

**AN ANALYSIS ON CONFLICTS FACED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER PIP IN
CHARLES DICKENS' *GREAT EXPECTATIONS***

THESIS

By:

ROHMAH INDRI HABSARI

NIM: 03320004



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

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Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang in Partial fulfillment of the
Requirement for the degree of "*Sarjana Sastra*"

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2008**

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Rohmah Indri Habsari's thesis entitled
An Analysis Conflicts Faced by the Main Character Pip in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Approved by
The Advisor,

Dra. Andarwati. M.A
NIP. 150 295 493

Acknowledged by
The Head of the English Letters
and Language Department,

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP. 150 246 406

The Dean of
The Faculty of Humanities and Culture,

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Rohmah Indri Habsari's thesis entitled An Analysis conflicts faced
by the Main Character Pip in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*
has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of
"Sarjana Sastra."

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. M. Misbahul Amri M.A

(Main Examiner)

2. Sri Muniroch M.Hum

(Chair)

3. Dra. Andarwati. M.A

(Advisor)

Approved by
The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture
The State Islamic University of Malang,

Dr. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M.Pd.

NIP. 150 035 072

DEDICATION

My Beloved Mother, Mother, Mother and Father

“Thanks for giving me your endless love, prays, affection, precious advice
and everything. Without you I’m Nothing.

May Allah bless you. Amen.”

My Beloved Brother and Sisters,

“Thanks for the advice, the cheerfulness, and Togetherness”

My Beloved Nephews and Niece

“Thanks for make me smiles”

My Solace in out of sight.

“Thanks for endless love, support and nice memories when we are
together. Thanks for always stand by me
and for being the part of my life”.

MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١١﴾

يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا يَسْخَرُونَ قَوْمٌ مِّن قَوْمٍ عَسَىٰ أَن يَكُونُوا خَيْرًا مِّنْهُمْ وَلَا نِسَاءٌ مِّن نِّسَاءٍ

عَسَىٰ أَن يَكُنَّ خَيْرًا مِّنْهُمْ وَلَا تَلْمِزُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَلَا تَنَابَزُوا بِالْأَلْقَابِ بِئْسَ الْأَسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ

بَعْدَ الْإِيمَانِ وَمَن لَّمْ يَتُبْ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ ﴿١١﴾

‘ O ye who believe! Let not a folk deride a folk who may better than they (are), not let women(deride) women who may be better than they are; neither defame one another, not insult one another by nicknames. Bad is the name of lewdness after faith and Whoso turneth not in repentance, such are evil doers.’ (Surah Al- Hujurat 11)

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“Thanks for all that writer knows because she is nothing without you all.”

Finally, the writer is only able to say that this thesis is the best for writer’s effort, although it is far from being perfect. The writer hopes this thesis is useful especially for writer and the readers generally.

The writer,

Rohmah Indri Habsari

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ABSTRACT

Habsari. Indri. Rohmah. 2008. An Analysis on Conflicts Faced by the Main Character of Pip In Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* . Thesis. English Letters and Language Department. Faculty of Humanities and Culture. State Islamic University of Malang.

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Keyword Word Conflict, Character.

As long as we live in the world, we always faced conflicts. As human beings that have problems attempt to solve it. Conflicts are a contrast or contradiction with two people, or more that have different opinion and ideas. Sometimes conflicts appear when the people have different ideas with other. Conflicts are divided into two parts such as external and internal Conflict, the external conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force, and character may face several types of outside force like character with community, character with nature. The internal conflict is a struggle that takes place in character's mind.

Character is a person presented in works of narrative or drama who convey their person qualities though dialogue and action, by which the reader as audience understands their thoughts, feelings, intentions and motives. The study aimed at answering that the following three research problems. First what kinds of Conflicts faced by Pip, Second what are the causes of the conflicts, and the last what are the impacts of Pip's conflicts in life. This study use structural approach, structural approach which used to analyze fictions anatomic structure or author, imagination that is independent from other aspect of human life.

The result of the research shows that the main character Pip in *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens face two conflicts that are external and internal conflicts; the external conflict included physical and psychological conflicts that faced Pip in his life. Physical conflict happen when Pip fought with slouching man he is name Orlick that dangerous person that hurting people simple because he enjoys it, and the second is when Pip mets the Convict in the Marshes asks some food and a file, if Pip did not give it he Convict will cut Pip's throat. It this happen that makes Pip felt afraid if he mets again with the Convict or strange man, and the psychological conflict when Estella insults him with called labouring and poor boy. In pip's thought he want to be a gentleman in London and to similarity with Estella's dignity , and the most important of this Pip want to get Estella's love, but Pip not get it. After all of this events Pip's realize and it is can make Pip encourage to better than before in his life. The Internal conflict Pip's life so make Pip realize that all of his want not always appropriate what his want in real life.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Daily life is always full of activities. Human beings, animal, and their environment create different activities in different ways at once. It is also possible that those three have some activities at the same time. This fact can be seen not only in real life. Author and playwright-try to reflect those reality in a piece of work. Even though the work is neither the fact nor real people real happening, they often depict truth and about what may occur in real life. Literary is one of human expressions, which comes from thought about the condition surround him or her. It expresses many things that come from human minds, whether it is about happiness, fear, idea, emotion, aspiration or about social phenomenon that happens in front of his or her eyes .Endraswara writes(2003:78) that human is a silent being that is means human being that always get sensations from his or her express in society.

Literature is a speech act or textual event that elicits certain kinds of attention. To make it literature you need; perhaps, to imagine a title whose relation to the lie would pose a problem and exercise the imagination (Jonathan Culler.1997:34). It means literature reverses to something that is written that contain the elements that are *Decore* (Give something to the reader's, *Delectare*

(To give the enjoyment by esthetical aspect), and *Movere* (able to move reader's creativity) (Fanani, 2002).

Literature is one of such ways to express the creativity in developing the view of civilization. By literature someone can change the way of people thinking that will colorize the world. There would be always some messages, point of view, and ideas that try to be explored by literature.

Literary is a social intuition, using language a social creation (Wallek and warren. 1995:94), a literary work, as a language creation describing an imagination world or reflection of an author is created by capturing the social phenomena, but furthermore, literature represents life and life is full of life values.

Many literary critics have come into an agreement that there is still no conventional definition concerning what literature is. It usually happens that a definition given by one critic will soon be debated by others. An attempt of finding a conclusive definition and limitation of literature seems to be an endless effort in the field of humanities.

Some literary critics see literature as a product of human creativity in the form of written or oral works (Wallek and Warren, 1990:3). Therefore, literature undoubtedly takes a position of language in which the various elements and components of the text are brought into a complex relation. According to Jonathan Culler (1997: 31) the literary work is a linguistic event that projects a fictional world which includes speaker, actors, events, and an implied audience. Literature was drawn from the imagination of work of fiction, is absence from historical truth. From the above assumption, it might conclude that literary works as the author's imagination is independent from other aspects of human life. In

other word, literature is an autonomy structure, which has its own imaginary world rather than the true historic one.

As we know, literature is classified into three genres. The main generic division today is into poetry, drama and the novel, but in earlier times, the major genres were recognized as epic, tragedy, lyric, comedy, and satire (Peck and Coyle, 1984: 1). The important thing to analyze literary works is to understand what literary works try to say. It means what ideas literary works try to deliver, because literary works are kinds of ways people learn and teach, the way people say, hear, and see real life. It will bring them to wisdom in seeing the world.

Novel is one of literary works that is written with great amount of detail on every page. Kennedy (1983: 180) stated that a novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while we read, we experience actual life. Because novel is a long written literary work, so it presents all the complicating facts that need to be understood before we can reach any sort of judgment. According to Koesnosoebroto (1988: 19), the full length of the novel may consist of over may consists of over 100.000 words contains a number of characters some of them are full developed, have more incidents, scene or episodes- have a number of settings, and may take place in along spent of time. A novel can be said 'a good novel' if it is a good virtue of more interesting or valuable things, which covers these following aspects: Plot, setting, character, point of view, and conflict. Those elements are related each other that form the system of meaning.

There are many approaches to analyze novel. One of them is a structuralism approach, used to analyze fictions atomic structure or author' imagination that is

independent from other aspect of human life. The basic idea of structuralism is to refuse the mimetic approach which see literature as the mirror of social life and the expressive approach which view literary works as an expression of the author's idea or imagination. In short, structuralism emphasize the autonomic research on the text of literature it self.

This study is pointed to find out the parallel between the stories of *Great Expectations*, the analysis of the content is focused on theme, characters, and setting because they are the intrinsic values. Intrinsic values give sense of happiness pleasure and enjoyment, they fertilize and develop imagination. They also give new experiences in developing human behavior because they introduce universal experiences and give inherited literary wealth from earlier generations.

A writer who often writes social aspects is Charles Dickens; Some of his works were written in the form of social aspects that Charles Dickens had more experienced, Charles Dickens was someone who worked hard even he wrote some portraits and caricatures. Charles Dickens was fortunate to achieve renowned and critical praise during his lifetime as well as afterwards for his literary work. He is widely considered one of the greatest novelists in the English languages and *Great Expectations* is regarded as one of his finest novels.

From the explanation above the writer is interested in discussing the study about the conflict faced by Pip the main character of *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens; *Great Expectations* is set early in Victoria England and was written by Charles Dickens in 1860. It is written as a first person narrative with Pip as an older man telling his life story and *Great Expectations* is one of Dickens best known novels. It is a Bildungsroman and follows the progression of Pip from child to adult, from humble blacksmith to gentleman,

from innocence to experienced, from rags or riches and on his journey, Pip meets a range of interesting characters, from the comical Wemmick to the cruel Estella. This novel reflects parts of Victorian times with class division, child labors, and improving ones fortunes.

From those descriptions, it takes a conclusion that *Great Expectations* contains many conflicts and he cannot deny it. Pip as the main character in *Great expectations* he receiving riches from the mysterious benefactor and Pip receives a gentlemen's education in London of 1820. This research based on the novel *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens shows an indication of the change in Pips fortunes throughout the story; from the poor family living in the country with trade of being Blacksmith, to living a luxurious life as a Gentleman in London. The period of the novel was a time change as England was expanding worldwide and becoming a wealthy country.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Related to background of the study, the problems investigated in this study are:

1. What kinds of conflicts are faced by the main character Pip in *Great Expectations*?
2. What are the causes of the conflicts in *Great Expectations*?
3. What are the impacts of Pip's conflict in life in *Great Expectations*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the objectives of the study are:

- A. To find out the kinds of conflicts faced by Pip on the main character in *Great Expectations*
- B. To find out causes of conflict faced by Pip the main character *Great Expectations*.

C. To find out the impacts of Pip's conflict in life in *Great Expectations*

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is theoretically expected to develop and give obvious description about theory of conflicts faced by Pip the main character in *Great Expectations*. In addition, the result of the study is expected to be useful for other researchers who are interested in conducting the same studies.

Hopefully, this study can give contribution to:

1. The readers, to understand the content of *Great Expectations* especially concerning the critical analysis of the conflicts faced by Pip the main character by *Great Expectations*.
2. The next researchers, as a reference in conducting the study of Charles Dickens novels, Especially *Great Expectations* and give inspiration to other researchers, especially in UIN MALANG, to conduct research on literature.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

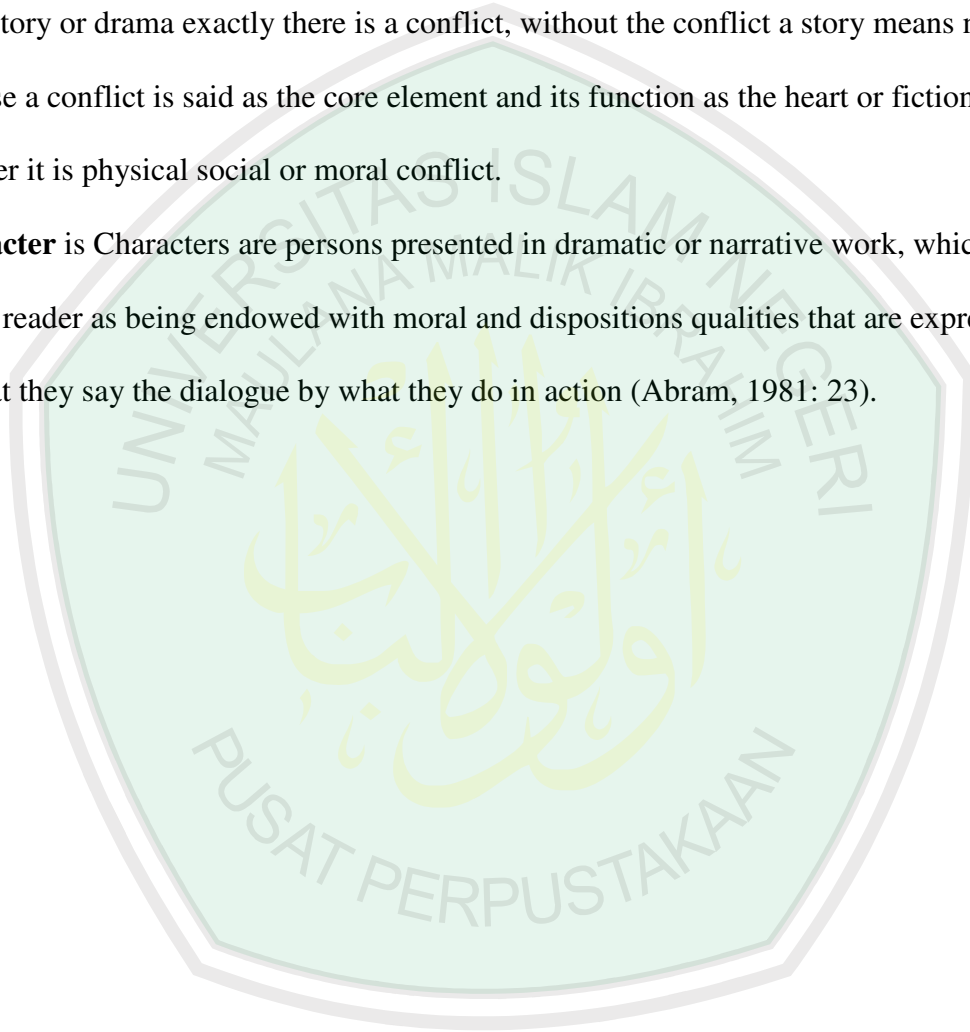
In order that the study leads to the precise intended objective, the writer has to determine the direction of the analysis, that is, to determine what aspects of study should cover to come to right answer of the research problem. Therefore, this study pointed to find of conflicts to Pip the main character of *Great Expectations*. The analysis of the content is focused on theme, the character, and the setting. Three aspects are considered the important aspects that can help to show conflicts faced by Pip the main character on *Great Expectations*. Concerning to the analysis of the character, it is focused on only one character, namely, Pip (Phillip Pirrip). He is the main character of the novel that has important roles to develop the theme of the story. The second analysis is focused on the relation between the three aspects above and the conflicts faced by Pip.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in the terms used in this study, the writer gives the definition of each term one by one as follows:

Conflict is a problems happening to one person or more. In piece of work such of novel, short story or drama exactly there is a conflict, without the conflict a story means nothing because a conflict is said as the core element and its function as the heart or fictions whether it is physical social or moral conflict.

