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The Hidden Sides of Major Characters in Great Expectation

الجوانب الباطنية للشخصيات الرئيسية في رواية الآمال العريضة

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## **Dedication**

I dedicated this study to my Father and Mother, who whatever I said about them not enough.

To my lovely sister and brother,

To my class mate in my life journey,

To my best friend ever Abeer,

To my fiance , and Myself,

To all who taught me, and light a candle to me

## **Acknowledgements**

Firstly , Thanks to God who gave me the ability to come up with this study.

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Deep thanks to whole my family , and to my fiancé who was always beside me.

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## **Abstract**

This Study aims to analyse the major characters of Charles Dickens's novel "Great Expectations", which is entitled "The hidden sides of major characters in Great Expectations".

The Study contains five chapters, firstly, chapter one; contains a general background of the study, then chapter two discusses theoretical framework and literature review, and chapter three talks about life of the writer since childhood until death and his literary style and techniques, and the things that inspired him to write, then chapter four analyses the thematic presentation, and finally chapter five, which contains summary for whole study and the results, which were; firstly, there are many social factors shape the personalities of major characters in the novel, whatever poverty, richness, hate, or revenge.

Also there are many features of development of major characters and has consequences, this development and its consequences depends on the environment that the major characters had grown in.

The behavior of major characters let the researcher perceive their hidden personalities.

## المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة لتحليل الشخصيات الأساسية في رواية الكاتب تشارلز ديكنز "الأمال العظيمة" و التي عنونت ب"الجوانب الخفية للشخصيات الرئيسة في رواية الأمال العظيمة".

احتوت هذه الدراسة على خمسة فصول ، الفصل الأول يحتوي على خلفية عامة عن البحث ، الفصل الثاني يناقش حياة الكاتب و عمله و الاسهامات التي قدمها للأدب ، الفصل الثالث يتناول حياة الكاتب بالتفصيل منذ صغره وحتى مماته، وأيضاً أسلوبه وتقنياته في الكتابة الأدبية ، والأشياء التي كانت بمثابة مصادر الهام بالنسبة اليه، في الفصل الرابع يناقش الباحث الموضوع الأساسي لهذه الدراسة ، و أخيراً الفصل الخامس والذي يتضمن ملخص لكافة البحث وأيضاً النتائج التي توصل لها الباحث والتي كانت:

هنالك العديد من العوامل الاجتماعية التي ساعدت في تكوين الشخصيات للشخصيات الأساسية في الرواية سواء الفقر أو الغنى أو الكره أو الانتقام.

أيضاً هنالك الكثير من مظاهر التطور للشخصيات الأساسية و بالتأكيد هنالك عواقب لهذا التطور ، ان عواقب هذا التطور تعتمد على البيئة التي نشأت فيها هذه الشخصيات.

ان سلوك هذه الشخصيات وتصرفاتها جعل الباحث يدرك الجوانب الخفية لهذه الشخصيات.

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# **1. Background**

## **1.1. Introduction:**

Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character through either direct characterization or indirect characterization, in this study the researcher tries to investigate indirect characterization because it shows things that are hidden in the character personality.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem:**

To what extent do the hidden sides and the development of major characters are exposed in the story of Great Expectations in respect to the social factors that shape their personality.

## **1.3. Significance of the study:**

The significance of this study is to represent the hidden sides of major characters in Great Expectations, also to display that possessing money does not mean everything and does not mean to forget whom you love and to over look them.

## **1.4. Questions of the study :**

- To what extent does the behavior of the characters reflected in our understanding of the story?
- For how much the social factors shape the personality of the main characters?
- What are the features of major characters development and what are the consequences of this development?

### **1.5. Hypotheses of the study :**

- The behavior of major characters reflected in our understanding of the story
- The social factors shape the personality of main characters.
- There are many features of major characters development and consequences.

### **1.6. Objectives of the study :**

This study aims to:

- Make people think before they decide.
- Reveal that all people have a good side and bad side as well.
- Explain that the development of someone depends on what he intent to be.

### **1.7. Methodology of the study**

The methods of this study are the historical approach and qualitative analysis.

### **1.8. Limitation of the study :**

This study is limited to the main characters in Great Expectations.

