

Chapter One

Introduction

Background about the Victorian period of literature

The Victorian period of literature started with accession of queen Victoria to the throne in 1837 and lasted until her death in 1907.

Victorian literature classified into:

Early Victorian literature

Late Victorian literature

Victorian literature characterized by the expression of fusion pure romance to gross realism the age was remarkable for excellence of its prose .Most literary works of this age tend to come closer to daily life, it became as powerful instrument for expressing human progress such as social, Economic it is idealistic age where the great ideals portray. Such as truth, justice, love, brotherhood these are emphasized by poet, essayist and novelist of the age.

Victorian period of literature considered as new renaissance for many advances in literature particular prose.

Age regarded as high point in the novel amongst reading most novelists portray difficult life and Victorian society became real nation of novel reader in 19th century .novelists created new legacy through novels. There were many changes within social novels.

Our study aims to concentrate in late Victorian literary works specially the novel.

Victorian literature began in 1837ended in1901 Age witnessed shifting attitudes and values most famous writers of this age such as: Dickens, Hardy, Eliot etc.

But Charles Dickens was the most famous novelist among those writers who wrote about social class differences, abandon children in his great novel David Copperfield.

Thus, novel portrays social problems it is very an interesting means of an enlightenment social problems,

Social problem novel is work of fiction in which a prevailing example of social problems such as : race ,gender, class distinctions that are addressed in such work , also include poverty, condition in factories the trouble of child labour, violence against women and rising criminality.

Victorian age is considered to be the age of social criticism and disclosing the reasons that lead to poverty. Unemployment and common discontent that is why the Victorian period can be considered the golden age of novel.

1.1 Statements of the study

The problem of this study defined as follow:

This research intended to cover the Victorian social novels influence towards Victorian society in 19th century with focusing on Charles Dickens novel David Copperfield; novel reflects massive effects toward Victorian society upheavals and the conflict between modern and traditional. Most social novels of this age deal with the issues of daily life which are social, economic, religious and controversial issues and problems surrounding industrial revolution.

The study will investigate and analyze Dickens social theme, to explore main ideas of novel, there will be critical views.

1.2 The Questions of the study

1. What are attitudes, moral code and values portray in 19th century social novels?
2. What dose Charles Dickens intends to convey to the Victorian society in his great social novel David Copperfield?

1.6 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study stated as fellow:

This research intends to investigate and analyze social Victorian novels. Particular David Copperfield by Charles Dickens.

This great novel portrays attitudes, moral code, values and to what extent the upheavals effects society.

Research study aims to describe and explore the class differences, abundant children of Victorian social novel focusing on Charles Dickens novel David Copperfield.

Study investigates and analyzes how Modern counter traditional in late Victorian novel .Research investigates and analyze critics views concern social novel in 19th century.

1.4 Significance of the study

The significance of the study aims to investigate and analyze late Victorian social novels, focusing on David Copperfield by Charles Dickens novel portrays, social class difference, abandon children, the importance of this research to explore the social class problems in 19th century and how modern counter traditional values.

1.5 Methodology of study

That mainly based on the thematic investigation and analysis of abandon children .class differences in Charles Dickens novel David Copperfield so that to explore Victorian society code in nineteenth century also to portray circumstances .

The material source for this research will be collected from primary and secondary data:

1. Primary data Will be collected from Victorian social novel which by Charles Dickens (David Copperfield).
2. Secondary data will be collected from other references and book; also data will be collected by reading and understanding novel David Copperfield by Charles Dickens, make notes from the novel selecting main idea which connected to the Victorian society.

1.6 The scope of the study

The study intends to investigate and analyze, late Victorian social novels which produced by Charles Dickens, particularly novel concerns social problems the research study aims to cover and explore

cities view, looking on the influence of Industrial Revolution and living condition of children and class differences in 19th century, taking Copperfield novel as example from the late Victorian literature which started in (1837 - 1901).

Chapter Two

Introduction

Historical and cultural overview

During the Victorian era England was moving steadily in the direction of becoming, Europe's most stable prosperous country, the industrial revolution, the railway station and steam engines were being used in mines factories and ships. small town beginning to swell into smoky canters to manufacturing industry and all this taking place under government and legislature, that were still narrowly restricted to the privileged few, who were wealthy, by birth or becoming wealthy commerce.

