Conflict is one of the causes of problems in society. This is because conflict involves several elements in social life. Conflicts are based on the different experience by community in human life such as differences in interest, thoughts, social stratification, religions and cultural backgrounds. Sumardjo (1991:9) said that literary work is not just an imaginative and personal, but it can also be a reflection or recording of culture, a particular thought manifestation at the time the work was created. Conflict often occurs in community life. It is due to the unsatisfactory choice in life, which makes it interesting to be discussed in literary work, because literary work will never be separated from community life. Literary work sometimes tell about the phenomenon around the author. The phenomenon can be the social problem which related to politic issues, crimes, loves, etc.

Conflict is one of element builders in literature creation that related to character, plot and background that are parts of intrinsic element in literary works. Literary works such as novel, drama and short story certainly have a conflict in the story because without the existence of conflict, literary work feels tasteless and the plot could not be identified. Conflict is problem that most dominant present in literary work. Novel, as one of the literary genres. Novel offers two different types of conflict, namely internal and external conflict that

involved one character to another. The existence of a conflict makes the novel are more interesting to be read.

The writer takes novel as the object of this study. Sumardjo (1991:29) said that novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story includes the complex plot, various setting and many characters. The novel that is analyzed is *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens. The novel was first published in 1861. This novel tells the story about Pip, a young orphan boy who has ambition to become a gentleman after he met a girl about his age. Then, Pip fall in love with this pretty and cheerful girl and promise to love her until the end. Even though at the first time he is insulted by the girl but he is motivated to be a better person. To reach his expectation, he is facing some conflicts with other characters in the story that makes the story becomes more interesting.

In this study, the writer focuses on analyzing the conflict between Pip and Estella as the main characters in novel. The writer chooses to analyze conflict between Pip and Estella in this novel because there are many interesting things to study in this part that related in this era such as the life struggle of Pip to get Estella's Love. Pip struggles to get Estella's love and faces a lot of obstacles because between Pip and Estella come from different social stratification. Pip's struggling is made harder by Miss Havisham who expect Pip to get refused from Estella. The story of this novel can inspire many people to always fight for the expectation even though it was difficult to be realized.

1.2. Identification of Problems

After reading this novel, the writer found some problems as follows:

1. Pip obsessed to be a gentleman after falling in love;
2. The humiliation experienced by Pip;
3. Social stratification between Pip and Estella;
4. The struggle life of Pip to get his love.

1.3 Scope of Problem

There are many interesting problems to discuss in this novel, but the writer only focuses to analyze the conflict of Pip as the main character to get Estella's Love.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the explanation above. There are two questions that would be elaborated by the writer in this study, they are:

1. What is the main conflict that occurred between Pip and Estella?
2. What is the solution of the conflict that happened between Pip and Estella?

1.5 Objectives of the Writing

Based on the research question above, the objectives of this writing are formulated as follows:

1. To describe the main conflict that occurred between Pip and Estella.

2. To find out the solution of the conflict that happened between Pip and Estella.

1.6 Sequence of the Chapter

This research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction; consists of background, identification of problem, scope of problem, research question, objective of the writing, and sequences of chapter. Chapter two presents the previous studies, theoretical backgrounds; the elements of structuralism approach and theory of conflict. Chapter three covers methodology that contains research design, data collection, and research procedures. Chapter four contains findings and discussion that elaborate intrinsic elements, the main conflict that happen between Pip and Estella as the main character and the resolution of conflict between Pip and Estella. Chapter five contains conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

Previous study is used to know about the other thesis that related or relevant with this research, which consists structural approach, analysis of conflict and novel *Great Expectation* by Charles Dickens. The writer found some of thesis that related with this study. They are Fitriah Wulandari (2013), Agie Ginanjar (2016), and Putri Ayulia (2018).

The first is Wulandari (2013) who wrote a thesis entitled "*The Internal conflict of the main character in Twain's The adventures of Tom Sawyer*". In her thesis, she focused to analyze the internal conflict that is faced by the main character in the novel. This analysis explained that the internal conflict faced by the main character caused by external conflict. From this thesis the writer also found that the conflicts experienced by the main character teach us how to decide in solve problems.

Second is Ginanjar (2016), in his thesis "*Social Conflict of the main character in Charles Dickens Great Expectation*". In his thesis, he focused to analyze the characterization of the main character and the social conflict occur in the main character. This analysis displays general concept of novel, general concept of character, general concept of social conflict. From this thesis the writer knows that social life is the most cause of the conflict happens in the story.

The last is Ayulia (2018) who analyzed the novel with title "*The Analysis of Conflict in Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye*". This thesis explained about Internal and External conflict of the main character, the causes of internal and external conflict and the way of the main character in solving problems.

The writer assumes that there are similarities and differences between these previous studies and the research that is analyzed either from the object, approach and theory. The similarities are these three previous studies analyze the conflict occur in the literary works and one of the previous studies has the similarity with the writer object.

In terms of the object research, the differences between studies above with research of the writer in terms of the method of analysis which in this study the writer analyzes the conflict between main characters in the novel using structural approach and conflict analysis. This is intended to provide a focus on analyzing character. Unlike the case with previous studies that focus more on analysis of social conflict involving supporting elements from outside the object such as the background of the author life. Another difference that makes this research different from previous researches are the object of the research and the causes of conflict in this novel. Therefore, the results of this research is different from the analysis in the previous studies.

2.2 Theoretical Background

2.2.1 Structural Approach

Structural approach or often called intrinsic approach is an approach used to analyze literary works that build on the work itself. This approach focuses on analyzing the aspects that exist in the literature without regarding the external aspects. In other words, structural approach focuses on the intrinsic elements of the literary works as the center assessment and attempt to understand the meaning of literature.

Structural approach is firstly introduced by Ferdinand De Saussure. Tyson (2006:210) states that in literature, structuralism has very important implications. Applying structuralism does not mean to judge whether a literature work is good or not; structuralism means to discover the underlying principles that govern their composition short.

Structuralism is a totality constructed coherently by its various elements (builders). On one parties, the structure of literary works can be interpreted as composition, affirmation, and the description of all the materials and parts of the component which are in turn together forming a beautiful roundness (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2010:71).

Based on that, Abrams implied that structuralism can be analysed from its contents and language as the medium. By using the structural approach, this thesis explains all the elements of the novel, such as theme, plot, setting and character.

To analyse, it is important to see the structure in literary work, because it can be interpreted as formation of materials and component parts into interesting

form. These elements can be used to identify, to assess, and to describe the functions and relation between elements in the novel, and it is also the central focus on literary text itself. In the intrinsic approach there are several elements such as theme, plot, character and setting.

Based on several explanation about structural approach, the writer conclude that structural approach is the theory that focuses on intrinsic elements of a literary work. By using the structural approach, this thesis sees all the elements of the novel and do not pay attention with the authors or the elements outside the literary work. Furthermore, structural approach is not only done by listing the specific elements of a work, such as theme, plot, setting, and characters, but also showing the relationship between ones element to other element.

a. Theme

Theme is the main idea or meaning contained in a story that the author wants to convey through the storyline. So, the story does not only contain a series of events arranged in a chart, but also has a specific purpose.

Theme is the general basic idea that sustains a literary and inherent work in the text as a semantic structure concerning equations or differences (Hartako and Rahmanto in Nurgiyantoro, 2010:68). Theme as the main meaning of a work of fiction is not intentionally hidden because it is exactly what is offered to the reader.

The existence of the theme is depending on the various other element in the literary works. It was in the cause of the theme, which in fact only in the form or meaning of the general basic idea of story, cannot be presented without

uncertainty of the form that holds it. Another thing that can be done to easily identify a theme is to carefully observe each conflict because the conflict usually contains something useful so that readers can identify the theme of a story.

Theme is general topic that supported by some main ideas or events in the story. Theme is not mentioned clearly in the story but the theme can be determined by understanding the story especially in the part of conflict.

b. Plot

Plot is a very important basic framework. The plot regulates how actions must relate to each other, how the accident related to another accident, and how the character is explained and plays a role in that event. Plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurrence of other events.

Plot is the interlacing of events in literary works for achieves a certain effect. The plot is a sequence of events connected by causality, one event caused by or causing other events (Stanton in Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 119).