## **2. Literature review and Theoretical frame work:**

### **2.1. Theoretical frame work :**

#### **2.1.1. Characterization :**

Characterization is a literary device that is used in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character. Characterization as a literary tool was coined in the middle 15th century, Aristotle in his poetic argued that:

*"tragedy is a representation not of men, but of action and life".*

Thus the assertion of dominance of plot over characters termed as plot driven narrative is unmistakable, this point of view was later abandoned by many because in the 19th century the dominance of character over plot became clear through petty bourgeois novel

#### **2.1.2. Types of characterization :**

An author can use two approaches to deliver information about a character and build an image of it. These approaches are:

- Direct or explicit characterization: This kind of characterization takes a direct approach toward building the character. It uses another character, narrator, or the protagonist himself to tell the readers or the audience about the subject.
- Indirect or implicit characterization: This is more subtle way of introducing the character to the audience. The audience has to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character by observing his or her thoughts, process, behavior, speech, appearance, and ways of talking and communication with other characters and also by discerning the response of other characters.

### **2.1.3. Characterization in drama**

On the stage or in front of the camera, the actors usually do not have much time to characterize; this is why the character faces the risk of coming across as underdeveloped. In dramaturgy the realists take a different approach by relying on implied characterization.

### **2.1.4. Function :**

Characterization is an essential component in writing good literature. Modern fiction in particular has taken great advantage of this literary device. A good use of characterization always leads the readers or audience to relate better to the events taking place in the story.

## **2.2. Literature review**

### **2.2.1. Biography of Charles Dickens :**

Charles Dickens was born at port sea near Portsmouth, England. The second of eight children, his early childhood seems to have been happy. Charles's father however was unwise with his money and went deeply into debt. The family moved to London when Charles was eleven, and soon after his father was sent to prison, at that time Charles had to leave school and support himself by working in the factory labeling bottles for four months before his father was released and the family reunited. Afterward, Charles never spoke of his experience, but its pain shaped his writing, particularly in his description of suffering of poor children, orphans, and other victims of injustice. This experience also created in Dickens a grim determination to succeed. After leaving the school again at age fifteen, Dickens worked as a clerk in the law firm of Ellis and Blackmore at Gray's inn. His diligent study of court matters and of shorthand soon led to a career as a journalist, which Dickens began by reporting on events in criminal court. Reporter for the (True Sun) and a

parliamentary reporter for the (Mirror of Parliament). In his free time he began to write short fictional character sketches, which he published in various magazines under the pseudonym Boz. After attracting considerable attention for their lively humor, these early writings were published in book form in 1836 as sketches by Boz. The following years proved pivotal for Dickens, just weeks after sketches by Boz was issued, the first monthly installment of his first novel "The pickwick papers" appeared, at this time Dickens also married Catherine Hogarth the daughter of the editor of (Evening Chronicle) his much beloved sister in law Mary Hogarth came to live with the young couple, but contracted a sudden illness and died in Charles arms, her loss was a deep blow from which Dickens does not seem to have ever recovered. Nearly all Dickens's major works of fiction were first published in serial form appearing in weekly or monthly magazines, sometimes with hundred of thousand of readers waiting eagerly for each new installment. The Pickwick papers had also started, but quickly became a publishing phenomenon, and Dickens enjoyed a lavish social life and friendship with many celebrities of the day. However, his social life did not keep him from writing prodigiously. In the following twelve years, his major works included (Oliver Twist), Dickens writings moved from humor to increasingly complex social criticism of a world ruled by the business interests of the industrial revolution rather than human feeling. (David Copperfield) published in 1849, was Dickens's most autobiographical novel, making the point in his career at which he had come to a more mature view of himself and the intricate working of society. In the next decade, he published some of his greatest works including, (Hard Times), (Bleak House), and (A tale of two cities). In 1859, after years of increasing marital tension, Dickens separated from his wife and moved with most of his ten children to a country house at God's Hill, near his

childhood home in Catham. There he wrote (Our mutual friends) and (Great Expectations). In 1867 he left England for a successful reading tour of the United States, the traveling took a tremendous physical toll on him and he returned to England the following year in declining health. A physical collapse forced him to suspend the tour, but did not keep him from giving a farewell series of lectures in London in the winter of 1870. On June, 8th , after a full day of work on his last novel, (The mystery of Edwin Drood) Dickens had a fatal stroke and died the following day. In addition to his novels and work as an editor, Dickens loved the theater, and led a mature company for theater is reflected in the novel (Great Expectations) in the character of Mr. Wopsole. Dickens did more than write; he worked hard to rectify many of the social injustice he described in his novels.