Despite the Industrial Revolution England was still an almost entirely agricultural country, the English country side was part of every one's existence .the industrial revolution however was just beginning to bring dirt and squalor, ugliness and crime into the life of the poor, whom circumstance forced to live and work in the mill and factories of new town. Laborers were being unfairly treated without readdress.

women workers also ill treated underpaid, while the children were often worked in abominable condition beside this society in the country was still effectively feudal, small agricultural community was still more or less governed by the landlord or lord of manor to who rent were paid by tenants of farm or cottages no one else in the rural community had much authority except for local Person.

2.1 The Victorian society

Actually English society in the nineteenth century was still highly stratified although some of the old class destination were binning to distort by the end of period,(Mitchell,2009).

Victorian society can be split up into three classes' upper, middle and lower, but Upper class, did not work income come from inherited land.

David Cody associate professor of English at Hardwick College describes the Victorian class structure:

Early in the nineteenth century the labels, (working classes and middle classes) were already coming into common usage the old hereditary aristocracy, reinforced by the new gentry who owed their success to commerce, industry, and the profession, evolved into an upper class its consciousness formed in large part by the public school and universities) which tenaciously maintained control over the political system, depriving not only working classes but middle classes a voice of in the political process.(Social class, the Victorian web.2002)

Victorian age is one of the most remarkable periods in the history of England it was the age of influences, political influence, democratic reform among society, industrial and mechanical progress, scientific advancement, social unrest, educational expansion, empire building and religious uncertainty.

In England during the Victorian era social division of class were major part of people's daily life, the Victorian views on class and social division in general are described in great detail by Charles Dickens in many of his novels published during the Victorian period.

Victorians are famous for their class consciousness and conservatism, which make it more difficult for the individual to change their social.

2.2 The influences of Industrial Revolution towards Victorian society

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries another revolution and industrial one was transforming the economic and social structure of Europe, although in less dramatic and rapid fashion than the French revolution. The Industrial Revolution at its core occurs when society shifts from using tools to make products to using new sources of energy. It's shift from the home to the factory, from the country to the city, from human or animal power to engine power, but the social and economic changes were so far-reaching over generations that, looking back, it becomes clear that they were nothing short of revolutionary. The Industrial Revolution increased tremendously, bringing wealth and power to Great Britain throughout the nineteenth century.

Since the industrial revolution was so new at the end of the eighteenth century there were initially laws to regulate new industries, so during the first phase of the industrial revolution, between 1790-1850, British society became the first example of what happens in a country when free market capitalism has no constraints. As Garfield describes it, the Industrial Revolution came with intense social unrest.

Therefore the Victorian era of Great Britain is considered the height of the British industrial revolution and the top of the British empire. England was the first country to move from an agricultural economy to one based on manufacturing (John and Martin, 2002).

Within this whole civil society changed many effects of industrialization which are on society, on the daily living and the working conditions of common people.

Working instance in the factories

The Industrial Revolution has both positive impacts as well as negative impacts in the British society during the nineteenth century. Work became more regimented and disciplined and began to take place outside the home.

The whole family had to work in the factories even kids, therefore work became as the controversial issue to be discussed. The industrial's main developments were the invention of the steam engine and the cotton industry. As

the improvement of technology, the steam engine could produce more power with less energy before. As the result it leads to the improvement and industrialization in other areas, (Lane .1978 - 1978. pg16)

The industrial revolution helps society to create opportunities for employment and all members of the family, However, any improvement to the quality of life for the laboring class had come from a hard and bitter experience from the factory labor, worker benefited eventually but at first suffered bad working conditions, because kids had to work, they weren't going to school and getting an education and they were not healthy. They had to work about 18 hours a day (Patriot. 2006).

Living instance in 19th century

The impressive growth of cities in the first half of the nineteenth century produced miserable living condition for many of inhabitants the quality of life had been poor for centuries for many people in European cities, but the rapid urbanization associated with industrial revolution intensified the problems in the first half of the nineteenth century and made these miserable conditions all more apparent.

The industrial revolution changed the population of great Britain in the late eighteenth century which was about seven million just before the start of it, During the revolution, the population was 12 million at 1811, by 1851, the population of great Britain had reached over 21 million because the movement of population to the cities from countryside to seek, jobs in the new factories, therefore it produced dramatic changes in the lifestyle.