Gustav (in Waluyo 2001: 8-12), the components of a plot contain exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Exposition is the condition existing at the beginning of the story when the setting is identified. The main characters with their existence, circumstances and relationships to one another are established. The exciting force or initial conflict is introduced. The next component of plot is Rising Action as the series of events, conflicts, and crises in the story that lead up to the climax, providing the progressive intensity, and complicates the conflict. Climax is the turning point of the story. A crucial

event takes place and from this point forward, the protagonist moves toward his/her inevitable end. The event may be either an action or a mental decision that the protagonist makes. Falling Action is the events occurring from the time of the climax to the end of the story. The main character may encounter more conflicts in this part of the story, but the end is inevitable. Resolution is the tying up of loose ends and all of the threads in the story. The hero character either emerges triumphant or is defeated at this point. The end of a story could happen in three ways, they are happy ending, unhappy ending, or twisted ending.

c. Setting

Setting is the combination of place and historical time that provides the general background for the characters and plot of a literary work. The setting includes the description of the geographical location, the busyness of the actor / figure, the time of the event, the religious, seasonal, moral, intellectual and social environment of the actor. Setting denotes the location, historical period and social surrounding in which the action of a text develops (Klarer, 2004:25).

Setting also can build emotion of the reader, because it can increase the imagining ability of the reader. Thus, setting is extremely important to a literary work. Without setting, the story would be so unclear and not interesting.

There are two elements of the setting are interrelated and interact with each other (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 227-234).

1) Setting of Place

Setting of place usually leads to the location of events that are told in a work of fiction. Place that exist in real life but there are also places that are not in

real world but the place is created in the story. Setting of place is also usually explained in detail but there is also place that is only mentioned name. That is because the place is less affect the development of plot and character.

2) Setting of time

Setting of time is the time when the story in the literary work happened. Typically, the time is associated with a factual time or the time related with a story. The connection between time and historical events can make the reader more interested and feel the atmosphere at a certain time. In some literary works, setting of time seems vague and is not show clearly.

d. Character

Character is one of the most important in literary works, especially in novel. The existence of a character in a story related to the creation of a conflict. In this case the character has an important role to make a conflict in a fiction. The nature that is given will be reflected in the thoughts, speech, and views of the character towards something. Character can be people, animals, object and others.

Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (Bennett and Royle, 2004:60). Character can be categorized into several naming types at once. The first is main character and minor character. Main character is the center of the story because main character dominates in a story and certainly has an important role in the story. The main character always appear in evey event or the events closely related to the main character. Although main character very dominates the story in literary works, the main character also needs another character as minor

character. Minor character has a role to create situation and provoke conflict happened to the main character. Usually, minor character is only present in some parts of the story and appears if the role is related to the main character. (Nurgiyantoro, 2010:176).

The second is protagonist and antagonist. Althenberd and Lewis in Nurgiyantoro (2010:178) explain that protagonist is the character that the reader admires, sometimes called the hero of the story. This character is the personification of norms and values which are ideal for the reader. Protagonist shows something that agrees with the reader's view and hope. Antagonist is the character that causes the conflict in the story. Sometimes the antagonist is called the enemy of protagonist because it is believed as the opposition of the protagonist, directly or indirectly, physically or spiritually.

The last category of characterization is static and dynamic. Pickering and Hoepfer said that Static character is a literary character that remains basically unchanged throughout a work. Whether round and flat, their personalities remain essentially stable throughout the course of the story. This is commonly done with secondary characters in order to let them serve a s thematic or plot elements. Dynamic character is the one who changes significantly during the course of the story. The changes considered to qualify a character as dynamic include the changes in sight or understanding, in commitment, and in values. The changes in circumstance, even physical circumstance, do not apply unless they result in some changes within the characters self. By that definition, the protagonist is nearly always a dynamic character. In coming of age stories in particular, the protagonist

often undergoes dramatic change, transforming from innocence to experience. Antagonists in some stories are frequently dynamic as well.

2.2.2 Conflict

Conflict is a serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are in conflict, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement. In literature, conflict becomes central issue. Conflict is necessary element of the story in literary works. Conflict is a natural part of any communication relationship. Without conflict, the story will be flat and will be boring

Conflict is one of the important parts that occurred in a novel. It causes a serious argument between the characters in a novel. Conflict is the element that makes the story become more interesting. Without conflict, the story would have no point or purpose. It requires some struggles for the reader to understand what might happen to the characters.

Stanton (Nurgiyantoro,2010:124) asserted that conflict can be seen from two categories, that are:

1. Internal conflict or psychological conflict or also called man versus itself is the conflict that exist inside the character. Internal conflict usually occurs when the character have to struggle with morality, fate, desire and belief, and other factors that come from within a person. Internal conflict is the complicated form of conflict because the character needs to overcome their conflict by themselves.

2. External conflict is conflict that occur outside the character itself. In contrast with internal conflict, external conflict is the conflict that occurs because of the external factor or can be said the character deals with the problem of the world. External conflict occurs when characters are involved in the world's woes, such as issues of community, nature, government and other characters are all examples of external conflict. External conflict manifests itself as man versus man, man versus nature, man versus society and man versus fate.

a. Man versus Man

Man versus man is the most common and fundamental type of external conflict. Man versus man happens when a character struggles against another character. Those struggles may be arise from moral, religious or social differences and may be emotional, verbal or physical conflict. Usually, this kind of conflict happens because of two opposite characteristic, protagonist and antagonist.

b. Man versus Nature

Man versus nature conflicts occur when the characters find themselves at odds with forces of nature in the form of natural disaster or experiencing a dangerous situation. Character struck by lightning, character whose boat sinks in a storm, character who struggles against hypothermia in a snow storm, and character who stranded on an uninhabited island and no signal, are all characters experiencing man versus nature conflicts.

c. Man versus Society

Man versus society exists when characters struggle against the morays of their culture and government. Man versus society is usually presented by someone who tries to fight the rules that have been set in the society. Man versus society can be said as the type of rebellion by someone who wants to change what character things negative in the society become positive.

d. Man versus Fate

Man versus fate happens when character is compelled to follow an unknown destiny even though the character does not like it. Man versus fate conflict usually results internal conflict, while pushing characters to believe even though they do not want to believe, to follow even though they do not want to follow, or to agree even though they do not want to agree on their fate.

There are some modern theories add the following additional types of conflict in literature. The type of conflict is divided into character versus God or the supranatural and character versus machine or technology. Character versus God or the supranatural is the form of conflict that quite similar with character versus fate. In character versus God or supranatural occurs when the character is forced to believe something supranatural. Character versus machine or technology occurs when the character has to fight in the needs of a sophisticated environment which is all practically relying on technology, machines, and robots.

In a fictional work, conflict of the characters occurs between the characters and also between the characters against the outside force. They include the conflict of one individual against another individual, the conflict between an

individual against the outside forces such as: nature (disaster), community, society, culture and behavior, and ideas. Conflict also can be happened in one individual against himself, this conflict is when the character experience by some kind of inner conflict.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that conflict is a struggle that can happen in somebody consist of external and internal conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict of an idea and others ideas, one and him selves or her selves (psychological conflict). The conflict usually happen in environment related to the society. On the other hand, external is a struggle between two persons, two groups of persons, one and his environment and even between one and nature (social conflict).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research is a process of looking for something systematically by using the scientific method to solve problem with supporting data as the basis of conclusion. There are two kinds of research design in doing research, they are quantitative and qualitative research. The writer uses qualitative data to analyse the most desire inside of novel *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens

The qualitative research focuses on analysing data by exploring the object to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinion and motivations. The research focus on the ideas of an object and the other things that are not undiscovered yet without talking about the numerical but only about the quality. Qualitative research is more subjective because it is only done by researchers and related to search some samples to gain the result.

To analyse the conflict inside the novel of *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens, the writer chooses to use qualitative analysis to dig the problem inside of the main character that caused conflict of his self. By using qualitative research, the writer finds out the result of conflict of the main character from the author explanation in the novel.

3.2 Data Collection

Collection is a process of collecting information from all the relevant sources to find and solve the problem of the research. Collecting data is important step to achieve successful writing. The method used in this study was library research method. In order to collecting data the writer gathered the data from many sources, such as from related thesis, books, articles, and journal. The data can be divided into two categories: Primary of data and secondary of data.

Primary data were obtained from the original text of the novel *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens, published in Penguin Popular Classics. This edition was published in 1999 and has 443 pages. The writer reads the novel several times and writes down the important information from this novel. Secondary data were the additional supporting data of the primary data in completing the object of this analysis. The secondary data obtains from articles, journal, thesis, and internet.