### **2.2.2. Plot of Great Expectations :**

Pip, a young orphan boy living with his sister and her husband in the marshes of kent , one day he was sit in a cemetery looking at his parents tombstones , suddenly , an escaped convict springs up from behind a tombstone , grabs Pip , and ordered him to bring him food and a file for his leg iron . Pip obeyed, but the fearsome convict is soon captured anyway. One day Pip is taken by his uncle Pumblechook to play at satis house , the home of the wealthy dowager Miss Havisham , who extremely eccentric , she wears an old wedding dress every where she goes and keeps all the clocks in her house stopped at the same time . during his visit, he met a beautiful young girl named Estella, who treats him coldly and contemptuously .Nevertheless, he fall in love with her, he even hopes that Miss Havisham intends to make him a gentleman so that he might be worthy of her, but his hopes are dashed when, after months of regular visits to satis house, Miss Havisham decided to help him to become a

common laborer in his family business. With Miss Havisham guidance, Pip is apprenticed to his brother in law Joe , who is the village blacksmith. Pip worked in the forge unhappy struggling to better his education with the help of the plain. Kind Beddy and encountering Joe,s malicious day laborer Orlick. one night , after an altercation with Orlick and Pip, s sister , knows as Mrs. Joe , is viciously attacked and became mute invalid. From her signals, Pip suspect that Orlick was responsible for the attack. One day a lawyer named Jaggers appeared with strange news, a secret benefactor has given Pip a large fortune , and Pip must come to London immediately to begin his education as a gentleman. Pip happily assumed that his hopes have come true , hat Miss Havisham is his secret benefactor and that the old woman intends for him to marry Estella. In London , Pip befriends a young gentleman named Herbert Pocket and Jaggers,s law clerk , Wimmick. He expresses disdain for hi former friends and loved ones, especially Joe, but he continued to pine after Estella. He furthers his education by studying with tutor Matthew Pocket Herbert father; Herbert himself helped Pip to learn how to act like a gentleman. When Pip turns twenty one and began to receive an income from his fortune, he will secretly help Herbert buy his way into the business he has chosen for himself, but for now , Herbert and Pip lead a fairly undisciplined life in London, enjoying themselves and running up debts. Orlick reappeared in Pip life , employed as Miss Hvisham porter , but is promptly fired by Jaggers , after Pip revealed his unsavory past. Ms. Joe died and Pip went home for the funeral, feeling tremendous grief and remorse. Several years go by , until one night familiar figure barges into Pip room , the convict Magwitch , who stuns Pip by announced that h , not Miss Havisham , is the source of Pip fortune , he told Pip that he was so moved by Pip childhood kindness, that he dedicated his life to making Pip a gentleman, and made a fortune in Australia for that very purpose.

Pip is appealed , but he felt morally bound to help Magwitch escape , as the convict is pursued both by the police and compyson, his former partner in crime . a complicated mystery began to fall into place when Pip discovered that Compyson was the man who abandoned Miss Havisham in her wedding day, and that Estella is Magwitch daughter , Miss Hvisham has raised her to break men hearts as a revenge for the pain her own broken heart . Pip was merely a boy for young Estella to practice on

, Miss Havisham delighted in Estella ability to toy his affections.As the weeks passed , Pip sees the good in Magwitch and began to care for him deeply, befor Magwitch escape attempt , Estella married an upper class lout named Bently Drummle . Pip makes a visit to satis house, where Miss Havisham begs his forgiveness, for the way she treated him in the past , and she goes up in flames , she survived but became invalid. The time came to Pip and his friends to spirit Magwitch from London, just before the escape attempt, Pip is called to a shadowy meeting in the marshes , where he encounters the vengeful , evil Orlick is on the verge of killing Pip , when Herbert arrived with group of friends to save Pip. Then they try to sneak Magwitch down the river on a rowboat, but they are discovered by the police, Magwitch is sentenced to death and Pip lost his fortune, Pip falls ill, Joe came to London to care of him , and they are reconciled . Joe gives him the news from home, Orlick after robbing Pumblechook is now in jail, Miss Havisham has died and left some of her fortune to the Pockets, Bidy has taught Joe how to read and write. After Joe left, Pip decide to back home and marry Bidy , but when he arrived he discovered that she and Joe had already married. Pip decided to go abroad with Herbert to work in mercautile trade. he returned years later, and met Estella in the garden of satis house , her husband died and he was treated her badly , Pip found that Estella is changed and became kind, and



the two left the garden hand in hand, and Pip believed that they will never part again.