Before housing was recognized by government as concern to the nation it had been in the hands of charities and private enterprises during the industrial revolution thousands of new cheaply built houses were constructed near mines and factories.

The condition or quality of the houses was not major concern to the factory owners, these homes were England's first urban slums.

The homes were small, and were extremely over crowded families would take turn sleeping in the same bed, if they could afford one, People without a home slept in parks, and fishermen sleep in their boats, This phenomena as first in such vague era. More people in the world lived in cities than in the rural areas.

2.3 Victorian period of literature during the 19th

The Victorian period is the period of colonial expansion of great Britain during the 19th century, the periods of wars and rebellions in British colonies, it is the lasted, completed period of English literature, almost coincident in extent with the reign of queen whose name it bears from 1837 to 1907. Period stand nearly beside Elizabethan period in the significance and interest of its work.

Therefore, the Victorian literature speaks for an age which witnessed greater changes than any that has gone before in all the conditions of life.

The population of England represented various classes, occupation and ways of life as well as the transportation of the period served as the forerunner of much of the transportation used today and the advances in medicine were also instrumental in changing the face of medicine forever.

The nineteenth century associates the Victorian era with earliest attempt to represent the world and mind, it strives to reflect the Victorian world with its social concern and should aim to express the personal private emotions of the writers and define what would be real in literary fiction (Mulder 2012).

Most Victorian writers still thought of themselves as amen letters in the full meaning of the term, Victorian literature was predominantly literature of ideas, furthermore, it brought into direct relation with the daily concerns of reading public.

So, writing during the period of Queen Victoria reign includes sentimental novels.

During the nineteenth Century and specifically during the middle years of the reign of queen Victoria, the novel finally came of age as literary genre in English, with the almost simultaneous emergence of writers who subsequently achieved global significance as Creative artists, and who exerted an enormous influence on the literary Consciousness and on English as literary language, common to all these writers was the fact that they were largely self-educated most of them came from provincial, socially obscure backgrounds, and several of the most outstanding and influential of them were women at one and the same time, they established the novel as a major forum for social discussion and as a major vehicle for the creative literary imagination.

Serialization was to some extent an artistic strain on the novelists, but many major works particularly those by Dickens, Hardy and Emily Bronte.

The novelists of this age identified themselves with their age and shared a special climate of ideas feeling and assumption.

2.4 The Victorian social novel

Social novel or the social problem novel is work of fiction in which a prevailing problem as gender, race, or class, more specific example of social problems that are addressed in such works, include poverty, condition in the factories and mines, the troubles of child labor Violence against women and rising criminality, Victorian age is considered to be the age of social Criticism and disclosing the reason that led to Poverty an unemployment and common discontent.

It is roughly estimated to write social novel that is why the Victorian period can be considered the Golden age of novel also one of the most significant literary changes in the nineteenth century is the rise of novel, the term novel, did not broadly used until the end of the eighteenth century, which had seen the development of the form through autobiographical narratives and the epistolary novel (William, 2004).

The 19th century saw the novel become the leading form of literature in England and it became major material which touches by Victorian society form literary work. and the novel had become the art form most capable of reflecting the increasing complexity of the modern

world, in addition to what it was the main source of entertainment for educated middle class also became a work of fiction that deals with the issues of everyday life some say to English novel as origin of Italian novels the novel in that period showed a great variety these can be classified into:

Historical novel, gothic novel and the social, furthermore, novels of sensation or detective stories on the other hand .there were identified subclass of the novel which are based on the differences bildungsroman novel this kind at novel denotes a novel of information or novel of education the subject of these novels is the development of the protagonist's mind and character.

Victorian famous writers

Most Victorian famous writers, those who wrote for children were Dickens Carroll and Lear furthermore authors such as Charles Dickens, William Makepeace, Anthony Trollope, George Eliot, Charlotte and Thomas Hardy together are the names that the first come to the mind of the reader when he or she thinks of the Victorian novelists, despite of all their differences they have much more in common, that they share special climatic of ideas and feeling and penned fiction works that became popular.