Character is Characters are persons presented in dramatic or narrative work, which are by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositions qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue by what they do in action (Abram, 1981: 23).



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

Novel is one of literary works that is written with great amount of detail on every page. Kennedy (1983: 180) stated that a novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while we read, we experience actual life. Because novel is a long written literary work, so it presents all the complicating facts that need to be understood before we can reach any sort of judgment.

According to Abrams (1981:119) stated novel is applied prose to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of prose fiction. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelette; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained and subtle exploration of character than do the shorter, more concentrated, modes. Novel has many kind of plot form such as tragic, comic, satiric, or romantic.

Novel as one of literary works which presents some interesting stories. A good story of novel is written by novelist who always presents intrinsic and extrinsic elements to the readers by showing a detailed picture about how people act and feel in their life. A good novelist is able to compose good stories by applying elements of the novels (setting, characters, plot, theme, and point of view). Hence, the product of writer's creation is a perfect conflict ([http://www.library thinkquest.org/23846/library/terms](http://www.library.thinkquest.org/23846/library/terms)).

Koesnosoebroto states (1988:18-19) the novella or novelette is a work of in between length, it contains 18,000 to 40,000 words, as the novelette is the longer than a short story, it can accommodate further development of characters, and can have more incidents, scenes, or episodes, more settings and beside that can take place in a longer spent of time. But the full length novel may consists of over 100,00 words, contain a number of characters some of them are fully developed, have more incidents, scenes, or episode, have a number of settings, and may take place in a span long time. It may have more than one theme, may have both minor and major crises (conflicts) and climaxes.

According to Abrams (1981: 120) the novel is characterized as the fictional attempt to give the effect of realism, by representing complex characters with mixed motives that are rooted in a social class, operate in a highly developed social structure, interact with many other characters, and undergo plausible and everyday modes of experience.

So far a novel has the same element as short story: plot, character, and theme. The greater length of the novel, however, allows novelist to deal with more complex aspect elements to present character in many dimensions in variety of situation and setting. Based on the description above the researcher can conclude to description about novel, so the novel is one branch of small general body of literature.

2.2 Structures of Novel

In this study, the structures of the novel focused on in this analysis are theme, the character, and the setting. From the kinds of elements this is very important to reveal the answer of the question of this research.

2.2.1 Setting

The Setting refers to the time and place in which the story occurs. Often a short story (as opposed to a novel) has only one or a few setting. The application of setting in a literary work produces many different definitions and meanings, when it is applied to a novel or poem, setting refers to the time and places in which the actions occurs.

The setting reveals the time and place of the action and is conveyed through characters' behavior and dialogue, and through the sets produced for the performance. Some sets are thoroughly realistic; others offer little more than a bare platform. Set design and costume can greatly influence our response to a play, especially in conveying the general mood or emotional atmosphere.

Setting of fiction can be divided into three kind of settings based on place, time, and social. Setting based on place relates to geographic problems, or events that happen everywhere. A time has that relation with problem times, days, and histories. Besides, social setting has relation with social life (Sayuti: 2000 in Wiyatmi: 2006:40) and setting itself has functions to give story contexts.

In a good story, setting is so well integrated with plot and character that the reader is hardly aware of it. Sometimes the setting conveys an atmosphere the emotional effect of the setting and event that contributes to the impact or no meaning of the work.

According to Koesnosoebroto, Connolly (1954:14) setting is in a sense "the time, place, and concentrate situation of the narrative, the web of environment in which characters spin out their destinies." In a good story, setting is so well integrated with plot and character that the reader is hardly aware of it. Abrams (1971:157) also describes about the setting in Koesnoesoebroto setting as the general locale and the historical time

in which the action occurs in a narrative or dramatic work, while the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

In same page in Koesnosoebroto , Lostracco and Wilkerson (1970: ff) also describe about setting which is used to enrich the meaning of story, for the setting refers to the time and place of story, it is when and where the action occurs. It means that setting itself refers to the condition or total environment. In statement Lostracco and Wilkerson setting can divide two kinds of setting, are the specific and general setting, the specific setting is the author give the reader a specific place and time and the general setting is the author only states that the story takes places place somewhere in United States nearing the end of this century. Abrams also give definition about setting (1981:175) the setting of a dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

From the definition above the researcher can conclude that setting is background of the story that relationship with time, events and places, places and time itself real or not real in story. From the description above, setting is an episode or scene within a work in which the particular physical location takes place that is used to enrich the meaning of a story in literature. The types setting there are two neutral setting and the spiritual setting. The neutral setting often in a work of fiction is little more than a reflection of the truth that things have to happen somewhere because there is the physical place and the spiritual setting that have always related with religion after we know the meaning of setting so we can conclude in according to Kenney (1966: 38) the setting is everything happens somewhere at sometime.

2.2.2 Characters

The Character is the individuals in the story. A short story may have one or a few main characters and or a few a minor characters. On the other hand, the character is people who are appearing in literary work and the setting is the time and the place of the events on the novel or literary work. It is important to the creation of the complete work. Characters are the persons presented in works of narrative or [drama](#) who convey their personal qualities through dialogue and action by which the reader or audience understands their thoughts, feelings, intentions and motives. Characters either remain stable in their attitudes throughout a work (static characters) or undergo personal development and change, whether through a gradual process or a crisis (dynamic characters); but in any case they usually remain consistent in their basic nature. [Http://www.gradarver.com/classicnote/titles/GreatExpectations/Charlist.htm](http://www.gradarver.com/classicnote/titles/GreatExpectations/Charlist.htm).

M.H. Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (1981:20) says defines characters as the people presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities. They are expressed in what they say- the dialogue and what they do- the action. From these definitions above characters in novel very important to develop story.

According to Koesnosoebroto (1988: 67) states that are the characters are classified in terms are main and major characters. Major character is the most important character in a story. Basically, a story is about the character it means that need of the presence of the other character to develop in the story itself. Kenney also stated that the character is characters as actors who take role in the play should be lifelike.

Character in fiction divide two kinds of character, divided character itself based on involved on the story. From here characters can divide be two kinds of characters, character are major and minor characters. The major character can mentioned like that if ; the major character involved on the theme and meaning, the major character have many relation with other characters and needed many times of story. (Sayuti 2000 in Wiyatmi 2006:31). Kennedy (1983:45) stated character as an imagined person who inhabits a story. It means that based on the story may happen not only people but also the other elements of nature such as the stone, grass, and so on. Kenney (1966:24) also stated character is people tend to expect the people or character in fiction to be similar to the people in life. A character is obviously relevant to us and to our experience if he is like ourselves or like others whom we know.

Lifelikeness then is properly understood as one form of relevance. A character is relevant if there are a lot of people like him in the real world (Kenny, 1966:27)

Character is who appear in literary work, Character divided two characters, main or major character and minor character. Main or major character is he or she has great role in developing the story and characteristic of main or major character is she or he often appear in the story. Minor character or supporting character is other characters that help the main or major character to develop the story.

Characters divided into characteristic are:

- 1) Flat (simple characteristic) has one side of character; it means that if from the beginning until the end just have one view of characteristic (statistic).
- 2) Round (Complex characteristic) it very dynamic has many several of characters: it is representative the human being characteristic.

The other character based on plot, from here can divided two kind of characters. Characters are protagonist and antagonist, protagonist character is the chief character in a play or story, the word protagonist was originally applied to the first actor in early Greek drama. The protagonist character is the leading figure both it terms of his importance in a play and in terms of his ability to enlist our interest and sympathy. Antagonist character is the character in action or drama who stands directly opposed to the protagonist.

2.2.3 Theme

Theme is the meaning of the story releases; it may be the meaning the story discovers (Kenney, 1966:91), it means that theme of the literary work is more than its subject matter because theme not static, it develops along the story that is related much to the way the author tell the story as the characters develop the conflict and the actions. However, from this experience reader of fiction will realize that this is not a very importance definition and even less experienced reader upon thinking it over.

Theme is also refers to a play's central idea, that statement about life or human nature which conveyed through the plot, characters and setting. Recurring images, actions and statements usually point to a unifying theme. Theme is the continuous thread tying everything together. According to Kenny (1966: 9) stated that theme is meaning, but it is not hidden, and it is not illustrated. Theme is the meaning the story releases, it may be the meaning the story discover.

Theme is concept central story as under layer idyll to decide purpose current of story (Harymawan, 1988: 24 in Wiyatmi 2006: 49). It is based on the author to bring to massage in the story to reader and audience. Perrine (1959:137) in Koesnosoebroto also stated that theme is of a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. But

Burrowy reminds us that theme is not the message, not the moral, and that the meaning of a piece cannot be paraphrase. Theme contains an idea but cannot be stated as an idea, it suggests a morality but offers no moral.

Theme exists only when an author has seriously attempted to record life accurately or to reveal some truth about it, or when he has mechanically introduced some concept of theory of life into it which he uses as unifying element and which his story is meant to illustrate. Theme exists in all interpretative fiction but only in some escape fiction. In interpretative fiction it is the purpose of the story; in escape fiction it is merely an excuse. The theme of a story, according to Perrine, way is stated very briefly or at greater length. A good story will provide us with a variety and complex insights into life. The theme may be manifested in the central insight which explains the greatest numbers of elements in the story and relates them to each other.

Perrine (1959: 142) proposes some principles to look for a theme in a story:

1. Theme must be expressible in the form of a statement with a subject and a predicate. Theme must be a statement about the subject for example, "Loyalty to country often inspires heroic self- sacrifice.
2. The theme must be stated as a generalization about life.

2.2.4 Meaning of Conflict

Conflict almost appears since we have social communication with other human being. We are not able to adjust our needs, goals, behavior to other because they have different needs, want and thought from them. According to Nurgiyantoro Book's (1998:116) states conflicts and climax are three aspects in which very essential in developing plot in the story. Those three aspects have a close relationship in the story.

Conflict is as well as the unpleasant things and always happens to the characters in the story.

Conflict is essentials to plot without conflict there is no plot. It is the opposition of forces which ties on incident to another and makes the plot move. Conflict is not merely limited to open arguments; rather it is any form of opposition that faces the main character. Within a short story there may be only one central struggle, or there may be one dominant struggle with many minor ones. Linda L Davidoff states conflicts arise in situations where two or more incompatible needs, goals or cause of action compete and because an organism to feel pulled simultaneously in different direction with attending sense of discomfort (1980:447).

In literary works there is some struggle contrast, conflicts, the main character struggle to solve all of their problems to get resolution. While the people that assumption of difficult that faced by the main character is things concrete, that is not is true that conflicts is always part of the important of story. In real life there are many kinds of conflicts such as human vs. human, human vs. society, human and environment, human vs. idea, and idea vs. idea.

Conflict is something that usually relates to a negative thinking. Most of people prefer to avoid than face it because they need to make socialization with others. We do not know when it comes and always includes the negative meaning and uninteresting. Conflict comes from two sides: The external conflict and the internal conflict. The external conflict comes from the environment of the person, while the internal conflicts come from the inside of the person itself. According to Kenny conflict is conflict between men, a conflict between man and society, between man and nature, and so on. Conflict

will become dramatically when the conflict itself comes up, because it is one of the basic of literary work to develop plot and probably will influence the actor's character development in a novel. According to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary in (<http://www.fictionfactor.com/articles/conflict.html>) conflict are ; to come into collision or disagreement; be contradictory; at variance or in opposition; clash, discord of action, feeling or effect; antagonism or opposition as of interest or principles, a mental struggle arising from opposition demands or impulses.

A clash of interests, values, actions, or directions often sparks a conflict. Conflicts refer to the existence of that clash. Psychologically, a conflict exists when the reduction of one motivating stimulus involves an increase in another, so that a new adjustment is demanded. The word is applicable from the instant that the clash occurs. Even when we say that there is a potential conflict we are implying that there is already a conflict of direction even though a clash may not yet have occurred so to speak. Conflict is an emotionally defined and driven, and does not exist in the absence of emotion. Therefore, competitive situations will by their nature cause conflict.

Conflict is a state of discord caused by the actual or perceived opposition of needs, values and interests between people. Conflict as a concept can help explain many aspects of social life, such as social disagreement, conflicts of interests, and fight between individuals, groups, or organizations. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict>. Conflict, according to (Meredith and Fitzgerald 1972:27) in Nurgiyantoro book's Conflict is has meaning that is something unpleasant which happened and or suffered the characters of the story, who, if the character has right to choose, they will not choose events to be happened in them.

2.2.4.1 Kinds of conflicts

In a piece, of work such of novel. Short story or drama, there is a conflict. Without the conflict a story means nothing because a conflict is said as the core element and its function as the heart of fictions whether it is physical social or moral conflict.

According to Koesnosoebroto (1988: 43) conflict can be divided into external and internal conflict, it may variously be physical conflict, moral conflict, psychological conflict, intellectual, or spiritual contest between antagonistic forces and internal conflict between aspects of the personality, or external conflict between a person and an external force (another person, society, environment, nature, the universe, God) Perrine also write about kinds of conflict in Koesnoesobroto, he stated that conflict is a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills.