### **2.2.3. Types of characters:**

There are common types of characters we see in literature

- Protagonist (the hero): The center figure with whom we usually sympathize or identify
- Antagonist (villain): The figure who opposes the protagonist and creates the conflicts.
- Foil character: The figure whose personality traits are the opposite of the main character this is supporting character, and usually made to shine the protagonist.

### **2.2.4. Main characters in Great Expectation:**

#### **✍ Philip Pirrip (Pip):**

Pip , the narrator and the protagonist of the novel , he is an orphan who is raised by his ill tempered sister and her husband , his ambition in life o improve his social position.

#### **✍ Joe Jargery:**

Joe is skilled blacksmith and Pip long suffering brother in law and father figure. a simple, kind, and gentleman , Joe is a good and loyal friend.

#### **✍ Mrs. Joe:**

Pip,s sister , she is more than twenty years older than he, and raises him "by hand" she is physically rough in her discipline , and has a fierce temper.

✍ **Biddy:**

Pip first teacher, she came to live with Joe family , generally she is forgiving, kind, and patient , Biddy is also not afraid of pointing out flaws in Pip behavior, she recognized that Joe is a worthy man.

✍ **Able Magwitch:**

He is a criminal Pip met him down by the marshes , Magwitch later makes his fortune in Australia , although he was a crude exterior , but he was generous and loyal man.

✍ **Miss Havisham:**

The spoiled daughter of a wealthy brewer, she is abandoned on her wedding day, she spent the rest of her life raising Estella , her adopted daughter to wreak revenge on men for the rejection and humiliation she suffered

✍ **Estella Havisham:**

The adopted daughter of Miss Havisham, although she is beautiful, intelligent, Estella grows up with a heart of ice , because of the training of her benefactor.

✍ **Mr. Jaggers:**

He is a shrewd, aggressive, and intelligent lawyer who manages Pip's affairs until he is twenty one. He also Miss Havisham's lawyer .

### ✍ **John Wimmick:**

He is a clerk in Jaggers office who befriends Pip , he also leads two separate lives , one in the office , and one at his home in Walworth . there he dotes on his "aged parent" and feels tender love for Miss Skiffins.

### ✍ **Herbert Pocket:**

A relative of Miss Havisham , he is a closest friend of Pip , and confidant in London . h is a kind , honest , and gently young man with ambitious dreams for himself.

#### **2.2.5. Minor Characters:**

✍ **Mr. Wopsole:** A friend of Gragerys , h leaves his position in the church of Pip village to head for London and pursue his dream of becoming a great actor.

✍ **Orlick:** Orlick is employee of Joe , and is one of Pip ,s enemies , he is strong and swartly and has a mean temper.

✍ **Uncle Pumblechook:** He is Joe, s uncle and a seed merchant . he is pompous arrogant , and treats Pip badly.

✍ **The aged parent:** He is Wimmick father.

✍ **Miss skiffins:** She is Wimmick, s beloved , her relationship with Wimmick is one of the few positive loving relationships that Pip witnesses.

✍ **Mr. Matthew Pocket :** He is Herbert, s father , he refuses to compete for the favor of Miss Havisham and lives by tutoring young gentleman like Pip.

✍ **Mrs. Pocket:** Wife of Matthew Pocket and Herbert mother , she is obsessed with social status , constantly bemoaning the fact that her grandfather narrowly missed being a baronet and that her social standing lowered when she married Mr. Pocket.

- ✍ **Bentley Drummle:** Is a student at Pocket residence, he is a brutish fellow whom Pip dislikes. Especially when he discovered that Drummle also harbors affection for Estella.
- ✍ **Startop:** He is another student at Pocket residence, he is kind, gentle, and good natured, and befriends of Pip and Herbert.
- ✍ **Compyson:** Is the fiancé who desert Miss Havisham on their wedding day, and he is the second convict in the marshes.
- ✍ **Molly:** The house keeper of Jaggers's house , and she is Estella, mother.
- ✍ **Miss Sara Pocket:** A relative of Pocket, s , she also seek to please Miss Havisham , she has a very negative attitude about Pip.