Actually writers try to fulfill their commitment through expressing the spirit meaning with all the resources of imagination, feeling and thought ,they revealed their response to their society during the nineteenth century , also they try to show their readers that there were a lot of problem behind the beautiful picture of the Victorian society the Victorian social novel directly related to issues concerns of the appearance of new social, economic and political condition helped in shaping the course of the novel, because in period of disruptive change the novel was assuming a central role in contemporary controversial issues under such Circumstances and in order to create realistic view of nineteenth century living condition, the Victorian novelists were expected to depict life with fidelity and the realism was a central concern

in the Victorian novel and it reflected in the scientific nature as a part of Victorian society nature.

Shortly researcher can say the Victorian social novel helped to exercises the moral sympathies and strengthen the feeling of human solidarity at a time of disruptive social change, also it give people real picture of society's nature, thus it seemed obvious that like the Elizabethan drama the novel in the Victorian period served a popular need for influences which make a clear description of the harsh condition of Victorian life

2.5 Social Criticism

Social criticism is criticism of social structures in a society these criticisms point out the negative aspects of these social structures. When criticism becomes overwhelming, certain things may happen. This could include reform to change the problems that are occurring within social structure. Sometimes, if reform or changes are not made, people within the social structure may revolt against the government in order to demand that things change in certain way to make the social structure work for the people.

Also, it is an expression used to distinguished literature that addresses specific political, social, economic, culture, or religious issues therefore, literature has been used when wanting to have an undertone of social criticism (Sara Petersson, 2022).

It was according to Terry Eagleton, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that literary criticism began to change into something more modern. People began to come together and discuss how what was written in literature an had confection to the society they living in. this is still present in today's society in form of social criticism.

According to Eagleton social criticism is the most important form of criticism. He continues that is not applied as much today as it in nineteenth century. social criticism is the best understood as the critical interpretation, runs parallel to argument made in the recent years by European philosophers. However a number of critics have discussed how the Bildungsroman and dystopian novel, in particular, have strong aspects of social criticism. The Bildungsroman genre, in the popularity in the

nineteenth century. Throughout the history of English literature, writers based their works on such issues (Michael,1985).

In nineteenth century, Charles Dickens was one of the most important social critic who used fiction effectively to criticize economic, social, and moral abuses in the Victorian era, (Kailash, 2012).and to expose the darker side of England's industrial development. He conflicts the social problems at that in his works for example David Copperfield which is very important to convey social criticism, such as child labour, family conflicts, crime in the society, monetary problems, flaws in the educational system, classes conflicts also, A Tale of Two Cities which Dickens examines the inner soul, and share with us how people are driven to the valley of human emotions where anxiety and inside. Beside the central theme of love is another prevalent theme, that of revolution gone bad ,he show us that unfortunately, human nature causes us to be vengeful and, for some of us, overly ambitious. It is an example of social criticism in literature.

In addition to great expectation (1860-1861), which has heavy undertones of criticism of how children were in English society during nineteenth century and hard time is more than any other of his condition of England novels influenced by Carlyle's social criticism .it deals with the number of social issues: industrial relations, education for poor, class division and the right of common people to amusement.

These genres is created that to criticizes certain part of society and tries to convey , message to readers, Although their reasons for addressing political and social problems may differ, most writers's motivate may be personal, based on direct experiences in other instance, the writer may be presenting thoughts on a problem that has concerned him or her (Michael,2006).

2.6 Class Conflict

Class conflict refers to the concept of underlying tensions or antagonisms which exist in society due to competing socioeconomic interests and desires between people of different classes. Class conflict is thought to play a fundamental role in history of class societies (such as capitalism

and feudalism) by Marxists as Karl Marx in his Book the Communist Manifesto and the anarchist Mikhail Bakunin. Generally this class struggle or class conflict between the proletariat and bourgeoisie. The proletariat is the social class which doesn't has means of production that the bourgeoisie has (Forster1974).

Moreover, class conflict can take many different forms. Direct violence, such as deaths from poverty, starvation, illness or unsafe working conditions; compulsion, such as the threat of losing a job or pulling an important investment; or ideology, either intentionally (as with books and articles promoting capitalism) or unintentionally (as with the promotion of consumerism through advertising).

As Marx saw the development of class conflict between classes was initially confined to individual factories. He predicted that class conflict between life conditions the bourgeoisie and the proletariat would lead to capitalism's downfall, and the increasing homogenization within each class, individual struggles become generalized to coalitions across factories. Increasingly class conflict between life conditions across factories. Increasingly class conflict is manifested at social level.