3.3 Research Procedure

In order to process the analysis, the writer applies certain to procedures arrange this thesis as follows:

1. Reading the novel *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens several times to obtain primary data;
2. Identifying the main characters in the novel
3. Identifying the problem inside the novel
4. Classifying the conflict which were identified in the problems in the novel

5. Identifying conflict which occurred between the main characters.
6. Collecting the secondary data, including texts, thesis and some other sources.
7. Analysing primary data by relating to the secondary data.
8. Writing the result of analysis.
9. Drawing conclusion as result over the research of this analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer explains the intrinsic elements of the novel *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens. These elements are reveal the main conflict that happens between Pip and Estella as the main characters in the story and the resolution of the conflict that is occurred.

4.1 Intrinsic Element

In analyzing the literary work, the writer uses structural approach and divide the intrinsic elements into several parts as follow:

1) Theme

The writer finds social stratification and struggle of love as the theme of this novel because there are different social classes between Pip and Estella. Pip is a boy from lower social class and Estella is a girl from upper social class.

The social stratification between Pip and Estella gives some impacts to their social life which also change their personality and attitude. The social stratification influence Pip to become a different person that he wants to change his life from his background in lower class to upper class, just like Estella's family, the girl he loves. "*I had never thought of being ashamed of my hands before, But I began to consider them a very different pair. Her contempt for me was so strong, that it become infectious, and I caught it* " (Dickens 1999:57). The differences of social class are increasingly illustrated when Estella insults Pip's lifestyle and clothes. She described the rough condition of Pip's hand because he has to help his uncle as a blacksmith and also his shoes that were unfit for use.

Pip's desire to be a gentleman and the difference lifestyle of different classes represent the social gap between the main characters of the story.

“With this boy! Why, he is a common labouring-boy!”
“What do you play boy? asked Estella of myself, with the great disdain
“Nothing but beggar my neighbour, Miss.”
“Beggar him”, said Miss Havisham to Estella, so we sat down to cards.”
“She won the game, and I dealt. I misdealt, as was only natural, when I knew she was lying in wait for me to do wrong; and she denounced me for a stupid, clumsy laboring-boy.” (Dickens 1999;57-58)

In addition to insult the appearance of Pip, Estella also demeaned the way Pip played cards. Estella considered Pip was stupid in playing cards, this shows that social inequality can be seen from a person's life. “...*I heard her say to Joe, in a distinct emphatic voice, ‘the boy has been. A good boy here, and that is his reward. Of course, as an honest man, you will expect no other and no more.’*” (Dickens 1999:96). Social stratification was also illustrated when Joe ‘the blacksmith’ visited Miss Havisham's house. The longing of Miss Havisham given Joe a reward for good attitude showing high class arrogance to the lower classes. Beside their appearance, the way of upper class insults the lower class is shown by how much money they have.

“I insensibly fall into a general mention of these journeys as numerous, because it was at once settled that I should return every alternate day at noon for these purposes, and because I am now going to sum up a period of at least eight or ten months”...”She would condescend to me”...”Sometimes, she would tell me energetically that she hated me”...”Break their hearts, my pride and hope, break their hearts and have no mercy.” (Dickens 1999;89)

The story also showed the struggle of Pip in achieving love. Pip's struggle to get Estella's love was very hard due to differences of social class between them. Pip has already liked Estella since the beginning of their meeting, but the

opposite treatment is done by Estella to Pip. Estella always treats Pip badly when he is visiting Miss Havisham's house. Estella always insults him with harsh words. She often says that Pip was stupid and there was no point in playing with him. So that Pip feels that he's a poor and uneducated child. Pip is aware of the conditions of his life. He determines to be a gentleman. He wants to keep trying to get Estella's love, but he feels that it is impossible if his life does not change.

2) Plot

a. Exposition

Structurally, this novel tells about the main character named Pip in narrative way. The story starts from Pip's great expectation to become a gentleman. Pip, whose childhood was a diligent and hardworking, then in his teenage years, he began to be lazy because he got a lot of wealth and in his adult life he became a simple person in placing his position in his environment.

When the story begins, Pip introduces himself and his family. His parents were died and he lives with his sister. He is standing alone and crying when he visits his parents and his sibling graves.

“My father’s family name being Pirrip, and my Christian name Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing longer or more explicit than Pip. So, I called my self Pip, and came to be called Pip.” I give Pirrip as my father family name...

“Mrs Joe Gargaray, who married the blacksmith. As I never saw my father or my mother, and never saw any likeness of them”....”Cried terrible voice,” (Dickens 1999’5-6)

Pip was shocked because suddenly a convict arrived behind him. A convict threat Pip to cut his throat. He wanta to Pip keep still. A convict forced

Pip for bring some food and tools to cut file on his shackles in the early morning tomorrow.

“Hold your noise!” cried a terrible voice,
as a man started up from among the graves
at the side of the church porch.
“Keep still, you little devil, or I’ll cut your throat!”
“Now look here,” he said. “You know what a file is,?”
“And you know what wittles is?
...”You bring ‘em both to me”. He tilted me again
....”You bring me, to-morrow morning early, that file and the wittles”
(Dickens 1999;7-8)

After being threatened by a convict, Pip promises to bring whatever the convict needs. Pip would get him the file, get him what broken bits of food and come bring of them to him at the Battery, early in the morning. To keep his promise of giving some foods for a convict, Pip deliberately did not eat his food at the home, but he took the bread then kept it in his pocket.

In the next morning, because the food is still not enough, Pip steals some bread, some rind of cheese, some brandy from a stone bottle, a meat bone with very little on it and a beautiful round compact pork pie. Pip also takes a file from among Joe’s tools in the forge. After all of the things convict wants are obtained, Pip then runs into the churchyard.

“What is the bottle, boy,” said he
“Brandy,” said I
“I think you have got ague” said I.
“I’m much of your opinion, boy,” said he.
“I’ll eat my breakfast afore they’re the death of me,” said he. (Dickens 1999;19)

After arriving in the churchyard, Pip gives the food he has taken from home. Convict eats hungrily all the food provided. He was gobbling mincemeat,

meat bone, bread, cheese and pork pie, all at one. The convict says thanks to Pip for his kindness then Pip goes to leave.

b. Rising Action

Pip is invited by Miss Havisham to his house to accompany his adopted son, Estella, to play. Miss Havisham's house is large, but neglected home.

“...We came to Miss Havisham’s house, which was of old brick, and dismal, and had a great iron bars to it. Some of the windows had been walled up; of those that remained, all the lower were rustily barred.”(Dickens 1999:52).

“I am tired, said Miss Havisham, I want diversion... ‘I sometimes have sick fancies,’ she went on, and ‘I have a sick fancy that I want to see some play, there, there...’play, play, play.”(Dickens 1999:56).

Pip is treated like a doll at Miss Havisham's house. Pip is told to play and do anything that can please Miss Havisham.

“What do you play, boy? asked Estella, with the great disdain...She won the game, and I dealt. I misdealt, as was only natural when I knew she was lying in wait for me to do wrong; and she denounced me for a stupid, clumsy labouring boy.”(Dickens 1999;57-58)

Estella also treats Pip like a child who is despicable, stupid and not good at playing with her. Over time, Pip who often visits Miss Havisham’s house, begins to admire the beauty Estella had. Pip considers Estella's beauty more than any other woman

“I think she is so pretty, I am not sure that I should not like to see her again” (Dickens 1999:58).

“...And she is more beautiful than anybody ever was, and I admire her dreadfully” (Dickens 1999:120).

“I played the game to an end with Estella, and she beggared me. She threw the cards down on the table when she had won them all, as if she despised them for having been won of me” (Dickens 1999:58)

But Estella still treated him badly. As a result of the mistreatment that Pip often gets, he finds it difficult to get Estella's heart.

“She came back, with some bread and meat and a little mug of beer. She put the mug down on the stones of the yard, and gave me the bread and meat without looking at me, as insolently as if I were a dog in disgrace...that tears started to my eyes” (Dickens 1999:59).

After getting bad treatment from Estella, Pip is not satisfied with his simple living conditions. *“The beautiful young lady at Miss Havisham’s, she is more beautiful than anybody ever was, and I admire her dreadfully, and I want to be a gentleman on her account”* (Dickens 1999:120). Pip wants to be a gentleman to get Estella's love, a woman he truly loved. Pip really loves and admires Estella. Pip is determined to change his life to get Estella's attention so he can get his love. But Pip's effort is not easy to get Estella. Apart from her extraordinary beauty, Estella is also an arrogant woman who often looks down on Pip. This further encouraged Pip's intention to become a gentleman.