### 3. Charles Dickens' style and creativity

3.1. Dickens biographer Claire Tomalin, regards him as the greatest creator of characters in English fiction, after Shakespeare. Dickens characters are amongst the most memorable in English literature especially, so because of their typically whimsical names such as "Oliver Twist", "Able Magwitch", and "Pikwick". His characters more often so memorable that they took on a life of their own outside his books, Virginia Woolf maintains that:

*"We remodel our psychological geography when we read Dickens"*

As he produced characters that do not exist in detail, not accurately, or exactly but abundantly in cluster of wild yet extraordinarily. His friend Forster wrote a note about him after his death, he says:

*"What I have to say generally of Dickens genius as a writer, may introduce the notices, which still remain to be given of his books from the Tale of two cities to the time at which we have arrived, his literary works were so intensely one with his nature that he is not separable from it, and the man and the method through a singular light on each other".*

Claire spoke out as the country prepares to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of the author tomorrow she says:

*" Dickens, s books were still amazingly relevant".*

Also she maintains that

*"Dickens relevance to modern society is appeared in his portrayal of the proletariat and the importance he gave to the working classes".*

### **3.2. Charles Dickens Literary Style :**

Dickens loved the style of 18th century, gothic romance although it had already become a target for parody.

One character vividly drawn throughout his novels is London itself from the Coaching Inns on the outskirts of the city to the lower reaches of the Thames; all aspects of the capital are described over the course of his body of work.

His writing style is florid and poetic; with a strong comic touch his satires of British aristocratic snobbery. He calls one character the "Noble Refrigerator" are often popular. Comparing orphans to stocks and shares, people to tug boats, just some Dickens, s acclaimed flight of fancy, many of his characters named provide the reader with a hint as to the roles played advancing the storyline, such as ;"Mr. Murdstone" in the novel of David Copperfield, which is clearly a combination of murder and stony coldness.

His literary style also is a mixture of fantasy and realism.

### **3.3. Charles Dickens Characters :**

Dickens is famed for his depiction of the hardships of the working class, his intricate plots, and his sense of humor. But he is perhaps most famed for the characters he created.

His novels were heralded early in his career for their ability to capture the everyday man thus create characters to whom readers could relate.

Dickens, s friend and biographer, John Forster says that

*"Dickens made characters real existence, not by describing them, but by letting them describe themselves".*

Often these characters were based on people he knew in a few instances Dickens based the character too closely on the original, as in the case of Harold, Skimpole in "Bleak House" based on Leigh Hunt, and Miss Mowcher in "David Copperfield" based on his wife chiropodist.

### **3.4. Autobiographical Elements :**

All authors might be said to incorporate autobiographical elements in their fiction, but with Dickens this is very noticeable, even though he took pains to mask what he considered his shameful, lowly past.

David Copperfield is one of the most clearly autobiographical but the scene from Bleak House of interminable court cases and legal arguments are drawn from the author, s brief career as a court reporter.

Dickens, s own father had been sent to prison for debt, and this became a common theme in many of his books, with detailed depiction of life in the marshal sea prison in little Dorrit. Very few knew the details of his early life until six years after his father death, when John Forster published a biography on which Dickens had collaborated.

### **3.5. Episodic Writing :**

Most of Dickens's novels were first written in monthly or weekly installments in journals such as "Master Humphrey's Clock and Household Words". Later reprinted in book form, these installments made the stories cheap, accessible, and series of regular cliff-hangers made each new episode widely anticipated.

Another important impact of Dickens's episodic writing style resulted from his exposure to the opinions of his readers. Since Dickens did not write the chapters very far ahead of their publication, he was allowed to witness the public reaction and alter the story depending on that public reaction.

### **3.6. Social Commentary :**

Dickens's novels were among other things, works of social commentary.

He was a fierce critic of the poverty and social stratification of Victorian society. Dickens's second novel "Oliver Twist" shocked the readers with its image of poverty and crime, and was responsible for the clearing of the actual London slum, Jacobite's Island that was the basis of the story.

### **3.7. Literary Techniques :**

Dickens is often described as using "idealized characters" and highly sentimental scenes to contrast with his caricatures and the ugly social truths he reveals.