A conflict is a struggle opposing forces. There are two main kinds of conflict in stories: external and internal conflict. External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force is an external conflict. Characters may face several types of outside forces. The outside force may be another character. It may be the character and the community. The outside force may also be forces of nature. Internal conflict is a struggle that takes place in a character's mind. For example a character may have to decide between right and wrong or between two solutions to a problem. Sometime, a character must deal with his or her mixed feelings or emotions, example a girl against herself.

([Http://www.dowlingcentral.com/MrsD/area/literature/Terms/conflict.html](http://www.dowlingcentral.com/MrsD/area/literature/Terms/conflict.html))

In Mrs. Lina's lesson in English Prose (07th December 2007) stated that there are four kinds of conflict:

1. Physical Conflict (man vs. man) the leading character struggles with his physical strength against other man forces of nature, or animals.
2. Classical Conflict (man vs. Circumstances) the leading character struggles against fate, or the circumstances of life facing him/ her.
3. Social conflict (man vs. society) the leading character struggles against ideas, practices, or customs of other people.
4. Psychological conflict (man vs. himself/herself) the leading character struggles with himself or herself; with his or her own soul, ideas of right or wrong, physical limitations, choices, etc.

Nurdiyanto (1998: 124) also stated that conflict can be divided into two categories, external and internal conflict. External conflict is a conflict happened to one character with something outside him self; it might be environment or nature. Therefore, external conflict can be separated into physical conflict and social conflict. Physical conflict, also called elemental conflict is a conflict was caused by a clash of action between characters and the environment. Social conflict is a conflict that happened to the characters with the social relationship, such as war and other social conflict. Additionally, internal conflict or psychological conflict is the conflict happened to the characters' mind.

2.2.4.2 The Causes of Conflicts

We are very familiar about our experience. When we try something, there we find some causes from what we did like may problem in our life or daily our life. So if we can not solve it, then become a conflict. Then to solve the problem, we have to seek the cause

of the conflict. We often faced the conflict with others because of any differences such as different opinion, thinking, and idea. Sometimes conflict appears when there is no balancing of mind affected the problems in life that come from us or our environment.

According to Crow (1967:236) states that conflict happens because of unsatisfied need or desire, or a frustration. The incompatibility of opposing desires sets up tension that often increased by a repression of unsatisfied, because on continued frustration. He also describes the causes of conflict; he states that conflicts arise out of the failure to adjust. There are two major causes of conflict, first individual satisfaction or social ambition and environment (1967: 242). Individual satisfaction means that every individual has desires if the desires are blocked and he is unable to pursue another course of action. There is development and inner disturbance that affects his mental and emotional life. The inner disturbance is a conflict. Environment means that these conflicts usually arise because of specific environmental condition.

In our life, a conflict is caused by one different opinion, limited skill, unfulfilled desire and dissatisfaction. According to Moskowitz and Orgel the conflict can be caused of three things. First, conflict occurs simply because there are some limitations to the number of goals that can be achieved at the same time. Second, Conflict occurs when the satisfaction of one motive to avoid the satisfaction of another, when the achievement are mutually exclusive. When the girl who has strong interesting in both model and actress it caught just a conflict

The last causes of conflict occurs when the satisfaction of one motive both to avoid the satisfaction of also intensifies another motive. This occurs when attainment of goal actively weaken or reverse previous goal achievements (1969; 311-312). After the

description above, we can conclude that the conflict is the different opinion, ideas, skill, and so on that can be effect frustration and stress. According to Roeckelein (1980:107) stated Conflict involves the “simultaneous arousal of two- or more- response tendencies or motives when attempting to achieve to goal.” Thus, frustration is due to barriers and conflict is due to decisions. In the most cases, the two states of frustration and conflict are intimately related, they result in unpleasant emotions, and they are difficult to separate. Indeed what sometimes starts out as a frustration situation because of physical barriers slowly turns into a conflict situation involving psychological stress.

2.2.4.3 Impact of Conflicts in Human life

Human beings are familiar with conflicts in their daily experience because they are trying to gain something or to reach their goal, their must be some obstacles to be avoided, problems to be solved, choice to be made, and delays to be tolerated. Those may lead them to have conflicts and cause mental or emotional disturbance. Several theorists detect successive phases in the development of conflicts. Often a group finds itself in conflict over facts, goals, methods or values. It is critical that it properly identify the type of conflict. It is experiencing if it hopes to manage the conflict through to resolution, Conflict can arise between several characters and there can be more than one in a story or plotline. As a matter of fact, the little plot lines usually enhance the main conflict.

Crow stated that conflict can produce a feeling of frustration and the prime sources of anxiety. Anxiety is prominent constituent of many behavior disorders. This conflict often leads into anxiety disorder, anxiety attacks, and panic reactions (1967: 239). He also states the effect of a conflict situation upon a generally stable person may be so overwhelming that he suffers a temporary or more permanent mental or emotional

disorder (Crow, 1967:331). For example, a child has problem with his parent that he everyday feel under pressure, because he knows that his parents always fight everyday. In the school he feels inferior until he becomes stress and frustration.

Therefore, there are many effects of conflict that happened to the individual, for instance, frustration, unpleasant, fear, depression, anxiety, anger, and so on. Even though the conflict happened to characters in the fiction, it will produce similar effects with human beings and also the reflection of human life and real life. From here we can know the effects of conflict very danger to our life. Most of people tell that the effects of conflicts will be leaving a trace in her or his mind. This is depending on how the human being happened and faced in life.

According to Moskowitzs (1969:311) conflict is a kind of contrast built in frustration, originating within the individual because of his own irreconcilable response tendencies. He also adds that once we make a choice in conflict between two or more motives, we may certainly experience unpleasantness, but we no longer experience true frustration, since none of our own enduring motives is being thwarted. But when the conflicts are truly inescapable and resolved, they are important because they are tending to generate other motives that have to do with either fear anger (1969:316).

2.3 Character and Characterization

Character is a person whose action thoughts, expression, and attitudes are particular ad appropriate to his personality, besides character can be regarded as sensibility exact copy of human being. According to M.H. Abram in his Book *Glossary of Literary term* states:

Character is a literature genre: a short usually witty, sketch in prose of a descriptive type of person. Characters are the person presented in dramatic or narrative work, which are by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositions qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue- by what they do action (Abram, 1981: 20). Wiyatmi also stated (2006: 30) Characters are some actors in the some fiction. Character in the fiction is created by author, although is some of peoples in real life.

From the meaning and the definition above we conclude that can be used by the person in dramatic or narrative work, who are by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue what they do in action. Kennedy (1983:45) in Koesnosoebroto tries to define character as an imagined person who inhabits a story.

Characterization is the process of conveying [information](#) about [characters](#) in [fiction](#). Characters are usually presented through their actions, dialect, and thoughts, as well as by description. Characterization can regard a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, age, gender, educational level, vocation or occupation, financial status, marital status, social status, cultural background, hobbies, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ambitions, motivations, personality, etc. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/characterization>.)

Characterization is the method used by a writer to develop a character. The method includes (1) showing the character's appearance, (2) displaying the character's actions, (3) revealing the character's thoughts, (4) letting the character speak, and (5) getting the reactions of others. (<http://en.Wikipedia.org/wiki/characterization>).

Koesnobroto in his book *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction: Panduan Pengajar* (1988: 66) writes; Characterization must at least contain three principles. *The first*, the character must be consistent in their behavior, they neither must nor behave one way one occasion and a different way on another unless there is clearly sufficient reason for change. *The second*, the character must be seems to be motivated in whatever they do especially when there is any changes in their behavior, we must be able to understand the reasons for what they do; if not right away at least in the end of the story. *The Third*, the character must be plausible or lifelike, character will automatically be man. The credibility of a character can be achieved by the second principle.

Sayuti 2000 in Wiyatmi 2006:32 stated that there are two ways to show the characterization with direct method (telling and analytic), and indirect method (showing and dramatic), if the indirect method can be characterized with some ways ; naming or given name the character, dialog , characterized of character thinking, steam of consciousness, drawing of character feeling, attitude of character, Action of character, point of the character with other character, Physical drawing, and setting drawing.

2.4 Structural Approach

Structuralism is an approach in academic that explores the relationships between fundamental elements of some kind, upon which higher mental, linguistic, social, cultural. Structure are built, though which then meaning is produced within particular person, system, or culture. In structural, Jean Peageat (Hawks,1978:16; Teeuw, 1984:141) in Sowondo's book's give explanation that in the meaning of structure included of three of ideas, first the wholeness of intrinsic elements that to decide the wholeness structural or part of other side. Second transformation ideas (transformation)

is structure that to enable the transformation procedure continue to produce a new material, the last self regulation is not needed in out the materials to defense the procedure transformation. In the same page Stanton also stated (1965: 11-36) the elements of structure literary works such as the elements can built of structure that included theme, real story itself that included plot, character, setting, and properties of literary works included point of view, style, and atmosphere, symbols, imaginations, and chooses of title.

Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which is predominantly concerned with the perception and description of structures (Hawkes: 17). The purpose structuralism approach is to deconstruction and explains, clearly, details, deep that the relation with all elements and aspects of literary work that together to result whole meaning (Teeuw, 1984 in Wiyatmi). Point of view structuralism is to respond literary work use objective must be based on texts literary work itself.

According with name of structuralism approach look and understanding literary work from part structuralism literary work itself. Literary work looks as some that autonomy, independent, free of the author, reality, or from the reader (Wiyatmi in Teeuw, 1984). In literary theory structuralism is an approach to analyzing the narrative material by examining the underlying invariant structure, structuralism is in explicit opposition to mimetic (the view that literature is primarily an imitation of reality), to expressive criticism (the view that literature primarily expresses the feelings or temperament or creative imagination of its author. Jean Peaget (Veuger, 1983:127) also give statement that the structure is some of system transformation that have characteristic wholeness,

and rule of the authority itself because rule of transformation entrance from the out of the elements.

Structure is the principle of construction and the object of analysis, to be understood by its intimate reference to the concept of system and value as defined is semiotic. In fact structuralism understands of philosophy that see world as realities structure, Junus(1990:1) in Endaswara book's stated that structuralism often understand as a shaped, literary work is shaped. Because of structuralism often called the only modern formalism.

This approach limits to analyze literary works itself, a part from the readers and the authors. In this case the critics view the literary work as roundness of meaning, due to the fuse of content with the usage of language as device. In other word this approach view and analyze literary work from intrinsic elements which build a literary work such as; theme, characters, setting, plot, and style tone. A harmonic fusing between form and contents is strong possibility to create a good literary works. (Atar semi 1989: 45)

Endraswara also stated that (2004:51) structuralism pressuring is views of literary work as the texts can stand alone. Research that do objective is the pressuring on intrinsic elements of literary work itself. Smith (Aminuddin, 1990:62) give expression that research internal structuralism literary work is the ontological structure of the work of art.

2.5 Previous Studies

This research has relation with previous study on the same field. The writer takes the thesis written by:

2.5.1 Sirotun Afdolifah a student of Gajayana University Malang (2001). She conduct the research entitled *an analysis of the main Characters Conflicts in Leo Tolstoy's War and*

Peace (psychological Approach) In her research, she analyze the conflicts which are reflected on the main character in *Leo Tolstoy's* who undergoes may conflict in his life. The conflicts the main characters have are internal and external conflicts, the internal conflict is caused by love and different ideas of the careers chosen by Pierre and Prince Andrew and the external conflict happen to Prince Andrew and Natasha it is caused by different wishes.

2.5.2 Nuri Subekti a student in Stated Islamic University of Malang (2005). She conduct the research entitled *An analysis Conflict Faced by Anne in Jane Austen's Persuasion*. She did her analysis by using structural approach because she analyzed one of the intrinsic elements of literary work and she found several problems of studies. They are what conflicts that are faced by Anne as the one of the main characters, and then the causes and effects of those conflicts are Anne and other character. From these research problems she found the result of her analysis that conflicts came from two sides; internally and externally. The internal conflict in which Anne faced were her family wanted to move to Bath and she felt in love with a man who had no fortune. The external conflicts happened when she faced the conflicts with characters.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The use of appropriate method in conducting a research is very important, therefore, in this chapter the writer will discuss some sections they are: research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study the writer choose Literary Criticism method exactly Structuralism approaches to deal with data. It is a literary criticism because in this study the writer conducts discussion of literature, including descriptions, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work, that is, the novel *Great Expectations*. The writer looks at this literary work by paying special attention to some aspects: the theme, the character, and the setting to find conflicts faced by Pip the main character of *Great Expectations*.

In uses structural approaches because this study, the analysis is focused on the intrinsic elements of novel. Structuralism is one of the structural approaches in analyzing literary work that emphasizes its study on its text. Therefore, it is conventional study of literature is started from the status of its entity, that is, the text of literature itself. Endraswara (2003:15) says that emphasizes of structuralism is viewing literary work as an autonomic text. It means that we view literary work based on it that is not influenced by the outside element, like the author or history.

3.2 Data Sources

All data of the present research problems analyzed in this study are taken the main data from the novel *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens that published by Penguin popular Classics 1994 3 first published the novel in 1861.

3.3 Data Collection

In this study, the writers observed all of data in the *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens by the reading novel over to get complete and well understanding about the content on novel then identify and choose the data that have any relation with the object of the study. There are some steps to get the data that writer needs, they are as follows:

- a. reading and understanding *Great Expectations* novel by Charles Dickens
- b. Choosing and electing the data dealing wit each problem that will investigate
- c. Collecting the data which have relation to the problem of the study

3.4 Data Analysis

To solve the problems of the study, first the writer selects several data that have same relation with the problems of the study and then analyze them based on the kinds of theories which refer to the objective of the study. And after the data collected, analysis is presented, there are tree step in doing data analysis, and they are as fellows.

- a. Reviewing the data that have been collected
- b. Determining the component parts of each events
- c. Discovering ad explaining the conflicts in the novel

Finally, the writer makes conclusion based on the analyzed data.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher analyze in detail about conflicts faced by the main character Pip in Charles Dickens *Great Expectations* novel. From the main character's conflicts, it can be known what are kind conflicts faced, what are the causes of conflict and the impact of conflict in life. That is way we need to know the main character faced conflicts with other characters. By doing this, it is expected to find the answer to the research's question. Abrams stated that(1988:21), character are the person, in literary work, who is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in their conversation, and their acts. According to Koesnosoebroto (1988: 43) conflict can be divided into external and internal conflict, it may variously be physical conflict, moral conflict, psychological conflict, intellectual, or spiritual contest between antagonistic forces and internal conflict between aspects of the personality, or external conflict between a person and an external force (another person, society, environment, nature, the universe, God).