Pip's chance to be a gentleman finally comes. Pip gets a huge inheritance from unknown person. That person is also willing to pay for Pip's school in London.

“My name is Jaggers...I have unusual business to transact with you...I am instructed to communicate to him, said Mr. Jaggers, that he will come into a handsome property. Further, that is the desire of the present possessor of that property, that he be immediately removed from his present sphere of life and from this place, and be brought up as a gentleman-in a word, as a young fellow of great expectations” (Dickens 1999:128-129).

The news about the inheritance obtained by Pip was conveyed by Mr. Jaggers is a lawyer in London who visits Pip's house to pass on Pip's legacy from someone who doesn't want to be identified. Nearing his departure to London, Pip

is deeply concerned about his family. Pip can't bear to leave Joe, Biddy and his ailing sister. In the evening before leaving for London, Pip feels uncomfortable in sleeping and constantly having nightmares. But the next day Pip still leave for London to realize his great expectations.

c. Climax

At the beginning of his arrival in London, Pip immediately visited the office of Mr. Jaggers. *"...informed me what arrangements he had made for me. I was to go to 'Barnard's Inn', to young Mr. Pocket rooms, where a bed had been sent in for my accomodation"* (Dickens 1999:156). Mr. Jaggers then directs Pip to stay for a while at an inn called Barnard's Inn. Pip lives with Herbert Pocket at the inn. Herbert Pocket is a family of Miss Havisham. So know about the lives of Miss Havisham and Estella. Herbert told Pip about the lives of Miss Havisham and her family. Miss Havisham is a spoiled child and her mother died when she was a baby. His father then remarried. Miss Havisham also has a step brother.

"...Miss Havisham, you must know, was a spoilt child. Her mother died when she was a baby, and her father denied her nothing...Mr Havisham was very rich and very proud. So was his daughter...She had a half-brother. Her father privately married again-his cook, I rather think" (Dickens 1999:165-166).

"There were stronger differences between him and her, than there had been between him and his father...A certain man, who made love to Miss Havisham, I never saw him but I have heard my father mention that he was a showy man, and the kind of man for the purpose...This man pursued Miss Havisham closely, and professed to be defoted to her...He practised on her affection in that systematic way, that he got sums of money from her" (Dickens 1999;166-167).

Despite having a new family, her father still gave a lot of inheritance to Miss Havisham. This then made her stepbrother jealous. This jealousy then made her stepbrother intend to destroy Miss Havisham's life. A man who was probably instructed by her stepbrother approached and made Miss Havisham as his lover to seize the assets of Miss Havisham. *“The marriage day was fixed, the wedding dresses were bought, the wedding tour was planned out, The day came, but not the bridegroom. He wrote a letter”* (Dickens 1999:167). But before his marriage the man escaped and then destroyed the life of Miss Havisham. Since that incident also Miss Havisham's revenge on men and intends to take revenge. Despite his busy schedule in London, Pip still takes the time to visit Miss Havisham. *“She had adopted Estella, she had as good as adopted me, and it could not fail to be her intention to bring us together”* (Dickens 1999:213). Pip thinks that Miss Havisham has planned to set her up with Estella. He also thinks that Miss Havisham was his secret funder. When visiting Miss Havisham, he met Estella, who was getting more and more beautiful. Pip is very happy to see Estella again. He had long hoped for that meeting.

“The unqualified truth is, that when I loved Estella with the love of a man, I love her simple because I found her irresistible...I love her against reason, against promise, against peace, against hope, against happiness, against all discouragement that could be.” (Dickens 1999:213).

Pip's love for Estella at that time was getting bigger and Pip had been blinded by love. He loved Estella whatever the reason he would still love Estella, even though someday Estella will hurt him. Pip and Estella's meeting at that time was sad. Estella tells Pip not to love her because she has no heart and no sympathy. Estella asks Pip not to care about herself anymore. But his meeting

with Estella at that time did not reduce the slightest feeling of Pip's love for Estella. If before the meeting he had admired Estella, after that meeting he had admired Estella indefinitely.

d. Falling Action

Pip begins to realize the failures of his expectations. He thought that his life might be better if he never knew Miss Havisham. His life in London, which was swaying with wealth, had a bad influence on him. Pip joins a club in London, where members often spend money. This is certainly very different from Pip's childhood life.

The great failure of Pip's expectations begins when he learns that Estella had liked another man named Bentley Drummle.

“...that Bentley Drummle is in town here, and pursuing you?, ‘it is quite true’, she replied...that you encourage him, and ride out with him, and that he dines with you this very day. She seemed a little surprised, but again replied, quite true” (Dickens 1999:331)

Knowing this, Pip feels a tremendous hurt. Pip is very angry to hear Estella's interest in him because he thinks that Bentley Drummle is not a good person and is not suitable for Estella.

After feeling hurt at the news of Estella's interest in Drummle, Pip then calms down at his residence. Sometime later, the mystery of the secret funder who had financed Pip's life while in London was finally discovered.

“Yes, Pip, dear boy, I've made a gentleman on you! It's me wot has done it! I swore that time, sure as ever I earned a guinea, that guinea should go to you...Look'ee here, Pip. I'm your second father. You're my son-more to me nor any son. I've put away money, only for you to spend.” (Dickens 1999:293).

Pip's friend is Abel Magwitch, a convict who he helped when he was a child. The prisoner was determined to repay the kindness that Pip had done to him in the past. But the arrival of the friend into Pip's life did not have much of a good impact. Abel Magwitch was a wanted police officer who had been expelled from England and if he got caught he would be sentenced to death. This added a new problem for Pip. He had to think of a way to hide Abel Magwitch and escape him from England.

Before taking the convict away, Pip once again visits Miss Havisham's house. He meets Miss Havisham because at first he suspects that she is a friend for him. But apparently the assumption is wrong. His visit to Miss Havisham's house at that time is also accompanied with a very bad news about Estella. "*You cannot love him, Estella...You would never marry him, Estella? Then she said, why not tell you the truth? I am going to be married to him*" (Dickens 1999:331). Pip is told that Estella will soon be married to Bentley Drummle. All wedding supplies and equipment have been prepared. Hearing this, Pip is very sad and then cries. He tried to convince Estella not to marry Drummle, but Estella remained in her choice and carried out her marriage to the man of her choice.

e. Resolution

Pip's attempt to escape the convict from England is failed. Magwitch was caught by the police on his way to escape with Pip. "*It was dreadful to think that I could not be sorry at heart for his being badly hurt, since it was unquestionably best that he should die*" (Dickens 1999:408). He was later put in prison and

sentenced to death. But Magwitch died before the sentence was handed down. He died of a lung disease he suffered. After the death of the prisoner, Pip's debts are increasing. *"I hurried then to the breakfast-table, and on it found a letter... Enclosed in the letter, was a receipt for the debt and costs on which I had been arrested... Joe had paid it, and the receipt was in his name."* (Dickens 1999:431)

However, Joe suddenly comes to see Pip and then pays all his debts. Pip apologizes to Joe for his mistakes while living in London for neglecting his family. Pip, who feels uneasy about Joe's kindness, is determined to repay all the kindness Joe has done to him. He sold all his assets and paid off his debt then went to join the business that Herbert Pocket had built.

After several years working abroad, Pip finally returns and visits Joe's house. His meeting with Joe's family was full of joy. Joe named his son Pip just to remember the big Pip he missed so much. Joe shows proof of his love for Pip. *"For eleven years I had not seen Joe nor Biddy with my bodily eyes... I laid my hand softly on the latch of the old kitchen door... We give him the name of Pip for your sake, dear old chap."* (Dickens 1999:439). Pip also goes to visit Estella at Miss Havisham's house. During the meeting they talk about many things. Pip learns that Estella has divorced Bentley Drummle because she often treats him with rude and rude behavior. Not long after the divorce, Bentley Drummle passed away.

Pip feels that the meeting is really strange because he had never seen Estella for several years. Although Estella's beauty has been lost, according to Pip, Estella's appearance is still elegant.

“I hope – into a better shape. Be as considerate and good to me as you were, and tell me we are friends, we are friends, said I, rising and bending over her, as she from the bench. And will continue friends apart, said Estella. (Dickens 1999:442-443).

The meeting with Estella that day also made them able to have each other.

They decided to be friends forever.