The question as to whether Dickens belongs to the tradition of sentimental novel is debatable.



Valerie Putron in her recent Dickens and sentimental tradition, sees him continuing aspects of this tradition and argues that his

*"Sentimental scenes and characters are as crucial to the overall power of the novels as his darker or comic figures and scenes"*

Many of his novels are concerned with social realism focusing on mechanism of social control that direct people, s lives.

Dickens, s fiction reflecting what he believed to be true of his own life makes frequent use of coincidence, either for comic effect or to emphasis.

### **3.8. Writing Inspires Charles Dickens :**

Charles Dickens was inspired by his life experience, such as places he traveled, obstacles he overcame. He lived in the 19th century so his novel had to appeal to people at that time.

Also he had many inspirations to his writings including his early life poverty, where he would be forced to work at a job, 12 hours a day.

## **4. Thematic Representation**

### **4.1. Introduction:**

This chapter deals with the analysis of major character of Great Expectations, however, it analyses individual characters deeply to reveal their psychological and social backgrounds.

### **4.2. Philip Pirrip (Pip) :**

As a bildungsroman novel, Great Expectations presents the growth and development of a single character, Philip Pirrip better known to himself and the world as Pip.

As the focus of the bildungsroman, Pip is by far the most important character in Great Expectations; he is both the protagonist and the narrator of the story.

The character of Pip that he has a quality of immature romantic, idealism, and innately good conscience, on the other hand Pip has a deep desire to improve himself, and attain any possible advancement, whether educational, moral, or social.

But this desire makes him accept a fortune from a criminal man, that means this fortune not from a good source, also this desire let him nearly to forget his only truly friend Joe and his ill sister, and all this because of money and his new position.

Also his longing to marry Estella and join the upper class makes him uncared about the source the money, all what he care about was to be a gentleman.

Pip fall in love with Estella, who is cold and have no feelings, and she hurt him all time wither cruel words and she always comments on his boots, so Pip feels that he had a rough appearance, so he goes to the court yard and looked at himself and said

*"I took the opportunity of being alone in the Court yard to look at my coarse hands and common boots" (8. 92)*

#### **4.3. Estella Havisham :**

Estella Havisham is often cited as Dickens's first convincing female character.

Estella is a supremely ironic creation, one who darkly undermines the notion of romantic love and serves as a bitter criticism against the class system in which she is mired.

She is raised from the age of three by Miss Havisham, to torment men and break their hearts. Estella wins Pip's deepest love by practicing deliberate cruelty.

She is cold, cynical, and manipulative, though she represents Pip's first longed – for ideal life among the upper class. Although of all this, Estella was born in poverty, and we discover that by the end of the story, she is Able Magwitch daughter, and thus springs from very lowest level of society.

Miss Havisham destroys her ability to express emotion and interact normally with the world.

Rather than marrying Pip, Estella marries the cruel nobleman Drummle, who treats her harshly and makes her life miserable for many years.

All Estella's actions in men's hearts and specially Pip are inflicted upon her when she marries Drummle and sees how it is hard to hurt someone, and Drummle revenges for all men she broke their hearts.

So in this way Dickens used Estella's life to show the idea that one's happiness and well-being are not deeply connected to one's social position.

Estella despite of her hurting for Pip heart but she seems not to want to hurt him, in that she always repeated to him and warns him and said

*"I have no heart"*

Estella from long experience learned that happiness relies on and trust her inner feelings

#### **4.4. Miss Havisham :**

The mad, vengeful Miss Havisham, a wealthy dowager , who lives in a rotting house , and wears an old wedding dress every day of her life.

She is certainly one of the most memorable characters in the book. Her house is dark and frightened, all clocks in the house are stopped in her wedding hour, and there is an old wedding cake full of spider webs.

Miss Havisham's life is defined by a single tragic event, her jilting by her fiancé in what to have been their wedding day. From that moment, Miss Havisham determined never to move beyond her broke heart.

With a kind of manic, obsessive, cruelty, Miss Havisham adopts Estella and raises her as a weapon to achieve her own revenge on men.

Miss Havisham is an example of single – minded vengeance pursued. Destructively, both Miss Havisham and the people in her life suffer

greatly because of her quest for revenge. All these actions of Miss Havisham and her ill brain are hurtful to Pip and Estella.