From the explanation above, it can say that someone's who can determine and depend on the act and the situation. As human being, the main character of *Great Expectations* novel has that can be seen from her act in daily life. To know more about his conflicts in this story, here, the researcher can found kinds of conflicts faced.

4.1 Kinds of Conflicts

External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force, Characters may face several types of outside forces. The outside force may be another character. It may be the character and the community and the outside force may also be

forces of nature. Additionally, internal conflict or psychological conflict is the conflict happened to the characters' mind.

4.1.1 The Physical Conflicts

In this novel Pip is the main character of *Great Expectations*, This story begins with the first Pip's character. First characterized is Pip's as a frightened and honest when he met with the convict.

One afternoon, Pip was by himself on the edge of the river, when he looks around in the marshes he sees a man. Since the man is horrible young man. Pip Philip is frightened and runs home without stopping.

'I looked all round for the horrible young man, and could see no signs of him. Now I was frightened again, and run home without stopping.' (GE. page 06)

Pip's character presents an interesting and honest character; he is poor boy that lives in the Marshes. He live with his sister her name Mrs. Joe Gargery and her husband Mr. Joe Gargery, Someday when he play in the Marshes he meet with a strange man is horrible young man, at the time Pip still child when he play in the Marshes. After these events he meets with the strange man and then he runs without stopping because of him afraid of the strange man.

One day, Pip is in the Churchyard in the bleak place by himself. He remembers that Georgian's wife also all of his infant children were dead and buried there it. It makes him frightened and begins to cry.

At such time I found out for certain, that this bleak place overgrown with witless was the churchyard: and that Philip Phirip, late of this parish, and also Georgina wife above, were dead and buried; and that Alexander, Bartholomew, Abraham, Tobias, and Roger, infant children of the aforesaid, were also dead and buried; and that the dark flat wilderness beyond the churchyard, intersected with dykes and mounds and gates, with scattered cattle feeding on it, was the marshes; and that the low leaden line beyond was the river; and that the distant savage lair from

which the wind was rushing, was sea; and that the small bundle of shivers growing afraid of it all and beginning to cry, was Pip (GE. page 5-6)

The statement above still have relation with this because Pip still afraid of happened with him when he meet the strange man in the Marshes, beside that in this place Pip remember with his parents that pass away. Pip tried to run because the convict to threaten him.

‘Hold your nose!’ cried a terrible voice, as a man started up among the graves at the side of the church porch. ‘Keep still, you little devil, or I’ll cut your throat!’ (GE . page 06)

After Pip saw the horrible young man that is a prison that was escape from jail. Pip meets the horrible young man when he plays in the Marshes, Pip as a child he was so frightened because the horrible young man will cut throats of Pip if Pip not gives him some of food and file

Setting was shows that the horrible young man is the Convict, the Convict asks Pip to mention his name who’s name of his parents, where he live with who he living. Then the Convict with terrible his voice tells Pip silent and keep still in there. Pip was so frightened with threaten of the Convict, Pip attempt to silent and keep stay.

From the description above, the characteristic of the Convict that can be Pip afraid with him. The strange man that Pip first meeting with the Convict

A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg. A man with no hat, and with broken shoes, and with an old rag tied round his head. A man who had been soaked in water, and smothered in mud, and lamed by stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars; who limped, and shivered, and glared and growled; and whose teeth chattered in his head as he seized me by chin (GE. page 06)

After Pip knows the convict, he seemed frightened because if he speaks the convict will cut his throat and Pip not tells his name.

'O! Don't cut my throat, sir,' I pleaded in terror. 'Pray don't do it, sir.'
'Tell us your name!' said the man. 'Quick!'
'Pip, sir.'
'Once more,' said the man, staring at me. 'Give it mouth!'
'Pip. Pip, Sir.' (GE. page 06)

Pip want to the Convict not cut his throat, at that time was very frightened with the Convict. Face of the horrible man that always remembering Pip to run without stooping because he is very afraid with the Convict. And this is other statement Pip promise to the Convict to gives some file to convict when he in the Marshes.

'You get me a file.' He tilted me again. 'And you get me wittles.' He tilted me again. 'You bring 'em both to me.' He tilted me again.
'Or I'll have heart and liver out.' He tilted me again.
I was dreadfully frightened, and so giddy that I clung to him with both hands, and said, 'If you would kindly please to let me keep upright, sir, perhaps I should't be sick, and perhaps I could attend more.' (GE page 07)

After that Pip afraid the Convict comes again if didn't give him some foods, so that Pip promises to bring it. Pip attempt stole some food in the kitchen and Mrs. Joe knows that Pip stole it with his attempt Pip success stole some food and file. These chapters explain that the main character faced the physical conflicts; it is can be Pip the main character can remember until his growth adult and it is can make Pip afraid.

Pip goes to the marshes to a shack near the limekiln where is to meet the anonymous writer, there Pip is jumped by Orlick who ties him up and tells him. Orlick represents random violence and is probably the only truly evil in the character in the novel. He acts simply on his anger first with Mrs. Joe Gergery and second is the character that Pip would truly to kill him.

"Of a sudden, he stopped, took the cork out his bottle, and tossed it way. Light as it was, I heard it fall like a plummet. He swallowed slowly, tilting up the bottle by little and little, and now he looked at me no more. The last few drops he poured into the palm of his hand, and licked up. Then with a sudden hurry of violence

and swearing horribly, he threw the bottle from him, and stopped; and saw in his hand a stone hammer with a long heavy handle” (GE Page 392).

Pip knows the Orlick will fight him; Orlick is a slouching and dangerous man. He didn't have heart to forgive other people hurt him. Orlick attempt to fight Pip so Pip was lying in the floor after Orlick fight him.

“The resolution I had made did not desert me, for, without uttering one vain word of appeal to him, I shouted out with all my might, and struggled with all my might. It was only my head and my legs that I could move, but no extent I struggled with all the force, until then unknown that was within me. In the same instant I heard responsive shouts, saw figures and a gleam of light dash at the door, heard voices and tumult, and saw Orlick emerge from a struggle of a men, as if it were tumbling water, clear the table at a leap, and fly out into night!”
‘After a blank, I found that I was lying unbound, on the floor, in the same place, with my head on some one’s knee. My eyes were fixed on the ladder against wall, when I came to my self- had opened on it before my mind show it- and thus as I recovered consciousness, I knew that I was in the place where I had lost it. (GE Page 392).

From the quotation above, Pip unpleasant to Orlick because he may not be an untrustworthy man and he is a slouching and temperamental man. He is very dangerous to other people. It was making Pip feels afraid and Pip attempt revenge to Orlick because Orlick ever hit Mrs. Joe.

Pip weakened by his burns the fight with Orlick, it is psychological stress, and makes Pip falls into a fever for nearly a month.

‘I ought rather no write that I should have been alarmed if I had had energy and concentration enough to help me the clear perception of any truth beyond the fact that I was falling very ill. The late stress upon me had enabled me to put off illness, but not to put it away; I knew that it was coming on me now, and I knew very little else, and was even careless as to that.’ (GE page 421)

Orlick, he is a slouching man, malicious and shrewd, hurting people simply because he enjoys it. He is responsible for the attack on Mrs. Joe, and he later almost succeeds in his attempt to murder Pip.

4.1.2 Psychological Conflict

One day when Pip works to Miss Havisham to play cards with adoptive girl exactly her name is Estella. Estella is very beautiful and proud, but all of this only masks of Estella to break Pip's heart. Despite Estella's objection that Pip just a common a laboring boy, and Estella insults Pip's coarse hand and his thick boots as the play with smarting from the insults, Pip later cries as he eats in the great house's yard.

'He calls the knaves, jacks, this boy!' said Estella with disdain, before out first game was out.' And what coarse hands he has! And what thick boots!'

'I had never thought of being ashamed of my hands before; but I began to consider them a very indifferent pair. Her contempt for me was so strong, that it became infections, and I caught it.'

'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.' (GE page 57-58)

Pip is brother of Mrs. Joe Gargery after their parent died Pip live with his sister and brother in law Mr. Joe Gargery. Mrs. Joe Gargery is loud, angry, nagging woman who constantly reminds Pip. Although, Mrs. Joe is Pip's sister, she is always angry with him. She has never given him an opportunity to play in Churchyard. When Pip rubs up again with his sister in the churchyard, his sister directly asks him and she is angry with him.

'Where have you been, young monkey?' said Mrs. Joe Gargery stamping her foot.' Tell me directly what you've been doing to wear me away with fret and fight and worrit, or I'd have you out of that corner if you was fifty Pip, and he was five hundred Gargerys.'

I have only been to the churchyard.' said I, from my stool, crying and rubbing myself.

'Churchyard!' repeated my sister.' If it warn't for me you'd have been to the churchyard long ago, and stayed there. Who brought you up by hand?'

You did,' said I. (GE page 11)

When Pip from Churchyard Mrs. Joe Gargery asked to Pip with her loud voice, Pip answer her question from the Churchyard to play. Mrs. Joe Gargery shows her love to Pip with it. As a sister Mrs. Joe Gargery must protecting Pip with love.

The explanation above describes about Mrs. Joe Gargery is hard, and is easy to angry. So it makes him suffer and feel inferior. Therefore, Mr. Joe Gargery always imparts him confidence. But Pip not feels under pressure when he lives with his sister's.

‘When I ran home from the churchyard, the forge was shut up, and Joe was sitting alone in the kitchen. Joe and I being fellow- sufferers, and having confidences as such, Joe imparted a confidence to me, the moment I raised the latch of the door and peeped in at him opposite to it, it sitting in the chimney corner. (GE page 10)

Relation Pip between his sister Mrs. Joe Gargery contrast with reality, but with Mr. Joe Gargery Pip found a figure a father. Pip feels comfort with him and Pip's hope Mr. Joe Gargery to be a father to him. In Pip's family Mr. Joe Gargery is a religious person and so is Pip. They always go to church together, while Mrs. Joe Gargery go to church by herself as he does not care about Pip, from this is explanation Pip feels sad because he not get the loves directly from Mrs. Joe Gargery.

‘My sister having so much to do, was going to church vicariously; that is to say, Joe and I were going. In his working clothes, Joe was a well-knit characteristic looking blacksmith; in his holiday clothes, he was more like a scarecrow in good circumstances, than anything else. (GE page 22)

Pip is an orphan boy that he is honest if he doing something, but he after stole some food and file to the convict he seems silent and beside that he always feels guilty to Mr. Joe Gargery and Mrs. Joe Gargery

“I do recall that I feel any tenderness in reference to Mrs Joe, when they fear of being found out was lifted off me. But I loved Joe- perhaps for no better reason in those early days than because the dear fellow let me love him- and, as to him, my inner self was not so easily composed. It was much upon my mind (particularly when I first saw him looking about his file) that I ought to tell Joe the whole truth.

Yet I did not, and for the reason that I mistrusted that if I did, he would think we worse that I was. (GE. Page 40)

Other statements that can show that Pip feels guilty to Mrs. Joe Gargery, beside that Mr. Joe Gargery also knows that Pip was stole some food in the kitchen.

“Joe, who had ventured into the kitchen after me as the dust-pan had retired before us, drew the back of his hand across his nose with a conciliatory air, when Mrs. Joe darted a look at him, and, when her eyes were withdrawn, secretly crossed his two fingers, and exhibited them to me, as our token that Mrs. Joe was in a cross temper. This was so much her normal state that Joe and I would often, for weeks together, be, as to our fingers, like monumental Crusaders as to their legs”. (GE Page 22)

This cases that explain about Pip feel guilty because he stole some of food in the kitchen, Pip think he want to help convict in Marshes, beside that he afraid if he not help the convict so the convict will cut Pip throat. Pip know that Mrs. Joe Gargery is a load, angry, nagging woman who constantly reminds Pip and her husband Joe of the difficulties she has gone through to raise Pip and take care of the house.

“My thoughts strayed from that question as I looked disconsolately at the fire. For, the fugitive out on the Marshes with ironed leg, the mysterious young man, the file, the food, and the dreadful pledge I was under to commit a larceny on those sheltering premises, rose before me in the avenging coals”. (G.E page 11)

Mrs. Joe Gargery will angry with Pip because he was stole some food in the kitchen. When Mrs. Joe tries to find some food in the kitchen, Pip just silent and pretend to ignore.

It is make Pip confused about Miss Havisham want, night arrive when the guardian of Pip lay at the board in next room to mine. Pip always remembers about Miss Havisham talk, he try to forget it but what Miss Havisham talks always around in his mind.

‘My guardian lay at the board in the next room to mine. Far into the night, Miss Havisham’s words, ‘Love her, love her, love her!’ sounded in my ears. I adapted

them for my own repetition, and said to my pillow,' I love her, I love her, I love her!' hundreds of times. Then a burst of gratitude came upon me, that she should be destined for me, once the blacksmith's boy. Then, I thought if she were, as I feared, by no means rapturously grateful for that destiny yet, when would she begin to be interested in me? When should I awaken the heart within her, that was mute and sleeping now? (G.E.page 224)

Pip finds Miss Havisham and Estella in the same banquet room in the Satis House. Pip tells to Miss Havisham that he is unhappy with the way she led him on to thinking that she was his benefactor and the manner in which she hinted that he and Estella were destined to be together. Pip breaks down and confesses his love for Estella; Estella tells him straight that she is incapable of love. She had warned him of as much before and she will soon in married to Drummle. It is make Pip feels sad because woman that the child until adult loves will be married with other man.

'Estella, 'said I, turning to her now, and trying to command my trembling voice,' you know I love you. You know that I have loved you long and dearly.' She raised her eyes to my face, on being thus addressed, and her fingers plied their work, and she looked at me with an unmoved countenance. I saw that Miss Havisham glanced from me to her, and from her to me. ' I should have said this sooner, but for my long mistake. It induced me to hope that Miss Havisham meant us for one another. While I thought you could not help yourself, as it were, I refrained from saying it. But I must say it now. (GE page .330)

The expression of Pip shows that in front of Estella, he disappointed with Estella. But in his disappointed Pip still love to Estella; at the time Pip it is very hard to Pip to forget all of memories with Estella.