3) Setting

Great Expectations took place in England of the 19th century. Pip was born in the early 1800s and the narrator was telling his story in 1860.

a. Setting of Place

1) The Churchyard

The churchyard is the burial place for Pip’s parents and little brother. This place also becomes the first place where the story begins. In the Churchyard, Pip met a convict who escapes from prison and forces and threatens Pip to bring him food and a metal cutter. “...that this bleak place overgrown with nettles was the churchyard...and that the dark flat wilderness beyond the churchyard.” (Dickens 1999:5).

2) Kitchen

In this Place, Pip takes some food for the convict who had threatened him. He takes some bread, a large piece of cheese, several pieces of meat, some brandy and a pie, and also took an iron cutter for the convict. In this room also used to use to hold a meal gathering on Christmas and Pip’s family invited several people to attend. “There was a door in the kitchen communicating with the forge; I unlocked

and unbolted that door, and got a file from among Joe's tools." (Dickens 1999:17).

3) Barnard's Inn

Barnard's Inn is a simple inn that is not too luxurious. This inn is the place where Pip lived with Herbert Pocket in London. Mr Jaggers was the person who had reserved for Pip at the inn. Barnard's Inn is also the place for Pip and Joe met when Joe visits Pip in London. *"The pale young gentleman and I stood contemplating one another in Barnard's Inn...I derived from this speech that Mr Herbert Pocket."* (Dickens 1999:162)

4) The Forge

This place is a workplace of Joe 'the blacksmith'. The forge was where Pip helped Joe works when he was a child. In this place, Joe also helped the soldiers repair the padlock for escaped convict.

5) Satis House

Satis House is one of the names of Miss Havisham's house. Satis House is a dark house because Miss Havisham locks herself in the house and does not want the light entering the house. It was at this house that Pip and Estella met. In that house, Pip starts to love Estella and in that house also the conflict between Pip and Estella occurs because Estella has ignored Pip's love.

b. Setting of time

1) Christmas day

Every Christmas a banquet was provided at Joe the blacksmith's house. His wife, Mrs. Joe, is in charge of preparing all food needs for the invited guests. One of the guests at the Christmas meal was Mr. Pumblecook. He always brought a bottle of sherry wine to Mrs Joe on Christmas.

2) In the night

After met a convict who threaten and forced Pip to brought food and iron cutting tools, Pip then continues to remember the incident. In the night, Pip dreamed about what his sister said when people were thrown into prison started from asking lots of questions like him.

3) December

December is the month where Pip returns to his village to visit Joe and Biddy after several years working abroad. And also in December, Pip returned to Satis House and met Estella.

4) In the morning

In the morning, when Joe was about to go home after visiting Pip in London. He keeps a letter for Pip and an envelope containing Pip's debt records and proof of payment of the debt that Joe has paid. That morning, Pip felt happy and also felt strange. That's because the kindness of Joe has done for himself is different from what he has done for Joe.

4) Character

a. Pip

Pip is described as a dynamic character in the story. As the focus of story in the novel, developing an understanding Pip's character are perhaps the most important things to understanding in the story of *Great Expectations*.

The main characteristics of Pip are immature nature, high idealism, and good conscience. Pip also has a strong determination to achieve progress in his social life. His desire to marry Estella and become an upper class stems from the humiliation Estella committed against him. Pip doesn't want to be poor and stupid. On the other hand, Pip is basically a very generous and sympathetic young man, and his love is very important for all those who love him.

*"You get me a file." He tilted me. "And you get me wittles",
"You bring both of them to me." He tilted me again.
"Or I'll have your heart and liver out." He tilted me again.
"I said that I would get him the file,
and would get him what broken bits of food I could,
and I would come to him at the Battery, early in the morning."
(Dickens 1999; 7-8)*

At the beginning of the story, Pip looks like a good and careful person when Pip meets a convict who run away from the prison in the grave of his parents and his other siblings. The convict forced Pip to bring him food and remove a file on his shackles. Pip promise to bring him the early morning next day.

*"What's in the bottle, boy?" said he.
"Brandy," said I.
"I think you have got the ague," said I.
"I am much of your opinion, boy," said he.
"It's bad about here," I told him.
"...He was gobbling mincemeat, meat bone, bread, cheese, and pork pie
all at once," (Dickens 1999;19)*

Pip is a trustworthy child that he can keep his promises to the convict. He helps a convict by giving many foods and brings a file to remove shackles. Pip also shows his caring of convict's health.

On his journey to maturity, there is a bad attitude owned by pip, namely dissatisfaction with his life. His visit to Miss Havisham's house is proof of this dissatisfaction. His meeting with a beautiful girl named Estella at Miss Havisham's house who insulted and demeaned him made Pip feel ashamed of his family and appearance. He became obsessed with raising his social class to impress Estella and get her love.

After getting an inheritance from an unknown person who became his social transformation media, Pip becomes an arrogant person. With that inheritance, he can realize his dream of becoming a real man. Wealth brings many bad qualities to Pip. He begins to live an empty and aimless life of luxury. He refuses his background and cut off all connections with his family.

Furthermore, Pip's arrogance eventually changes when he learns that the prisoner he once helped is the funder. In addition, he realizes that he had hurt those who had loved and cared for him. Pip also gets an ordeal because he has to lose Estella who is married to another man. All these events make him wiser and more mature. At the end of the story, he becomes an ordinary person who works to survive. The proof of his maturity is when he meets again with Estella and separates as good friends forever.

b. Estella

Estella is one of the main characters in the story. She has a cruel, arrogant and insulting nature. One proof of that is shown when he looked down on Pip's appearance and mocked the way he played cards. But on the other hand, Estella is a submissive character because she really does what Miss Havisham wants, which is to hurt the hearts and feelings of men.

c. Magwitch

Magwitch is an interesting character in several parts of the story. Throughout the story, he is more often referred to as a convict, his name is rarely mentioned. At the beginning of the story Magwitch is known as a bad guy, hard and threatening. He is a dangerous prisoner who then meets Pip and asks him to bring food. However, in the end he is known as a good person for being a funder who realized Pip's dream to become a gentleman. He is a good character for replying to Pip's help when escaping from prison.

Magwitch is an amazing man. He is so grateful for the events of the past that he devoted his life for paying the kindness of the child who once helped him. Magwitch is an influential person and responsible for changes in Pip's life because of the money, Pip's hopes of becoming a gentleman can be achieved. Although initially Pip becomes a proud person after becoming a gentleman, but in the end Pip turns into a responsible and mature person after knowing that the prisoner whom he had helped was the funder. Maghwitch has made Pip grows into a man of integrity.

d. Joe 'The Blacksmith'

As a blacksmith in the village and husband of Pip's older sister, Joe is described as a simple person. He is a kind and helpful man. In the story he stands out as a loving figure in Pip's life. Joe and Pip have family relationships and are good friends with full of love and trust, like father and son relationships or between brothers.

Joe is a simple man who makes himself what he is. He is also not a person who expecting a lot of money. It could be seen when Miss Havisham insisted to reward Joe for Pip's visit to his home. Joe never expects the money because he educates Pip with love not for financial gain.

Joe is also a loyal, humble, and helpful man. When Pip is in financial trouble, he pays his debt. He felt that Pip was embarrassed by his simplicity, so Pip left his family. Finally, he forgives him. He then names his son Pip, a symbol of love for a boy who once left them in search of greater things. Joe Gargery, far from being a mere "blacksmith," is one of the heroes in the story, his forgiving character and big heart show that he is a very good person.

e. Miss Havisham

Miss Havisham is a bad and vindictive character in the story, besides that she has a strange appearance and eccentric behavior. Her vengeful nature is caused by the betrayal committed by her lover on her wedding day. She stopped all the watches at Satis House, all the hours had stopped at twenty minutes to two, the same time when her boyfriend left her. Miss Havisham is a person who is hard to forget. She continues to wear her wedding dress all her life, until her clothes turns yellow because of age and worn on her thin body. She keeps wearing the

same shoes and her birthday cake is left to rot on the table. She has not seen in daylight for years and has no record of the days or months or even years she spent in her exile in the house.