At the end of the novel we discover that Miss Havisham's fiancé was Compeyson, friend of Magwitch. She was a great simple of insane woman, who hurt every man's heart by her beautiful tool Estella, and she controlled her heart as she wants.

By the end of the story she realizes that she has caused Pip's heart to be broken, and she immediately begs Pip for forgiveness.

#### **4.5. Able Magwitch :**

Magwitch is a thief with a heart of gold. His memory is of stealing turnips (which is just sad- not only does he have to steal food, but he had to steal turnips).

He escapes from jail and frightens Pip in the cemetery, and he asked him to bring him some food and a file for his leg iron, so from the first meeting he forced him to steal.

After a few months Pip gets his fortune from a secret benefactor, firstly he thinks this fortune came from Miss Havisham but by the end of the novel he discovers that his secret benefactor was Magwitch, who thinks of Pip as a son

*"More to me nor than any son" (39-67).*

So Pip's fortune comes from a criminal, Magwitch who wants to clean his money by Pip.

He is like a father for Pip, but the father never lent his dirty money to his son, and never asks him to steal, but he should put him on the right path to

start a clean beginning and to be a gentleman with honest and honor.

By the end of the story Pip discovers that Magwitch is Estella's father, and friend of Compyson who deceives Miss Havisham, who is criminal, gross, dirty, sloopy rude, and uncouth. At the end of the story Magwitch sentenced to death.

After that his money, which he pours to Pip is gone. That reveals that the unlawful money never lend happiness for any one, and it is easy come easy go.

## 5. Conclusion

This concluding chapter outlines the summary of the research, and findings.

### 5.1. Summary :

This study discusses the major characters of Charles Dickens's novel "Great Expectations".

The researcher introduces in the first chapter the background of the study, and the statement of the problem, then questions of the study; which highlight the research, this is in addition to the hypotheses which is put forward by the researcher to proof the statement of the problem, then the objectives; which design by the researcher to reveal the main aims of this study, after that the study moves to the methodology; which explain the methods that follows to conduct the study, finally, the researcher shows the limitation of the research.

Then the researcher moves to chapter two, which includes two parts, firstly; Theoretical framework, which shows the characterization in general, then Literature review; which is enhanced by surveying the literature to see the history of the writer, and his works, and what are the most contributions he had done to literature.

Then the researcher analyzes in chapter three Charles Dickens's life and work, through his literary style, characters, literary techniques, and the things around him that inspires him to write.

In chapter four the researcher introduces the thematic presentation and discusses the problem of the study generally.

Then the researcher concludes the study by giving a short summary for whole study, and analyzes the findings of the study.

## **5.2. Findings of The Study :**

Of course, the behavior of the major characters in "Great Expectations" make us perceive their real personalities, or their hidden sides and through this perceiving we judged them.

It could be said that the social factors shapes the personality of major characters in "Great Expectations" the society in the novel is classified into three classes, low, middle, and high class, the low class represented by Pip, who get in the high class by a fortune comes from a secret benefactor, this new class shapes his new personality, as a gentleman, but without any memories for his family, and friends. So the society and the environment around Pip shape his personality.

There are many features of development of major characters, and there are consequences of this development. Pip, the protagonist is the perfect example of this development, he is raised by a secret benefactor, having the education, and becomes a gentleman, then becomes a rich and have a high position, but all this developments have a bad consequences, that he firstly; leaves his home and his ill sister and only truly friend Joe, then he loses all money, and back to his first position. So his development is follows by consequences, these consequences whether are good or bad depend on the ways he develops himself through.

Estella, the female figure in "Great Expectations" and the second protagonist, her behavior makes the researcher to guess that she must be



the antagonist; because she is rude, and cold, the society around her shapes her personality, and let her hurts anyone could talk to her, she develops in unhealthy environment, and full of sense of revenge, and hatred, so she grows up without sense.

Miss Havisham, the manic character in the novel, her behavior reflects that she is an insane woman, and the social factors that shaped her personality causes this madness, the major factor that shape her madness and hatred personality that her fiancé abandoned her in their wedding day, that makes her seeks revenge of all men, and hate them.

Able Magwith, the criminal figure in the story, his behavior is so bad and shameful, and he deserves to put in jail whole life, his personality is shaped by the society he grows in: it is a dirty environment, and full of crime and deceive, because of that he becomes a criminal and develops himself through unlawful ways.

## References

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