But Estella didn't care about Pip's feeling, so it is make Pip very sad heard about it.

'I know,' said I, in answer to that action; 'I know. I have no hope that I shall ever call you mine, Estella. I am ignorant what may become of me very soon, how poor I may go, or where I may go. Still, I love you. I have loved you ever since I first saw you this house.'

'It would have been cruel in Miss Havisham, horribly cruel, to practice on the susceptibility of a poor boy, and to torture me through all these years with a vain hope and idle pursuit, if she had reflected on the gravity of what she did. But I

think she did not. I think that in the endurance of her own trial, she forgot mine Estella.” (GE page 330-331)

In Pip’s heart he always pray to Estella, although she was hurt by himself. Pip always love to Estella, it can be seen with Estella act she tells Pip.

‘O Estella!’ I answered, as my bitter tears fell fast on her hand, do what I would to restrain them; ‘even if I remained in England and could hold my head up with the rest, how could I see you Drummle’s wife?’

‘Nonsense,’ she returned, ‘nonsense. This will pass in no time.’

‘Never, Estella?’

‘You will get me out of your thoughts in a week.’

Pip feels broken heart with the news of Estella married with Drummle.

In him thoughts, he will faithfully Estella in his life although she has been married with Drummle. Estella has been being inspiration of Pip life.

‘Out of my thoughts! You are of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every line I have ever read, Since I came here, the rough common boy whose poor heart you wounded even then. You have been in every prospect I have ever seen since- on the river, on the sails of the ships, on the Marshes , in the clouds , in the light, in the darkness, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets. You have been the embodiment of graceful fancy that my mind has ever become acquainted with. The stones of which the strongest London building s are made , are not more real, or more impossible to be displaced by your hands, than your presence and influence have been to me, there and everywhere, and will be. Estella, to the last of hour of my life, you cannot choose but remain part of my character, part of little good in me, part of the evil. But, in this separation I associate you only with the good, and I will faithfully hold you to that always, for you must have done me far more good than harm, let me feel now what sharp distress I may. O God bless you, God forgive you! (GE page 333)

Although Pip was feels brake down with Estella news to married with Drumble, he always imagine that someday he can getting Estella love. It is condition where Pip very sadly when Estella leave him.

The statement above explains that Pip always loves with Estella; Estella has been being part of life Pip so that Pip will faithfully wait Estella loves.

‘In what ecstasy of unhappiness I got these broken words out of myself, I don’t now. The rhapsody welled up within me, like blood from an inward wound, and gushed out. I held her hand to my lips some lingering moments, and so I left her. But ever afterwards, I remembered- and soon afterwards with stronger reason- that while Estella looked at me merely with incredulous wonder, the spectral figure of Miss Havisham, her hand still covering her heart, seemed all resolved into a ghastly stare of pity and remorse.’ (GE page 333)

Pip was blindly headed towards what he thought and he was running away from in the first place. Of course, he does not feel any less respect to love Estella. He cannot because he knows her to be a lady, and so he must start to reevaluate how he judges people. He just judged himself harshly. At the time, because he feels he has always been surrounded by criminals and violence and this is a reflection of his as a person.

‘Ay. It had happened some three or four years then, he said, and you brought into his mind the little girl so tragically lost, who would have been about your age.’
‘Herbert,’ said I, after a short the silence, in a hurried way, ‘can you see me best by the light of the window, or the light of the fire?’
‘By the firelight,’ answered Herbert, coming close again.
‘Look at me.’
‘I do look at you, my dear boy.’
‘Touch me.’
‘I do touch you, my dear boy.’
‘You are afraid that I am in any fever, or that my head is much disordered by the accident of the last night?’
‘N- no, my dear boy,’ said Herbert, after taking time to examine me. ‘You are rather excited, but you are quite yourself.’
‘I know I am quite myself. And the man we have in hiding down the river, is Estella father.’ (GE page 372)

Pip feels break down about it, Estella don’t want to know about Pip condition. As we know that if we are leaving of people loved it is makes we are very sad, likewise Pip after he leaving Estella will married to Drumble he directing break down about his heart. Pip frustration about it Estella married with Drumble until Pip judged himself.

Pip loves Estella when he first working in Miss Havisham house, Pip very love to her until Pip growth up adult that the Pip’s feeling didn’t changed. Miss Havisham was

successfully in raising her as a beautiful woman but emotionless until Estella didn't have heart to loves. The purposes of Miss Havisham like this because her trauma about her experience about man. But Estella was hurt Pip's heart, beside that Estella has been forget she has made Pip's cry. It is make Pip sad because the woman loves has been forgetting it.

"The garden was too over grown and rank for walking in with ease, and after we had made the round of it twice or thrice, we came out again into the brewery yard. I showed her to a nicety where I had seen her walking on the casks, that first old day, and she said with a cold and careless look in that direction, 'Did I?' I reminded her where she had out of the house and given me my meat and drink, and she said, 'I don't remember.'" Not remember that you made me cry?' said I. 'No,' said she, and shook her head and looking about her. I verily believe that her nor remembering and not minding in the least, made me cry again, inwardly- and that is the sharpest crying of all. '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.' (G.E. page 218)

The setting can show that Pip feels sad; all of moments of Pip and Estella lose because Estella forgets it. In deepest his heart Pip always to hope some of the years he can get loves Estella and married with her. It made Pip disappointed to his life because he has attempt to be a Gentleman in London to treat the dignity same with Estella.

It is make Pip confused about Miss Havisham want, night arrive when the guardian of Pip lay at the board in next room to mine. Pip always remembers about Miss Havisham talk, he try to forget it but what Miss Havisham talks always around in his mind.

'My guardian lay at the board in the next room to mine. Far into the night, Miss Havisham's words, 'Love her, love her, love her!' sounded in my ears. I adapted them for my own repetition, and said to my pillow, 'I love her, I love her, I love her!' hundreds of times. Then a burst of gratitude came upon me, that she should be destined for me, once the blacksmith's boy. Then, I thought if she were, as I feared, by no means rapturously grateful for that destiny yet, when would she

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It is very strange to Pip when Miss Havisham tells about; she was successfully made Estella like her. A beautiful girl but emotionless woman and Miss Havisham tell to Pip she “I have no heart”. Miss Havisham will have her revenge on the male gender. Beside that, she tells Pip to loves Estella, but Pip not responds because Estella already hurt heart Pip’s. Pip thinking tells Miss Havisham about and always remembers. It is can be Pip feels guilty to Miss Havisham because she is a mysterious benefactor that he finds out.

“Before I could answer (if I could have answered so difficult a question at all) she repeated, ‘Love her, love her, love her! If she favors you, love her. If she wounds you, love her. If she tears yours heart to pieces- and as it gets older and stronger it will tear deeper love her, love her, love her!’”

“Never had I seen such passionate eagerness as was joined to her utterance of these words. I could feel the muscles of the thin arm round the neck, swell with the vehemence that possessed her”

“Hear me, Pip! I adopted her to be loved. I bred her and educated her, to be loved. I developed her into what she is, that she might be loved. Love her!’(GE. Page 220-221)

Pip must be loves to Estella because Miss Havisham has tells him, but Pip was disappointed about Estella that she was hurt Pip’s heart. Pip thought in his mind what I have doing to Miss Havisham, Pip feels confused about the Miss Havisham want. Miss Havisham tells Pip that Estella adopted to loved, I developed her with love so Pip you must loved Estella.

From the first time Pip becomes angry with Miss Havisham who used him and deliberately led her relatives and himself into believing that he was being destined for her fortune.

“Miss Havisham’s intentions towards me, all a mere dream not designed for me; I only suffered in Satis House as a convenience, a sting for the greedy relations, a model with a mechanical heart to practice on when no other was at hand; those were the first smarts I had. But, sharpest and deepest pain of all- it was for the convict, guilty of I knew not what crimes, and liable to be taken out of those

rooms where I sat thinking, and hanged at the Old Bailey door, that I had deserted Joe” (GE. Page 297)

Miss Havisham asks that Pip come visit her. Pip finds her again sitting by the fire, but this time she looks very lonely. In fact as she begins to speak, Pip sees that a big change has come over cold woman and she seems almost afraid of Pip. It makes Pip confused why Miss Havisham likes that, before it Miss Havisham wants to help and she gives Pip nine hundred pounds to continue to assist Herbert. She then asks Pip for forgive her.

Pip tells her she is already forgiven and that she needs too much forgiving himself to able not to forgive others “what I have done?” Miss Havisham repeats again and again. “What I have done?”, and Pip goes for a walk around the garden then comes back to find Miss Havisham on fire.

‘My name is on the fiest leaf. If you can ever write under my name,” I forgive her,” though ever so long after my broken heart is dust- pray do it!’

‘O Miss Havisham,’ said I ‘I can do it now. There have been sore mistakes; and my life has been a blind and thankless one; and I want to forgiveness and direction for too much, to be bitter with you.’

‘To see her with her white hair and her worn face, kneeling at my feet, gave me shock through all my frame. I entreated her to rise, and got my arms about her to help up; but she only pressed that hand of mine which was nearest to her grasp, and hung her head over it and wept. I had never seen her shed a tear before, and in the hope that the relief might do her good, I bent over her windows speaking. She was not kneeling now, but was down upon the grown.’(GE page 364)

Miss Havisham feels guilty about what she was doing to each other, Miss Havisham want Pip to visit her in her house. Pip as the reworking Miss Havisham feels indebt about it, so he fulfills invitation of Miss Havisham. Miss Havisham want to Pip to forgive her about all of her mistakes.

A few days' later Pip returns to Miss Havisham's as directed, and then he brings to the banquet hall where a table is set with food and large wedding cake. The causes start from here, Pip allowed exploring the yard, and he runs into a pale, young gentleman who challenges him to fight. Despite the young man's jumping about and expert preparation (bringing some water and explaining the rules), Pip gives him a bloody nose, a black eye, and general whopping.

“But, he was on his feet directly, and after stopping himself with a great show of dexterity began squaring again. The second greatest surprise I have ever had in my life was seeing him on his back again, looking up at me out of a black eye”.

“His spirit inspired me with great respect. He seemed to have no strength, and he never once hit me hard, and he was always knocked down; but, he would be up again in a moment, sponging himself or drinking out of the water- bottle, with the greatest satisfaction in seconding himself according to form, and then came at me with an air and a show that made me believe he really was going to do for me at last. He got heavily bruised, for I am sorry to record that the more I hit him, the harder I hit him; but, he came up again and again and again, until at last he got a bad fall with the back of his head against wall”. (GE. Page 86-87)

The end of fighting Pip and The young Pale, it can make Pip feels guilty because Pip has hit that man. From this is fighting with the young pale, Pip and the young pale become a friend because it only misunderstanding both them.

Pip was conflict with other characters when he go to dinner alone one night, then to the theater where he sees Mr. Wopsle in one of his productions. Mr. Wopsle stares strangely at Pip throughout the play, getting quite out of character. Afterwards, Mr. Wopsle asks Pip who it was that he came with. Pip says came alone but Mr. Wopsle tells him that there was man sitting behind him for much of the production and that he recognized him as the second convict. From here Pip feels confused about it.

‘I had a ridiculous fancy that he must be with you, Mr. Pip, till I saw that you were quite unconscious of him, sitting behind you there like ghost.’

‘I dare say you wonder at me, Mr. Pip; indeed, I see you do. But it is very strange! You’ll hardly believe what I am going to tell you. I could hardly believe it myself, if you told me.’ (GE page 352)

After he was told by Mr. Wopsle about the strange man in behind him, Pip feels afraid and confused by himself. Pip thoughts the strange man is the convict that comes him again.

Pip journeys back to this hometown to see Estella. He shares the carriage with two Convicts who sit behind him, Pip recognizes one of them as the man Pip met in tavern years before who stirred his drink with the file and gave Pip a one pound note. The convict didn’t recognize him, but Pip overhears him tell the other Convict about the note that a stranger had given him to bring to Pip.

It is impossible to express with what acuteness I felt the convict’s breathing, not only on the back of my head, but all along my spine. The sensation was like being touched in the marrow with some pungent and searching acid, and it set my very teeth on edge. He seemed to have more breathing business to do than another man and to take more noise in doing it; and I was conscious of growing high-shouldered on one side, in my shrinking endeavors to fend him off. (GE page 210)

From the above Pip still confused about the two convicts, in thoughts Pip still confused about two convicts he still asks himself what are two convicts are that was given Pip two pound note.

The weather was miserably raw, and the two cursed the cold. It made us all lethargic before we had gone far, and when we had left the half-way House behind, we habitually dozed and shivered and were silent. I dozed off, myself, in considering the question whether I ought to restore a couple of pounds sterling to this creature before losing sight of him, and how it could best be done. In the act of dipping forward as if I were going to bathe among the horses, I woke in a fright and took the question up again. (GE page 210)

This setting makes increase Pip to know two of Convicts about were the words of two convicts in my own thought ‘ Two One Pound notes’, he want to know what two

convicts are that he mean. But it is making Pip feel afraid to investigate the two convicts and Pip braver to investigate.

‘How did he get ‘em?’ said the convict I had never seen.

‘How should I know?’ returned the other. ‘He had ‘em stowed away somehows. Giv him by friends, I expert.’

‘I wish,’ said the other, with a bitter curse upon the cold, ‘that I had ‘em here.’

‘Two pound notes, or friends?’

‘Two pound notes. I’d sell all the friends I ever had, for one, and think it a blessed good bargain. Well? So he says- -?’

‘So he says,’ resumed the convict I had a pile of timber in the Dockyard-“You’re a going- to be discharged!, I was. Would I find out that boy that had fed him and kept his secret, and give him them two one pound notes? Yes I would, And I did.’ (GE page 211)

The other quotations that Pip feels afraid and fear about the two convicts, Pip thoughts that two convict will threat him so it is making Pip feel afraid and fear.