Miss Havisham tries to get revenge on men because she had been deceived by her lover. He adopted a girl named Estella to realize her desire to take revenge on men. Near the end of her life, Ms. Havisham realizes her mistake in trying to repair a broken heart. She realizes that she is responsible for Estella and Pip's suffering.

f. Mrs. Joe

Mrs. Joe is described as an unpleasant woman in the story. As an older sister, she seems to be burdened with caring for Pip. Throughout the book he is called Mrs. Joe. As a tough woman she was disliked by her husband's employee named Orlick because Mrs. Joe was not happy if there were employees who often asked for work days off. She is a frustrated woman who has a lot of debates with others.

g. Mr. Jaggers

Mr. Jaggers is a strong and attractive character. He is a lawyer who defends the convict. He is a hard man. He likes business; everything about him looks scary. In the end, however, Mr. Jaggers becomes more complex with his recognition that he wants to help Estella when she was three years old. He begs Pip not to ruin his life by telling him who his parents are.

h. Wemmick

Wemmick is an employee of Mr. Jaggers and one of the good characters in the story. He has multiple personalities. In the office, he is a firm and bossy person, in line with the nature of his business for Jaggers. At home in Walworth, he is a cheerful and friendly person. Wemmick is Pip's best friend. He is a person who likes to advise him. He advises Pip about smuggling Magwitch outside England.

i. Herbert Pocket

Herbert is a simple character and does not have many problems. He becomes Pip's most loyal friend in London. Herbert is a brave child, when he first met Pip at Miss Havisham's house, he invited Pip to fight. Herbert is a good person. He helps and supports Pip through his difficult times. He is a hard worker in business. He is one of the influential characters in Pip's life.

4.2 The main conflict that occur between Pip and Estella

The conflict between Pip and Estella began when Miss Havisham wanted a boy to come to his house to accompany his daughter to play.

“..Is there any Miss Havisham down town? Returned my sister. She wants this boy to go and play there...that Uncle Pumblechook may be a tenant of hers...-but sometimes-go there to pay his rent? And couldn't she then ask Uncle Pumblechook if he knew of a boy to go and play there?”(Dickens 1999:49).

Uncle Pumblechook who is an acquaintance of Miss Havisham and also an uncle of Joe "the blacksmith" assigned to convey the wishes of Miss Havisham to the Pip family, namely Joe and his wife. Joe and Mrs. Joe agreed to Miss

Havisham's desire to bring Pip to play at her house. "... *on the question why on earth I was going to play at Miss Havisham's, and what on earth I was expected to play at.*" (Dickens 1999:51). Pip also agrees despite doubts about his purpose of going to the house. Pip, accompanied by Uncle Pumblechook, then left for the city to Miss Havisham's house.

"A window was raised, and a clear voice demanded...and the window was shut again, and young lady came across the courtyard, with keys in her hand...the young lady, who was pretty and seemed very proud." (Dickens 1999:52).

Pip and Uncle Pumblechook's arrival at Miss Havisham's house was welcomed by a beautiful and arrogant young woman. The young woman is Estella. She is the girl of Miss Havisham who Pip will accompany to play while in the house. "*She saw me looking at it, and she said, You could drink without hurt all the strong beer that's brewed there there now, boy.*" (Dickens 1999:53)

At the beginning of the conversation between Pip and Estella, there is a mismatch between them. Estella and Pip are not much different in terms of age, but Estella treats Pip as if he is much younger than her self. This is illustrated when Estella continued to call Pip as a boy. The behavior shown by Estella looks very condescending to Pip. "*I am tired, said Miss Havisham. I want diversion...Play. I want to some play.*" (Dickens 1999:56). After that, Pip was brought into the house to meet with Miss Havisham. Then Miss Havisham conveys her intention to invite Pip to her house. She claims she needs consolation and wants Pip to play cards with his daughter, Estella. But before playing cards, Pip again gets bad treatment from Estella. "*With this boy! Why, he is a common*

labouring-boy!...What do you play, boy. Asked Estella of myself, with the greatest disdain.” (Dickens 1999:57).

At first, Estella was reluctant to play with Pip and referred to Pip as a brat. Then Estella asked about Pip's ability to play cards. The question seemed to insult Pip who looked very stupid in Estella's eyes when played cards. *“He call the knaves, Jack, this boy! Said Estella with disdain, before our first game was out...and she denounced me for a stupid, clumsy labouring-boy.”* (Dickens 1999:57-58). When they play cards, Estella teaches Pip. However, Estella does it in a rude and arrogant way because she keeps saying that Pip is a stupid boy. Estella also looks more dominant than Pip in the card game. Evidently she won the match and showed her pride by always waiting for Pip's mistakes which she would later despise.

The humiliation committed by Estella to Pip is not only related to Pip's way of playing cards and his ignorance of the types of cards played. Estella also insults the hands and boots worn by Pip. The humiliation carried out by Estella shows the attitude of the upper class people who came from the city who sometimes denigrated the lower class people who came from the village.

“...And what coarse hands he has! And what thick boots!” (Dickens 1999:57).

“I played the game to an end with Estella, and she beggared me. She threw the cards down on the table when she had won them all, as if she despised them for having been won of me.” (Dickens 1999:58).

Before the card game is finished, Estella throws all of her cards in front of Pip as if she was very proud of having defeated Pip in the game. Pip is very annoyed of what Estella was doing to him that day. Furthermore he chooses not to

express his frustration because he prefers to go home as soon as possible. *“She came back, with some bread and meat and a little mug of beer. She put the mug down on the stones of the yard, and gave me the bread and meat without looking at me, as insolently as if I were a dog in disgrace.”* (Dickens 1999:59). Upon returning home, the bad treatment obtained by Pip from Estella did not stop. This was seen when Estella drove Pip out of the house and was about to give him some food. She gave food in an inhumane way. Estella kept food on the ground and gave it without turning to Pip. The action taken by Estella shows the arrogant attitude of the rich towards the poor.

“I was so humiliated, hurt, spurned, offended, angry, sorry...that tears started to my eyes...As I cried, I kicked the wall, and took a hard twist at my hair...It may be only small injustice that the child can be exposed to; but the child is small, and ot’s world is small... I was common labouring boy; that my hands were coarse, that my boots were thick; that I had fallen into a desoicable habit of calling knaves Jacks; that I was much more ignorant that I was in a low-lived bad way.” (Dickens 1999:59-62).

Because of the humiliation by Estella committed for his appearance that day, Pip starts to feel disappointed with his life. He was very sad and felt very unhappy on his way home. A few days after his first visited, Pip returned to visit Miss Havisham's house. *“...and my hesitating ring at the gate brought out Estella. She locked it after admitting me,”* (Dickens 1999:75). During his visit, Pip is welcomed back by Estella. Conflict between Estella occurred again at that time.

“Am I pretty? Am I insulting? She fired when she asked the last question, and she slapped my face with such force as she had, when I answered it. You little coarse monster...I was inwardly crying for her then,” (Dickens 1999:77).

Estella brags about the beauty she has by asked Pip. Not only that, Estella also slaps Pip's face hard for no apparent reason. Then she calls Pip as a monster

and little devil. As a result of the bad treatment he got from Estella at the time, Pip was cried. After entering Miss Havisham's room, Pip and Estella were then told to play cards again by Miss Havisham. But there are unusual things when they played cards.

“Let me see you two play at cards; why have you not began?”. (Dickens 1999:84).

“...Miss Havisham watched us all the time, directed my attention to Estella's beauty, and made me notice it the more by trying her jewels on Estella's breast and hair.” (Dickens 1999:84).

Miss Havisham continually praised Estella's beauty near Pip. This meant that Pip was fascinated by the beauty of his daughter. After playing cards, Pip again gets bad treatment from Estella. Pip was fed in a garden like an animal. “...and I was into the yard to be fed in the former dog-like manner,” (Dickens 1999:84). But after that, for no apparent reason, Estella suddenly turned good to Pip and asked Pip to kiss her. However, Pip feels that Estella does not really want that. She just wants to make Pip like her. “*Come here! You may kiss me if you like...But, I felt that the kiss was given to the coarse common boy as a piece of money might have been, and that it was worth nothing,*” (Dickens 1999:87).

After Miss Havisham determined the time of Pip's visit to her house, Pip increasingly came to Satis House and met Estella. As time went on Pip felt strange about Estella's attitude. “*Sometimes, she would coldly tolerate me; Sometimes would condescend to me; sometimes, she would be quite familiar with me; sometimes, she would tell me energetically that she hated me.*” (Dickens 1999:89). Estella's treatment is not like it used to be, she is sometimes good but

not infrequently, she still treats Pip badly. But Pip's curiosity about Estella's attitude was unanswered at the time because Pip's visit to Miss Havisham's home had ended.