I could not have said what I was afraid of, for my fear was altogether undefined and vague, but there was great fear upon me. As I walked on to the hotel, I felt that a dread, much exceeding the mere apprehension of a painful or disagreeable recognition, made me tremble. I am confident that it took no distinctness of shape, and that is was the revival for a few minutes of the terror of childhood. (GE page 212)

First meeting Pip with the Convict, when he plays by himself in the Marshes.

Suddenly he meets unknown person in there, who is the prisoner who escape from the prison. He is directly feels dreadfully, frightened and so giddy.

‘I was frightened and so giddy that I clung to him with both hands, and said, ‘if you would kindly please to let me keep upright, sir, perhaps I shouldn’t be sick, and perhaps I could attend more.’ (GE page 07)

After he feels afraid about the convict, Pip not plays again in the Marshes but he plays in around his house. Suddenly Pip feel surprised about the Convict coming again. The Convict works by himself into this fierce hurry. Pip is feels afraid with him, and Pip directly runs away from his house without stopping.

‘I was very much afraid of him again, now that he had worked himself into his fierce hurry, and I was likewise very much afraid of keeping away from home any longer. (GE page 22)

From the quotation above this is introduce Pip with The convict, but from this introduce the Convict that can a mysterious benefactor of Pip. Until Pip to be a gentlemen in London and success in his life.

Based on the true act of kindness that Pip demonstrated when he gave the convict wittles to eat the marshes. “You acted noble, my boy. Noble Pip!” with all of his money and education, however Pip has become much less of a noble’ Gentlemen’ than when he was a child. As seen by Pip’s decaying relationship with his adoptive father Joe and his true friend Biddy, but most strongly by his horrified reaction to his benefactor. After that happened Pip has become an unkind, ungenerous, pompous ass.

“My first care was to close the shutters, so that no light might be seen from without, and then to close and make fast the doors. While I did so, he stood at the table drinking rum and eating biscuit; and when I saw him thus engaged, I saw my convict on the Marshes at his meal again. It almost seemed to me if he must stoop down presently, to file at his leg.”

“I got away from him, without knowing how I did it, and mended the fire in the room where we had been together, and sat down by it, afraid to go to bed. For an hour or more, I remained too stunned to think; and it was not until I began to think, that I began fully to know how wrecked I was, and how the ship in which I had sailed was gone to pieces.” (GE. Page 296- 297

This chapter explain that with Magwitch and Pip sitting together in the boat, Magwitch seemingly unworried about the future and he said “we can no more see the bottom of the next few hours, then we can see to the bottom of this river what I catches hold of “, but Magwitch is content to be free for the moment and sitting next to the boy he considers son and Pip too feels that he is where he should be sitting next to his adopted father. But these events not long time happened because by the end of this chapter Magwitch in chains he must entered to the jail it can be Pip feels sad.

‘We remind at the public- house until the tide turned, and then Magwitch was carried down to the gallery and put on board. Herbert and Startop were to get to London by land, as soon as they could. We had a doleful parting, and when I took my place by Magwitch ‘side, I felt that that was my place henceforth while he lived.’

‘For now my repugnance to him had all melted away, and in the hunted wounded shackled creature who held my hand in his, I only saw a man who had meant to be my benefactor, and who had felt affectionately, gratefully, and generously, towards me with great constancy through a series of years. I only saw in him a much better man than I had been to Joe.’ (GE page 408)

Pip feels about that Magwitch is the benefactor that finds out, Pip thinking that Magwitch is adoptive father in his life that Joe but there is different Magwitch and Joe. Pip attends to the ailing Magwitch daily in prison, Magwitch is condemned to die. Before he die in prison, Pip whispers to him that the daughter he thought was dead is quite alive. “She is lady and very beautiful,” Pip whispers “I love her” and then Magwitch kisses Pip’s hand in response and pass away.

‘Dear Magwitch, I must tell you, now at last. You understand what I say?’

‘A gentle pressure on my hand’.

‘You had a child once, whom you loved and lost.’

‘A stronger pressure on my hand.’

‘She lived and found powerful friends. She is living now. She is a lady and very beautiful. And I love her’

‘With a last faint effort, which would have been powerless but for my yielding to it, and assisting it, he raised my hand to his lips. Then he gently let it sink upon his breast again, with his own hands lying on it. The placid look at the white ceiling came back, and passed away, and his head dropped quietly on his breast.’?(GE page 420)

Some morning Pip sneaks out of the house and back to the Marshes. He finds a man, wet and cold dressed like a convict, but he turns out to be a different convict from the man who had threatened him night before. This man has badly bruised face and wears a broad- brimmed hat. He runs from Pip without speaking to him. Finally Pip finds man and gives some food, it makes Pip confused about the convicts.

‘When I saw the man sitting before me. His back was towards me, and he had his arms folded, and was nodding forward, heavy with sleep.’

‘I thought he would be more glad if I came upon him with his breakfast, in that unexpected manner, so I went forward softly and touched him on the shoulder. He instantly jumped up, and it was not the same man, but another man!’

‘And yet this man was dressed in coarse grey, too, and had a great iron on his leg, and was lame, and hoarse, and cold, and was everything that the other man was; except that he had not the same face, and had a flat, broad-brimmed. Low-crowned felt hat on. All this I saw in a moment, made a hit at me- it was around, weak blow that missed me and almost knocked himself down, for it made him stumble and then he ran into the mist, stumbling twice as he went, and I lost him’

‘It’s the young man!’ I thought, feeling my heart shoot as I identified him. I dare say I should have felt a pain in my liver, too, if I had known where it was’ (GE page 18-19)

Some night Pip must meet with the Convicts to give some food and fire, but Pip confused because in there other convict that Pip want say hello. The man sitting before Pip after that his back towards Pip with his arms folded and was nodding forward and heavy with sleep. Pip thought the convict same when he meet in the Churchyard.

Pip feeling fear about the truth, because he think will be lose companionship with Mr. Joe Gargery. Mr. Joe Gargery is the only friend in the world for Pip, he is entire society and Pip attempt about telling the truth is. In the future Pip will struggle with telling truth because of the fear that society will think less of him.

‘The fear of losing Joe’s confidence, and of thenceforth sitting in the chimney-corner at night staring drearily at my for ever lost companion and friend, tied up my tongue. I morbidly represented to myself that if Joe knew it, I never afterwards could see him at the fireside feeling his fair whisker, without thinking that he was meditating on it. That, if Joe knew it, I never afterwards could see him glance, however casually, at yesterday’s meat or pudding when it came on to-day’s table, without thinking that he was debating whether I had been in the pantry. That, if Joe knew it, and at any subsequent period of our joint domestic life remarked that his beer was flat or thick, the conviction that he suspected Tar in it, would bring rush of blood to my face. In a word, I was too cowardly to do what I knew to be right, as I had been too cowardly to avoid doing what I knew to be wrong.’ (GE page 40)

In deepest of heart of Pip feels proud and conscious to Mr. Joe Gargery, in this chapter present a relationship of Pip and Mr. Joe Gargery which growing in love and respect. Mr. Joe Gargery is at the bottom of the social hierarchy and particularly at the bottom of household's hierarchy. But Pip finds new respect of his position.' I had a new sensation of feeling conscious that I was looking up to Joe in my heart.

'And I ain't a master mind,' Joe resumed, when he had unfixed his look, and got back to his whisker.' And last of all, Pip- and this I want to say very serious to you, old chap- I see so much in my poor mother, of a woman drudging and slaving and breaking her honest hart and never getting no peace in her moral days, that I dead afeerd of going wrong in the way of no it doing what's right woman, and I'd fur rather of the two go wrong the t'other way, and be a little ill-conweniened my self. I wish it was only me that got put , Pip; I wish there warn't no tickler for you, old chap; I wish I could take it all on myself; but this is the up- and- down-and-straight on it, Pip, and I hope you'll overlook short-comings.'

'Young as I was, I believe that I dated a new admiration of Joe from the night. We were equals afterwards, as we had been before; but, afterwards at quiet times when I sat looking at Joe and thinking about him, I had new sensation of feeling conscious that I was looking up to Joe in my heart .' (GE page 48)

Someday on the way home, Pip goes into a pub to pick up Mr. Joe Gargery. Pip finds Mr. Joe Gargery sitting with a stranger a man with one eye pulled closed and worn hat on his head. The man asks Mr. Joe Gargery all kinds of personal questions some about Pip's relation to him, the whole time staring at Pip. From this happened Pip feels afraid because he ever meet two of convicts in board-ship when they are fighting each other.

'Well,' said Joe, 'to tell you truth, I ain't much in the habit of drinking at anybody's expense buy my own.'

'Habit? No,' returned the stranger,' but once and away, and on a Saturday night too. Come! Put a name to it, Mr Gargery.'

'I wouldn't wish to be stiff company, said Joe.'Rum.'

'Rum,' repeated the stranger. 'And will the other gentleman originate a sentiment.'

'Rum' said Mr. Wopsle.

'Three Rums!' cried the stranger, calling to the landlord.

‘Glasses round!’

‘This other gentleman,’ observed Joe, by way of introducing Mr. Wopsle, ‘Is a gentleman that you would like to hear give it out. Out clerk at Church.’

‘Aha!’ said the stranger, quickly, and cocking his eye at me.’ The only lonely church, right out on the Marshes, with the graves round it!’ (GE page 71)

This statement explain that Pip feels sad because two of best fiends finds the happiness, Herbert plans to marry Clara as soon as her drunken old father dies. In contrast, Pip is in the worst of straits. He has no employment he no longer has a pending fortune, beside that he feels sad because Estella will be married with Drummle, but in this chapter Pip feels sad because he is failure on his work..

‘ It was at this dark time of my life that Herbert returned home one evening , a good deal cast down, and said:

“My dear Handel, I feel I shall soon have to leave you.’

‘His partner having prepared me for that, I was less surprised than he thought.’

‘We shall lose a fine opportunity if I put off going to Cairo, and I am very much afraid I must go, Handel, when you most need me.’

‘Herbert, I shall always need you, because I shall always love you; but my need is no greater now, than at another time.’

‘You will be so lonely.’

‘I have not leisure to think of that,’ said I.’ You know that I am always with him to the full extent of the time allowed, and that I should be with him all day long, if I could. And when I come away from him, you know that my thoughts are with him.’ (GE page 410)

It is difficult condition to Pip because the two of his friends found the happiness, Herbert in his job and pending matrimony to the fairy-like Clara and Wemmick in the complementation of castle fantasy with a queen in Miss Skiffins. It is not the case that Pip not happy with the two of his friends founds happiness, but it is make Pip feeling sad to face it.

After Pip recover from his ill, he has plan to back the forge to married with Biddy. But it is not good new to Pip because when he back to forge he finds Joe and Biddy finds happiness that is when both of them was married. After that Pip give wishes them well,

truly, and the most important Pip asks them to forgiveness in all his actions. But deepest of heart of Pip feels sad because he hope Biddy will be married with him.

‘But, it was only the pleasanter to turn to Biddy and to Joe, whose great forbearance shone more brightly than before, if that could be, contrasted with his brazen pretender. I went towards them slowly, for my limbs were weak, but with a sense of increasing relief as I drew nearer of them, and a sense of leaving arrogance and untruthfulness further and further behind’(GE page 436)

After all of the events Pip was in his life, Pip will now adhere to the Victorian standards of working honestly for his money of being loyal to his friend, of being generous and kind even to those whom societal may view as low as common. Additionally, Pip has made the past a part of his life and has more realistic expectations of the future.

Since Pip is not in Miss Havisham’s house, he decides to help Mr. Joe as a blacksmith. Actually, he feels ashamed in helping his brother in law that he likes to do before. But now he does not want to be a blacksmith, he just wants to be a gentleman. After Pip learn about the materials with Biddy, and Pip said to Biddy he want to be A gentleman.

‘Biddy, said I, after binding her to secrecy, I want to be a gentleman.
‘Oh, I wouldn’t, if I was you!’ she returned. ‘I don’t think it would answer.’
‘Biddy, ‘said I, with some severity, ‘I have particular reasons for waiting to be a gentleman.’
‘You know best, Pip; but don’t you think you are happier as you are?’
‘Biddy, ‘I exclaimed, impatiently,’ I have am not at all as am. I am disgusted with my calling and with my life.’(GE page 119)

All of those feelings above are told by Pip to Biddy. Biddy is a great niece of Pip’s teacher in a village. She is a kind girl and always helps Pip in his study when he is a teenager. Since he has been insulted by Estella as a stupid, clumsy, common laboring boy and he falls in love with Estella. He wants to be clever and studies everything that

supports him to be a gentleman. After that Pip study hard to be a gentleman and Biddy has done help Pip.

‘Biddy,’ said I, ‘how do you manage it? Either I am very stupid, or you are very clever.’

‘What is it that I manage? I don’t know,’ returned Biddy, smiling. She managed her whole domestic life, and wonderfully too; but I did mean more surprising.

‘How do you manage, Biddy,’ said I, ‘to learn everything that I learn, and always to keep up with me?’ I was beginning to be rather vain of my knowledge, for I spent my birthday guineas on it, and set aside the greater part of my pocket-money for similar investment. (GE page 117)

After Pip to be gentlemen in London, he feels better than he live with them. His attitude was changed because him vanity about language. However, Pip still has sufficient time to spending days to say good bay to Biddy and Mr. Joe but o this Pip feels guilty and sad because he must leave them.

“It was a hurried breakfast with no taste in it. I got up from the meal, saying with a sort of briskness, as if it had only just occurred to me, ‘Well! I suppose I must be off!’ and then kissed my sister, who was laughing, and nodding and shaking in her usual chair, and kissed Biddy, and threw my arms around Joe’s neck. Then I took up my little portmanteau and walk out. The last I saw of them was, when I presently heard a scuffle behind me, and looking back, saw Joe throwing an old shoe after me and Biddy throwing another old shoe. I stopped then, to weave my hat, and dear old Joe waved his strong right arm above his head, crying huskily, ‘Hooroar!’ and Biddy put her apron to her face. (GE Page 148-149)

Someday Biddy write to Pip him Joe is coming into London and would like to visit him, Joe addresses Pip as Sir but Joe stays only for a few minutes. Joe tells Pip that he is out of this element and that if Pip would like to see the real Joe and sit down and talk old times. Joe feels that Pip has been changed with the all of attitude until Joe must be like the Pip want.

‘Pip, dear old chap, life is made of over so many partings welded together, as I may say, and one man’s blacksmith, and one’s a whitesmith, and one’s goldsmith, and one’s a coppersmith. Divisions among such must come, and must be met as they come. If there’s been any fault at all to-day, it’s mine. You and me is not two

figures to be together in London; nor yet anywhere else but what is private, and be known, and understood among friends. It ain't that I am proud, but that I want to be right, as you shall never see me no more in these clothes. I'm wrong in these clothes. I'm wrong out of the forge, the kitchen, or off th' Marshes. You won't find half so much fault in me if you think of me in my forge dress, with my hammer in my hand, or even my pipe. You won't find half so much fault in me if, supposing as you should ever wish to see me, you come and put your head in at the forge window and see Joe the blacksmith, there, at the old anvil, in the old burnt apron, sticking to the old work. I'm awful dull, but I hope I've beat out something nigh the right of this at last. And so GOD bless you, dear old Pip, old chap, GOD bless you!' (GE. page 206-207)

It is real that Pip have a little conflict with Mr. Joe Gargery, In London Pip was changed his attitude. He is better than he live in the Forge with Mr. Joe Gargery, his sister Mrs. Joe Gargery and Biddy, when Mr. Joe Gargery comes to see him Pip not pleased for it makes Joe feels sad of this condition. Pip has been changed in life, life to be a gentleman in London has been Pip changed with his family. Now, Pip has a vanity to show it.

Pip make clear this chapter because in general Pip not happy with his lifestyle. He is not happy with his stated of mind, feeling guilty with Biddy and Mr. Joe, nor with his day to day life as young gentleman about town.

' When I woke up in the night – like Camilla- I used think , with a weariness on my spirits, that I should have been happier and better if I had never seen Miss Havisham's faced, and had risen to manhood content to be partners with Joe in the honest old forge. Many a time of an evening, when I sat alone looking at fire, I thought, after all, there was no fire like the forge and the kitchen fire at home. 'Yet Estella was so inseparable from all my restlessness and disquiet of mind, that I really fell into confusion as to the limits of my own part in its production. That is to say, supposing I had had no expectations, and yet had had Estella to think of, I could not make out my satisfaction that I should have done much better. (GE page 250).

Pip has successfully with his to be a gentleman in London, but he is not happy with his lifestyle. Pip feels not comfortable with his stated in there, beside feels it Pip so is feels guilt to Biddy and Mr. Joe.

As seen by Pip's decaying relation with his adoptive father Joe and his true friend Biddy, but most strongly by his horrified reaction to his benefactor. Pip has become an unkind, ungenerous, pompous ass. Considering his situation, Pip first becomes angry with Miss Havisham. But his anger soon turns to himself, when he realizes how badly he treated Biddy and Joe, his true friends. From here Pip feels guilty to them because he has been treating them.

"I would not have gone back to Joe now, I would not have gone back to Biddy now, for any consideration: simply, I suppose, because my sense of my own worthless conduct to them was greater than every consideration. No wisdom on earth could have given me the comfort that I should have derived from their simplicity and fidelity; but I could never, never, never, undo what I had had done" (GE page 297)

From the quotations above Pip feels guilty to Biddy and Mr. Joe, because the worthless consideration conducts by them. Pip's anger soon by him, when he realizes how badly he treated Biddy and Mr. Joe his true friends. Pip realizes what has done that Pip to Biddy and Mr. Joe, from their Pip can be patient and better to introduce of relationship and life.

4.2 Causes of Conflicts

Causes of conflicts very familiar with our experience, everyday we always faced it. Many kinds' problems that we faced it can be external conflict or internal conflict. As Pip faced conflict in his life, he attempt to get all of his want to better than before in his life.

4.2.1 Jealousy

In these cases after Pip to be gentlemen in London, the attitude Pip was changed exactly relation with Mr. Joe Gargery and Biddy. Pip was in the height of his vanity here, and it is reflected in a new pomposity to his language .and he is feels better more

intelligent, more qualified than the life which he was leading with Biddy and Mr. Joe

Gargery

‘Biddy having rubbed the leaf of pieces between her hands- and the smell of a black current bush has ever since recalled to me that evening in the little garden by the side of the lane- said,’ Have you never considered that he may be proud?’

‘Proud?’ I repeated, with disdainful emphasis

‘Oh! There are many kinds of pride all of one kind—’

‘Well? What are you stopping for?’ said I

‘Not all of one kind,’ resumed Biddy. ‘He may be too proud to let any one take him out of a place that he is competent to fill, and fills well and with respect. To tell you the truth, I think he is: though it sounds bold in me to say so, for you must know him far better than I do.’ (GE page 139)

From the quotation above Pip's relation with Mr. Joe Gargery and Biddy has changed, Pip will have vanity where he has getting to be a gentleman in London. It made Pip feel proud of getting to be a gentleman in London, he will feel better and clever that he lives in Forge.

Estella was insulting Pip, it made Pip feel afraid with her. Estella rich with Miss Havisham was adoptive her, Miss Havisham was teach Estella to break heart every man if he comes to her. After Estella insults him, Pip's thought that he must share with Estella that the similarity Estella's dignity's.

From the quotations above Pip feels sad and stress because he feels the objection of Estella, because Pip is a poor boy and serves men so Estella can do everything to him. But Pip is patient to face Estella, and when Estella wants to play cards with him she wants to win of Pip. From here we can know Estella is an adoptive girl of Miss Havisham, and Miss Havisham also teaches her to revenge men because she is traumatized with a man.

When Pip was done to be a gentleman in London, Pip's attitude was changed. Someday in one evening Drumble, Startop, Wemmick, and Pip row on the river. Pip has been influenced by them. His companionship with them makes him have a modern life. And

when the new allies tell Pip that has arms of a Blacksmith he is confused they will know his past as a Blacksmith.

‘In the evening there was rowing on the river. As Drumble and Startop had each boat, I resolved to set up mine, and to out them both out. I was pretty good at most exercises in which country-boys are adepts, but as I was good conscious of wanting elegance of style for the Thames-not to stay for other waters- I at once engaged to places myself under the tuition of the winner of a prize wherry who plied at our stairs, and to whom I was introduced by my new allies. This practical authority confused me very much; by saying I had the arm of a blacksmith. If he could have known how nearly the compliment had lost him his pupil, I doubt if he would have paid it. (GE page 208)

It is condition where Pip has to be a gentleman in London, he companion with Drumble and Startop. From here Pip has learn to be people with modern life, but when he in London the new of allies tell Pip that has arms of a Blacksmith, It is can make Pip feels afraid and confused the new allies because his past as a Blacksmith.

This cases happened when Miss Havisham asks to Estella to plays cards with Pip, Pip feels insulting with Estella because Estella says he is a common laboring boy.

‘Let me see you play cards with this boy.’

‘With this boy! Why, he is a common a laboring boy! (GE page 63)

Estella word was insult Pip. In this event on another day Pip plays cards with Estella and she wins the game. She despises him again and she says that he is a stupid, clumsy, and laboring boy.

‘She won the game, and 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, and laboring boy.’ (GE page 64)

Pip very loves to Estella until he joins the upper classes stems, from the same idealistic desire as his longing to learn to read and his fear of being punished for bad behavior, once he understands ideas like poverty, ignorance, immorality and doest not to

be poor. From desire above Pip want to be Gentlemen to win her over, but he feels didn't get it.

“Exactly what I myself had thought, many times. Exactly what was perfectly manifest to me at the moment. But how could I, a poor dazed village lad, avoid that wonderful inconsistency into which the best and wisest of men fall every day?.” (GE Page 120)

Pip loves Estella when he first working in Miss Havisham house, Pip very love to her until Pip growth up adult that the Pip's feeling didn't changed. Miss Havisham was successfully in raising her as a beautiful woman but emotionless until Estella didn't have heart to loves. The purposes of Miss Havisham like this because her trauma about her experience about man. But Estella was hurt Pip's heart, beside that Estella has been forget she has made Pip's cry. It is make Pip sad because the woman loves has been forgetting it.

“The garden was too over grown and rank for walking in with ease, and after we had made the round of it twice or thrice, we came out again into the brewery yard. I showed her to a nicety where I had seen her walking on the casks, that first old day, and she said with a cold and careless look in that direction, 'Did I?' I reminded her where she had out of the house and given me my meat and drink, and she said, 'I don't remember.'” Not remember that you made me cry?” said I. ‘No,’ said she, and shook her head and looking about her. I verily believe that her nor remembering and not minding in the least, made me cry again, inwardly- and that is the sharpest crying of all.

‘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.’ (G.E. page 218)

4.2.2 Love

Pip was sick after his fighting with the Orlick until he falls into a fever for nearly a month, Joe fall in and out of his dreams and reality. Finally he regains his senses and sees that, indeed, Joe has been there the whole time. Nursing him back to health, and then Joe tells to Pip that Miss Havisham died during his illness. Pip feels guilty about what he

has been done because he blames to Mr. Joe Gargery, and Pip wants Mr. Joe to forgive him.

‘After I had turned the worse point of my illness, I began to notice that while all its other features changed, this one consistent feature did not changed. Whoever came about me, still settled down into Joe. I opened my eyes in the night, and I saw in the great chair at the bedside, Joe. I opened my eyes in the day, and, sitting on the window –seat, smoking his pipe in the shaded open window, still I saw Joe. I asked for cooling drink, and the dear hand that gave it me was Joe’s. I sank back on my pillow after drinking, and the face that looked so hopefully and tenderly upon me was the face of Joe’ (GE page 423)

Pip conscious after his fighting with Orlick, and Mr. Joe Gargery was nursing him until Pip recover by his illness. Pip remember about the daily live of Mr. Joe Gargery, when he open his eyes Mr. Joe Gargery was beside him. Mr. Joe very notice with Pip, he didn’t think Pip was hurt him.

Other statement that Pip was conscious about it, long time didn’t see Mr. Joe Gargery:

‘At last, one day, I took encourage, and said, ‘is it Joe?’

‘And the dear old home – voiced answered, ‘which it air, old chap.’

‘O Joe, you break my heart! Look angry at me, Joe, strike me, Joe. Tell me of my ingratitude. Don’t be so good to me!’

For, Joe had actually laid his head down on the pillow at my side, and put his arm round my neck, inn his joy that I knew him.’

‘Which dear old Pip, old chap,’ said Joe, ‘ you and me was ever friends. And when you’re well enough to go out for a ride- what larks!’ (GE page 423)

This is touch situations to Pip and Mr. Joe Gergary, that a long times they are not meet because has been a little conflict with them. At that time Pip conscious about that Pip has doing to Mr. Joe Gregary until the relation with them has changed, Pip feels fears relation with Mr. Joe will changed. Mr. Joe has forgive him and they are became a friends again, both of them has forget what was doing.

4.2.3 Economical Gap

Pip very loves to Estella until he joins the upper classes stems, from the same idealistic desire as his longing to learn to read and his fear of being punished for bad behavior, once he understands ideas like poverty, ignorance, immorality and does not to be poor. From desire above Pip want to be Gentlemen to win her over, but he feels didn't get it.

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'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.' (G.E. page 218)

The setting can show that Pip feels sad; all of moments of Pip and Estella lose because Estella forgets it. In deepest his heart Pip always to hope some of the years he can get loves Estella and married with her. It made Pip disappointed to his life because he has attempt to be a Gentleman in London to treat the dignity same with Estella.

4.3 The Impact Conflicts of Pip's Life

After Pip's faced conflicts in his life he can realize about all of his want not always appropriate with his want. All of his want need to sacrifice to get it., a frightened Pip can be show when the Convict want to cut his throat and Pip attempt to be strong and brave to faced it when the convict asks him.

'A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg. A man with no hat, and with broken shoes, and with an old rag tied round his head. A man who had been soaked in water, and smothered in mud, and lamed by stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars; who limped, and shivered, and glared and growled; and whose teeth chattered in his head as he seized me by chin' (GE. page 06)

After Pip meet the Convict his problem come again when Orlick attempt to fight him. Orlick is a slouching man that always attempt to murder Pip, when the fighting happened in the bar Pip realize that Orlick is dangerous people.

The last few drops he poured into the palm of his hand, and licked up. Then with a sudden hurry of violence and swearing horribly, he threw the bottle from him, and stopped; and saw in his hand a stone hammer with a long heavy handle" (GE Page 392).

The acts or behaviour of Pip's life has changed when he to be a gentleman in London, after he get vanity in there he forget in the Marshes. Pip forget with all of memories when he life with Mrs. Joe and Mr. Joe Gergery. Pip will get pleasant life and peaceful during his or her action not oppose that rules. There is an impact if we do a good or bad thing in this life. The impact of act is based on the acts that are done, after Pip attempt to suffered when Orlick fight him.

Pip is the main character that have problem to get what he want in his life, Pip want to changed his life when he meet Estella that she is a girl Pip's love. In his want he faced many problem and conflict to get it, Social Conflict that he faced with Estella can changed Pip's life. When the Estella insult him, Pip promise to similarity with Estella's dignity.

"when I knew she was lying in wait for me to do wrong; and she denounced me for a stupid, clumsy, and laboring boy." (GE page 64)

From the text above Estella was insult him with called Pip as labouring boy, stupid, and clumsy. It is can make Pip to encourage his life to better than before and want to like Estella life and get Estella's love.

Pip attempt to get Estella's love but Estella not give Pip chances to get it, because Estella more choose Drumble to be her husband. It is can make Pip feels break down because he feel Estella not love's him. Pip has been changed his life to Estella but Estella don't care about Pip.

'Did I?' I reminded her where she had out of the house and given me my meat and drink, and she said, 'I don't remember.'" Not remember that you made me cry?' said I. 'No,' said she, and shook her head and looking about her. I verily believe that her not remembering and not minding in the least, made me cry again, inwardly- and that is the sharpest crying of all.