Although he is no longer invited by Miss Havisham to play at her house, Pip takes the initiative to visit Satis House. Pip starts to miss Estella but he has to endure disappointment because he was told by Miss Havisham that Estella went abroad. After his last visit to Miss Havisham's house, Pip suddenly changed. *"I want to be a gentleman...I have particular reasons for wanting to be a gentleman...I am not all happy as I am.I am disgusted with my calling and with my life."* (Dickens 1999:119). He determines to change his life that he wants to be a gentleman to attract Estella's attention. Pip was fallen in love with Estella, a beautiful young woman but arrogant. Pip's desire to be a gentleman is quite strange because he wants to do it for women who has insulted and treated him badly. But his love for Estella overcame the bad treatment that he received from Estella.

"...Further, that it is the desire of the present possessor of that property, that he be immediately removed from his present sphere of life and from this place, and be brought up as a gentleman-in a word, as a young fellow of great expectations." (Dickens 1999:129).

Pip's expectations to become a gentleman then achieved by a secret funder who is willing to finance his life in London. The funder also gives Pip a lot of money. Pip who gets a lot of wealth from a stranger then moves to London. He lives with Herbert Pocket, a distant relative of Miss Havisham. From his new friend, he gets a lot of information about the life of Miss Havisham and Estella.

After having a luxurious life in London, when not having a busy schedule Pip usually visits his village. He visits Miss Havisham's house. Previously he still thinks that Miss Havisham is his secret funder. Pip also thinks that Miss Havisham has arranged a match between him and Estella. This is evidenced by the large amount of money given to him to improve his life which is very simple. Because of such thoughts, Pip is increasingly falling in love with Estella. He loves her more than anything he has. But his encounter with Estella on that day was very bad. *"Estella laughed, and looked at the shoe in her hand, and laughed again, and looked at me, and put the shoe down. She treated me as a boy still, but she lured me on."* (Dickens 1999:217). The same thing when she was a little girl, Estella still treats Pip like a boy. She often laughs when she saw Pip's appearance, as if showed that she was prettier than her childhood in contrast to Pip's growth. Even though Pip had gained a lot of wealth and lived a lavish life in London, it was not enough to get Estella interests. *"You must know, said Estella, condescending to me as a brilliant and beautiful woman might, that I have no heart-if that has anything to do with my memory."* (Dickens 1999:218). The saddest thing that makes Pip cried at that time when Estella told Pip that he did not have a heart and memories in any form. She did not want to remember the slightest memories of her childhood played with Pip. But Pip's feelings for Estella did not diminish or even increase. This is because Miss Havisham often advises Pip to love her beautiful daughter.

And the peak of disappointment over Pip's expectations for having Estella finally happened, opposition between them is inevitable. That is because one of

Pip's acquaintances in his London gathering named Bentley Drummle also likes Estella and Estella also has the same feelings for Bentley Drummle.

“When you say you love me, I know what you mean, as a form of words; but nothing more. You address nothing in my breast, you touch nothing there. I don't care for what you say at all...that Bentley Drummle in town here, and pursuing you? Is it quite true, she replied, referring to him with the indifference of utter contempt. That you encourage him, and ride out with him, and that he dines with you this very day? ..but again replied, quiet true...You would never marry him, Estella? Then she said, why not tell you the truth? I am going to be married to him.” (Dickens 1999:331).

A very sad thing happens at the meeting. Pip expresses his feelings of love for Estella, but Estella does not consider everything Pip said. In addition Estella also tells Pip about her relationship with another man, Bentley Drummle. Estella also tells Pip that she will soon be married to her love. All preparations for their marriage are already underway. Pip is very hurt to hear the news of Estella's wedding. The pain that Pip feels is also increasing because the one who gave him the information directly is Estella, the woman who made him fall in love from childhood to adulthood. The woman who made him want to change his life for a better life. The woman who made him want to be a gentleman.

4.3 The solution of the conflict that happened between Pip and Estella

Many ways have been done by Pip to get Estella's love. Pip has told his close friend Biddy about his desire to become a gentleman in order to attract the attention of Estella.

“Biddy, said I,.. I want to be a gentleman...You know best, Pip; but don't you think you are happier as you are?...The beautiful young lady at Miss Havisham's, and she is more beautiful than anybody ever was, and I admire

her dreadfully, and I want to be a gentleman on her account.” (Dickens 1999:120).

He wants to do so that he would no longer get insults from Estella and no longer be in conflict with the beautiful woman that he loved. At that time Biddy advised Pip not to change his life and remain himself. In the end, however, Pip stays in his hopes and when Pip's dream of becoming a gentleman can be achieved, his hopes of having Estella's love are not successful.

After earning a lot of wealth and living in London. Pip chooses to live with Herbert Pocket, a distant relative of Miss Havisham. Pip also tells his expectation to have Estella.

“...,but I meant Estella. That girl hard and haughty and capricious to the last degree, and has been brought up by Miss Havisham to wreak vengeance on all the male sex. What relation is she to Miss Havisham? None, said he. Only adopted.” (Dickens 1999:162-163).

He gets a lot of information about the lives of Miss Havisham and Estella from Herbert Pocket. He tells Pip that Estella was an adopted child not Miss Havisham's biological child. She was educated with the intention to avenge Miss Havisham on men. He suggests that Pip not expect too much to get Estella because the possibility of meeting Pip and Estella was Miss Havisham's plan to avenge her on men.

After that, Pip starts to realize the mistakes of his expectations to have Estella. *“I used to think, with a weariness on my spirits, that I should have been happier and better if I had never seen Miss Havisham’s face.”* (Dickens 1999:250). He also begins to regret having been met with Miss Havisham. Pip initially thinks that Miss Havisham wants to match him with Estella. Miss

Havisham wants to make Pip fall in love with Estella so she can satisfy her desire to get revenge on men.

The failures of Pip's expectation of having Estella have made him learn many things in life. After hearing the news of Estella's marriage with Bentley Drummle, Pip focuses on improving his life. *"I sold all I had, and put aside as much as I could, for a composition with my creditors- who gave me ample time to pay them in full."* (Dickens 1999:438). Pip is no longer getting financial assistance because his fund was died. Pip then sells his assets to pay off all debts to those who have given him money. Pip also tries to restore relations with his family which he has neglected while living in London. Pip starts visiting Joe and Biddy often in his village. The hurt he had felt for failed to get Estella's love was replaced by his improved family relations. Pip also tried to open his heart to other women.

"At first Biddy gave a cry, as if she thought it was my apparition, but in another moment she was in my embrace. I wept to see her, and she wept to see me...I looked at both of them, from to the other, and then- - It's my wedding-day, cried Biddy, in a burst of happiness, and I am married to Joe." (Dickens 1999:437).

Pip tries to approach Biddy who is also a close friend from his childhood. Unfortunately, before Pip can express his feelings to Biddy, news about Joe and Biddy's marriage reached Pip. Pip does not want to ruin his family's happiness anymore and he is happy to hear the news of the marriage. *"...and I went out and joined Herbert... Many a year went around, before I was a partner in the house; but, I lived happily with Herbert and his wife, and lived frugally."* (Dickens 1999:439). After Joe and Biddy's marriage, Pip decides to work abroad to forget

his sad love story. He joins Herbert Pocket and runs a business there. Pip works for years abroad and lives happily with Herbert Pocket and his wife. “*For eleven years I had not seen Joe nor Biddy with my bodily eyes- though they had both been often before my fancy in the East.*” (Dickens 1999:439). Because he really missed his family, a few years later Pip returned to the village and visited his family. Joe and Biddy have lived happily and have a child named Pip. Pip is very happy to see his little family.

In addition, he also takes the time to visit Satis House. “*I had heard of her as leading a most unhappy life, and as being separated from her husband...And I had heard of the death of her husband, from an accident consequent on his ill-treatment of a horse.*” (Dickens 1999:440). Before visiting Satis House, Pip has known that Estella had separated from her husband. Her divorce with Bentley Drummle is because of the rude attitude to Estella and no longer after that, he also knows that Bentley Drummle has died. At Satis House, Pip meets Estella again. “*Estella! I am greatly changed. I wonder you know me. The freshness of her beauty was indeed gone, but its indescribable majesty and its indescribable charm remained,*” (Dickens 1999:441). When he looked at Estella that day, Pip still admires Estella, even though Estella is no longer as beautiful as in her youth. Pip also no longer feels hurt with Estella, even though she had hurt him from childhood to adulthood.

“I have been broken but- I hope- into a better shape. Be as considerate and good to me as you were, and tell me we are friends. We are friends, said I, rising and bending over her, as she rose from the bench. And will continue friends apart, said Estella. (Dickens 1999:442-443).