'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.' (G.E. page 218)

From text above Estella was forget with all of memories when still with Pip, it can make Pip feel sadly because Estella already didn't care with him. In the most of this problems in Pip's life is he want to be a gentleman and changed his life to get Estella love but he didn't get it, Pip's feels break down about it but Pip's was realize that happened in his life and Pip promises he become better than before.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result and discussion in the preceding chapters the following conclusion and suggestion are formulated as following:

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion taken from the analysis are:

1. The Conflicts the main characters have are internal and external conflicts.
2. The internal Conflicts are caused of it all of characters. Pip faced internal Conflicts when his idea contrasts with his heart and mind. When he cannot get Estella's love and before he to be a Gentleman in London.
3. The External Conflicts faced by Pip Philip :
 - a. The Conflict with the Convict is caused. The Convict want and asks Pip to give some food and a file and where he live and with who he living, as a child Pip so frightened and confused to asnwer when the Convict. If Pip not follows that the Convict asks he will cut Pip's throat.
 - b. The Conflict with Orlick, in this story Pip fights with Orlick. In real Orlick is slouching man that dangerous to other people so he can kill other people if he enjoys it. Pip faced conflict with him after Orlick hit Mrs. Joe Gargery when he work to Mr. Joe Gargery
 - c. In this there is too psychological conflict that Pip faced. That is Estella; Estella is a woman that Pip's loves. She was insulting him when he works in the Miss Havisham house. Estella was insult him as a labouring boy, clumsy boy etc.

As we know that Estella is a beautiful girl that all of man attempt to get her love. It is making Pip want to change his life to similarity with Estella dignity exactly to be a Gentleman in London.

d. Pip also faced the social Conflict with Mr. Joe and Biddy, after he to be a gentleman in London his attitude was changed. It is can make relation with them changed and also the different of dignity.

4. The Impacts of main character this Conflict Pip feel very sad and frustration. Beside that he feels must encourage his life to better than before. After this happen he more confidence to face it.

a. The impact of the main characters conflict by Pip when the first time he meets with the strange man exactly the Convict in the Marshes that was escape from jail. But after a long time he never meets again with the Convict the condition was changed, the Convict is mysterious benefactor that Pip find out.

b. The impact of the main character conflict by Pip when he cannot get Estella's love. He becomes frustrated and feels break down when Estella take decision married with Drumble.

5.2 Suggestion

- It is suggested that the readers of this study will be able to draw a lesson from conflict (External and Internal) presented in Great Expectations Novel by Charles Dickens. It means that all of people ever faced the conflicts in their life, so beside know the conflict itself and how to solve it.

- For the next researcher, who will conduct to similar study, can give inspiration to them in conflict research by using other theorist that more complete better.

- Hopefully the researcher this research useful to the reader. This research far from perfect and so it needs to be more complete.



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APPENDIXES

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

In the churchyard at the edge at the marshes, Pip looking at the tombstones of the mother and mother he has never seen. Pip has been brought up by his sister, Georgiana, the wife of Mr. Joe Gregery as a blacksmith. His sister likes to beat Pip. It makes him frequently spends his time at the marshes by himself. One day, he meets the prisoner and gives him some help.

When Pip grows up, he becomes Gregery's apprentice as a blacksmith. Joe is his brother in- law. In the evening he studies with great aunt of Mr. Wopsle and hr granddaughter, Biddy. One day Pip's uncle, Pumblechook, gives the news to Pip at Miss Havisham, an eccentric lady, wants a boy to play at her house. In the next morning, Mr .Gregery and Mr Pumblechook accompany Pip to go to Miss Havisham's house in order to play there. Miss Havisham stays with Estella who has been adopted for a along time. Estella is a very pretty, proud girl and likes to insult others. Every day Pip plays card with Estella and she always insult Pip a Stupid. Clumsy and common laboring boy. It makes Pip feels inferior; because actually he falls in love to Estella.

One day Miss Havissham invites Mr. Joe Gregery to come her house. She gives reward to Mr .Joe Gregery. Then she says to Pip that Gregery is Pip's master now. Pip is very sad because he cannot meet Estella again. After he does not stay a Miss Havissham's house, he decides to work with Mr. Joe Gregery as a Blacksmith. Actually, he is ashamed to work in the forge as a Blacksmith because he does not want to be a Blacksmith. He just wants to be a gentleman, in order to gain and spite Estella. To

support his desire, he wants to study everything to Biddy in order to have the same intellectually as Estella.

One day, he goes to Miss Havisham's house to see Estella. Unfortunately, he cannot find her because she is another country attending a good school. It makes his feeling really hurt since his sympathies her.

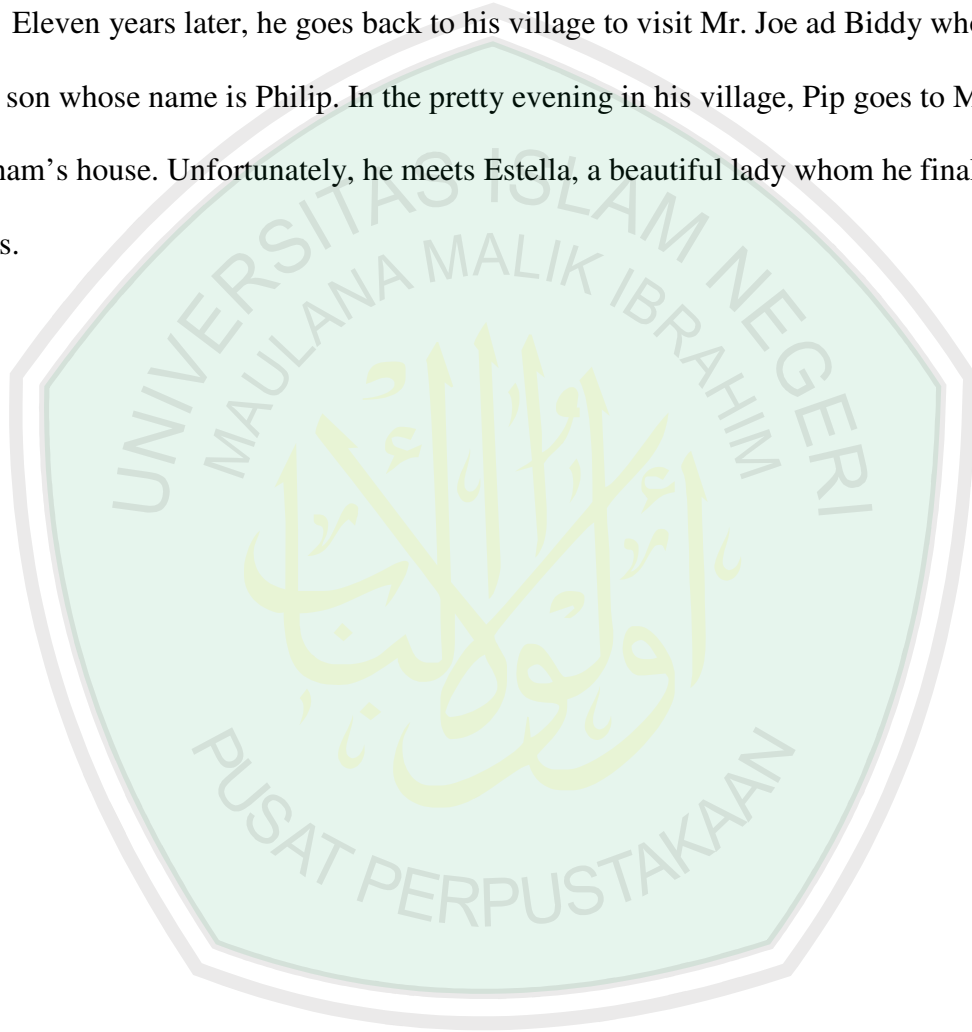
When Mr. Joe Gregery and Pip are informed by Mr. Jaggers, a lawyer from London, that he unknown benefactor will give some money for Gentlemen's education, Pip is excited and surprises to receive this great offer. He tells his sister and Biddy happily about news. As his preparation to go to London, he buys some new clothes at the tailor's shop. Before his departure, he meets uncle Pumblechook to say good bye. A least, he goes to Miss Havisham's house for a while. After doing this all, on Saturday morning he leaves his friends, Sister, Joe and his village to start his new life as a gentleman in London.

In London Pip stays with the son of Miss Havisham's, Mr. Matthew Pocket. His has been arranged by Mr. Jagger. In London he studies everything like hose done by a gentleman. Since he stays at London, he become lavishly, proud, arrogant, and forgets with his family. One day, Pip receives a letter that Mrs. Joe Gregery is did as the result og her mysterious attack by unknown assailant. By then, Pip goes back to the village. It was the first time he goes home to the forge since he goes to London to begin his new life. After his sister dead, Pip realizes where he comes from and grows up. He feels his responsibility about Mr. Joe and Biddy. He promises to see hem more often.

In fact, after he gets back to London, He forgets about all his promises. The glittering town makes Pip forget all what he has promised o Mr. Joe Gregery and Biddy.

When Pip is twenty three years old, an unknown person introduces himself to him. He tells that he is the real benefactor, Abel Magwith. Before Mr. Abel died, he submits his money to Pip. Then Mr. Abel is dead because of being attacked by his old enemy, Orlick.

Eleven years later, he goes back to his village to visit Mr. Joe and Biddy who now have a son whose name is Philip. In the pretty evening in his village, Pip goes to Miss Havisham's house. Unfortunately, he meets Estella, a beautiful lady whom he finally marries.



Biography of Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, on February 7, 1812. He was the second of eight children. His mother had been in service to Lord Crew, and his father worked as a clerk for the Naval Pay office. The John Dickens was imprisoned for debt when Charles was very young. Dickens went to work at a blacking warehouse, managed by a relative of his mother, when he was twelve, and his brush with hard times and poverty affected him deeply. He later recounted these experiences in the semi-autobiographical novel [David Copperfield](#). Furthermore, the concern for social justice and reform which surfaced later in his writings grew out of the harsh conditions he experienced in the warehouse. Although he had little formal schooling, he was able to teach himself shorthand and launch a career as a journalist.

At the age of sixteen, Dickens got himself a job as a court reporter, and shortly thereafter he joined the staff of *A Mirror of Parliament*, a newspaper that reported on the decisions of the Parliament. Fast becoming disillusioned with politics, Dickens developed an interest in social reform and began contributing to the *True Sun*, a radical newspaper. Although his main avenue of work was as a novelist, Dickens continued his journalistic work until the end of his life, editing *The Daily News*, *Household Words*, and *All the Year Round*. His connections to various magazines and newspapers as a political journalist gave him the opportunity to begin publishing his own fiction at the beginning of his career.

While he published several sketches in magazines, it was not until he serialized *The Pickwick Papers* over 1836-37 that he experienced true success. A publishing

phenomenon, *The Pickwick Papers* was published in monthly installments and sold over forty thousand copies for each issue. In 1836 Dickens also married Catherine Hogarth, the daughter of a fellow co-worker at his newspaper. The couple had ten children before their separation in 1858.

[Oliver Twist](#) and *Nicholas Nickleby* followed in monthly installments, and both reflected Dickens's understanding of the lower classes as well as his comic genius. In 1843, Dickens published one of his most famous works, [A Christmas Carol](#). His disenchantment with the world's economic drives becomes clear in this work; he blamed much of society's ills on people's obsession with earning money and acquiring a status based on money.

His travels abroad in the 1840s, first to America and then through Europe, marked the beginning of a new stage in Dickens's life. His writings became longer and more serious. In [David Copperfield](#) (1849-50), readers find the same flawed world that Dickens discovered as a young boy. Dickens published some of his best-known novels including [A Tale of Two Cities](#) and [Great Expectations](#) in his own weekly periodicals.

The inspiration to write a novel set during the French Revolution came from Dickens's faithful annual habit of reading Thomas Carlyle's book *The French Revolution*, first published in 1839. When Dickens acted in Wilkie Collins's play *The Frozen Deep* in 1857, he was inspired by his own role as a self-sacrificing lover. He eventually decided to place his own sacrificing lover in the revolutionary period, a period of great social upheaval. A year later, Dickens went through his own form of social change as he was writing [A Tale of Two Cities](#): he separated from his wife, and he revitalized his career by

making plans for a new weekly literary journal called *All the Year Round*. In 1859, [*Tale of Two Cities*](#) premiered in parts in this journal. Its popularity was based not only on the fame of its author, but also on its short length and radical (for Dickens's time) subject matter.

Dickens's health began to deteriorate in the 1860s. In 1858, in response to his increasing fame, he had begun public readings of his works. These exacted a great physical toll on him. An immensely profitable but physically shattering series of readings in America (1867-8) speeded his decline, and he collapsed during a 'farewell' series in England. On June 9, 1870, Charles Dickens died. He was buried in Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey. Though he left *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* unfinished when he died, he had already written fifteen substantial novels and countless shorter pieces. His legacy is clear. In a whimsical and unique fashion, Dickens pointed out society's flaws in terms of its blinding greed for money and its neglect of the lower classes of society. Through his books, we come to understand the virtues of a loving heart and the pleasures of home in a flawed, cruelly indifferent world. Among English writers, in terms of fame and recognition of characters and stories, he is second only to Shakespeare.



DEPARTEMEN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI (UIN) MALANG
FAKULTAS HUMANIORA DAN BUDAYA

Jalan Gajayana 50 Malang, telepon (0341) 551354 Faksimile (0341) 582533

JOURNAL OF SUPERVISION

Name : Rohmah Indri Habsari
NIM : 03320004
Supervisor I : Dra. Andarwati, MA
Supervisor II : Syamsuddin M.Hum
Title of thesis : An Analysis on Conflicts Faced by The Main Character Pip in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*

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Malang, 18th June 2008

Dr. H.Dimjati Achmadin, M.Pd
NIP. 150 015 072

CURRICULUM VITAE OF RESEARCHER

Personal Identity

Name : Rohmah Indri Habsari
Place, Date of Birth : Jombang, 23rd Januari 1985
Address : Ngaren 06 Plosogenuk Perak Jombang
Sex : Female
Age : 23
Marital Status : Unmarried
Job : University Student
Hobby : Listening music, reading.
Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesian

Educational Background

Formal Education

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1) Kindergarten: RA Muslimat | Graduated 1991 |
| 2) Elementery School: MI Islamiyah | Graduated 1996 |
| 3) Junior High School: MTS Bahrul Ulum Perak | Graduated 1999 |
| 4) Senior High School: MA Negeri Jombang | Graduated 2003 |
| 5) State Islamic University of Malang | 2003 until now |

Malang, 18th June 2008

The researcher

Rohmah Indri Habsari