During the meeting, Pip and Estella also decide to be friends forever. They want to forget the hurt they have felt. It was a very wise decision for two people who have experienced many conflicts during their lives.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the writer concludes that the conflict between Pip and Estella was originally caused by Miss Havisham's revenge on the men of her youth due to being left by her lover on her wedding day. To realize his revenge on men, Miss Havisham wants boys to play with Estella at her home. This is why the boy can love his beautiful daughter. The choice of the boy who was invited fell to Pip. Pip often plays with Estella and finally loves her and wishes to be a gentleman to attract the attention of the woman he loves. Aside from Miss Havisham's intention to take revenge, Pip's overly high hopes are also a cause of conflict between Pip and Estella. Various attempts were made by Pip to get Estella's love, but in the end it was unsuccessful. And in the end they decided to be friends forever and end all the conflicts that had occurred between them. Even though they ended up only as friends, they found happiness with their decision.

5.2 Suggestion

The novel *Great Expectations* has many interesting topics inside it. In this research, the writer only focuses on the conflict between two main characters. Therefore to the other researchers who also want to research this novel, the writer suggests to analyze the extrinsic elements such as the moral value or the historical background because the author the novel has a relation with author's life.

Besides, the literary books providing in the library is very needed for the students and the writer found it difficult to get relevant books with the thesis. Therefore, it is better to provide more relevant books to literary to help the students finish their thesis. In the other hand, the conflict that happens in this story is about changing a social class life only for a woman and losing his family. The writer hopes the readers do not do the same thing only for love and lose everything already had before. The writer also wishes this thesis will be useful for everyone who reads it.

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Appendixes

1. Biography

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, at Portsea (later part of Portsmouth) on the southern coast of England, to John and Elizabeth Dickens. Charles was the second born of eight children. His father was a pay clerk in the navy office. Because of financial difficulties, the family moved about until they settled in Camden Town, a poor neighborhood in London, England. At the age of twelve Charles worked with working-class men and boys in a factory that handled "blacking," or shoe polish. While his father was in debtor's prison, the rest of the family moved to live near the prison, leaving Charles to live alone. This experience of lonely hardship was the most significant event of his life. It colored his view of the world and would later be described in a number of his novels.

Charles returned to school when his father received an inheritance and was able to repay his debts. But in 1827, at age fifteen, he was again forced leave school and work as an office boy. In the following year he became a freelance reporter and stenographer (using shorthand to transcribe documents) at the law courts of London. By 1832 he had become a reporter for two London newspapers and, in the following year, began to contribute a series of impressions and sketches to other newspapers and magazines, signing some of them "Boz." These scenes of London life went far to establish his reputation and were published in 1836 as *Sketches by Boz*, his first book. On the strength of this success Charles married Catherine Hogarth. Together they had ten children.

In 1836 Dickens also began to publish *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* in monthly installments, a form of serial publication that became a standard method of writing and producing fiction in the Victorian

period. So great was Dickens's success with the procedure that *Pickwick* became one of the most popular works of the time, and continued to be so after it was published in book form in 1837.

After *Pickwick*'s success, Dickens began publishing his new novel, *Oliver Twist*. He was also now editor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, a new monthly magazine. He continued publishing his novel in his later magazines, *Household Worlds* and *All the Year Round*. *Oliver Twist* expressed Dickens's interest in the life of the slums to the fullest, as it traced the fortunes of an innocent orphan through the London streets.

After a year abroad in Italy and writing *Pictures from Italy* (1846), Dickens published installments of *Dombey and Son*, which continued till 1848. This completed novel established a new standard in the Dickensian novel and marked the turning point in his career. As its full title indicates, *Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son* is a study of the influence of the values of a business society on the personal fortunes of a family and those with whom the family meets. It takes a somber view of England at mid-century, and its tone becomes characteristic of Dickens's future novels.

Dickens's next novel, *David Copperfield* (1849–1850), is the first complete record of the typical course of a young man's life in Victorian England. This autobiographical novel fictionalized elements of Dickens's childhood, his pursuit of a journalism career, and his love life. Though *Copperfield* is not Dickens's greatest novel, it was his personal favorite.

In 1850 Dickens began a new magazine, *Household Words*. His editorials and articles touched upon English politics, social institutions, and family life. They also spoke to the fictional treatment of these subjects in Dickens's novels. The weekly magazine ran to 1859, when Dickens began to conduct a new weekly, *All the Year Round*. In both these periodicals he published some of his major novels. The 1850s were a sad and dark time for Dickens. In 1851, within

a two-week period, Dickens's father and one of his daughters died. In 1858, a year after he fell in love with an actress, he separated from his wife.

Partly in response to the deaths, Dickens's next series of works were called his "dark" novels, though they rank among the greatest triumphs of the art of fiction. In *Bleak House* (1852–1853), perhaps the most complicated plot of any English novel, the narrative served to create a sense of the interrelationship of all segments of English society. In *Hard Times* (1854), Dickens describes an English industrial town during the height of economic expansion, and details an up-close view of the limitations of both employers and reformers.

Little Dorrit (1855–1857) may be regarded as Dickens's greatest novel. In it he portrays the conditions of England as he saw it, and the conflict between the world's harshness and human values in its most impressive artistic form. In this period Dickens also began to give public readings from his novels, which became even more popular than his lectures. In 1859 Dickens published *A Tale of Two Cities*, a historical novel of the French Revolution. Besides publishing this novel in the newly founded *All the Year Round*, Dickens also published seventeen articles, which appeared as a book in 1860 entitled *The Uncommercial Traveller*.

Dickens's next novel, *Great Expectations* (1860–1861), is regarded by some as his most perfectly executed work of art. It is a story of a young man's moral development from childhood to adult life. Three years later he produced *Our Mutual Friend*, which provides an insight of how he viewed London.

For several years Dickens's health declined. He never fully recovered from a railroad accident in 1865. He tired himself out by continuing to travel throughout the British Isles and America to read before audiences. He gave a final series of readings in London that began in 1870.

Dickens died of a fatal stroke on June 9, 1870, leaving the novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, unfinished. The day of his burial was made a day of national mourning in England.

2. Synopsis

Great Expectations follows the young protagonist Pip, a lower-class orphan who lives with his sister and her husband in Kent. At the beginning of the novel, Pip is visiting his parents' graves when a mysterious stranger—clearly an escaped prisoner—grabs ahold of him and makes several demands of the young boy. Following these demands, Pip steals food and a file (items the prisoner requests), but the man is caught by authorities anyway. This deed serves as the inciting incident of the novel, as it is later revealed in the text that this escaped prisoner, Magwitch, is Pip's anonymous benefactor.

As a young boy, Pip is taken by his kindly brother-in-law, Joe, on a visit to Satis House—the abode of the eccentric spinster Miss Havisham. Pip becomes enamored with Estella, Miss Havisham's young ward. Estella is beautiful yet cruel, and Pip makes it his life's mission to become a wealthy gentleman worthy of being her husband.

Pip visits Satis House regularly after his first encounter with Estella, only to discover that Miss Havisham wants him to become Joe's apprentice as a blacksmith. Pip had secretly hoped that Miss Havisham would help him become an educated gentleman instead. Pip reluctantly works under Joe, but he is unhappy there. He especially hates the violent Orlick, another worker in the forge who beats Pip's sister so savagely that she becomes an invalid. While working in the forgery, Pip struggles to continue his self-directed education with the help of a few friends, until a lawyer named Jaggers appears and tells Pip about a large sum of money that has been gifted to him by an anonymous benefactor.

Pip mistakenly believes that Miss Havisham is his mysterious benefactress, still clinging to the dream that he will marry Estella. He travels to London to transform himself into the ideal gentleman. Once there, Pip becomes friends with Herbert Pocket, whose father, Matthew, serves as Pip's academic tutor while Herbert shows Pip how to play the part of a gentleman. Although Pip is not granted access to his fortune until age twenty-one, he continues to run up debts about town with Herbert.

After several years, Pip is surprised to find the escaped convict from his childhood in his room in London. The convict says his name is Magwitch. Magwitch explains that he built himself a fortune in Australia so that he could one day gift Pip with a large sum of money to transform the poor boy into the gentleman Pip so longed to be—all because Pip had been kind to Magwitch in that graveyard.

Magwitch asks Pip for help, as he is now being hunted down by London police and his former criminal accomplice, Compeyson. Pip finds out that Compeyson is the man who jilted Miss Havisham, leaving her at the altar, and that Magwitch is Estella's father. Miss Havisham only...