Karl Marx was mad that the workers were forced to work without any say in the business. He believed that since the workers make the things, they should say where they go and for how much, instead of rich owners, they had to work to earn a living, while making the rich richer just doing simple office work . Since they had to earn money to buy food, and jobs were the only things that give money they had no choice but to work for rich who mad business. The rich become richer while the worker hauled and lifted and did all of that hard manual stuff no one really likes to do. Karl Max thought that their labor limited their freedom. He want workers to unite and take over the business, so that they could prosperous. He thought that the common man deserved to run the business, and that the rich were not better than the commoner.

So the class struggle of the working class can succeed only if it is transformed from an economic into political 'struggle of class against class' in which workers become aware of their historic interests and seek to wrest political power from the capitalist. Marx believed that the

economic class struggle in the fact had an inherent tendency to become political (Alex, 1983).

During the age of industrialism, the whole society was dominated mainly by a two-class system. That is, there was huge gap between the rich and poor; a social middle-class was more or less non-existent. As consequence, a huge contrast developed between the higher and the lower social classes they also suggested that history was itself the unfolding product of successive stages of class conflict which by nineteenth century had in Britain reach the stage of struggle between the middle working classes (Williams 2004).

The English author his full name Charles John Huffam Dickens, he is one of the greatest English writers, the most popular novelist of the century and one of the greatest humorists that England has produced , he was born at land port on Friday ,the 7th of February 1812 (Forster,2007 Charles had one elder sister and six other brothers and sisters were fatter words added to the family and with eight children , he is the second on John Dickens and Elizabeth Dickens , his father was a clerk in the Navy Pay Office very soon after his birth the family moved to Norfolk Street, Bloom Sbury, when he was four to Chatham, Kent where he spent his formative years until the age of 11. At the age of 12, his father was imprisoned for debt, he was forced to work in the cellar of London shoe –blacking factory and want to live with family friend.

At fifteen, he found employment as a clerk, while he was studied shorthand at night, in 1630 he fell in love with Maria Beadnell the daughter of a banker .but in 1833, his relationship with Maria ended , probably because her parents did not think he was good enough for their daughter,(Marzials, 2005).

Dickens's literary works

As for as his personal life was concern, Dickens was tireless writer and speaker, but his own personal insecurities made him very difficult to live with, he married Catherine in 1836 and, though they had ten children together, their relationship grew increasingly strained until they finally divorced in 1859. he traveled extensively, including making several trips to America, he never much like the country or its people and he was frequently called upon to read from his own writing drawing large and enthusiastic crowds, Dickens also spoke out on variety of social issues, including American slavery and the last of copyright laws that made it for too for un scrupulous people to teal his writings as well as abuses of industrial society that play such a prominent role in his novels.

After this early blush of success, Dickens took on the job as editor of Bentley's Miscellany literary magazine in which a number of his early works were serialized, including Oliver Twist (1837 - 9) the story of a poor boy without family and Nicholas Nicklebeby (1838_9), he left to begin his own literary magazine, master Humphreys Clock in 1840, and over the next ten years published many of his most famous novels in serial form, including The Old Curiosity Shop (1840_1), A Christmas Carol (1844), and David Copperfield (1849_50) perhaps the most autobiographical of all his novels, other works were serialized in Household words between 1850 and 1859 which was then succeed by all the years round, which he edited until his death in 1870, publishing such novels as A tale of Two Cities (1859), Great Expectations (1860 - 1) and Our Mutual friend (1864 - 5), A workaholic to the end, Dickens died of a stroke in 1870 after having penned a chapter of the mystery of Edwin Drood his final (and un finished) novel the previous day, Copperfield was one of the most famous novel during Victorian era, it was social problem novel and autobiographical element in David Copperfield include Dickens, experience working in a factory as child, reflection on his father in his life near of his Career Dickens admitted that of all the children he had produced, he loved David Capper field the most.

Charles as a social critic

Charles dickens was one of the famous novelist in the Victorian era who combined his literary carrier with variety of social interest and

believed in the ethical potential of literature novel in particular as an important instrument of social reform dickens used the novel as a repository of social and moral abuses existing in the Victorian period, throughout his novels he seeks to diagnose human ills and then Endeavour's to find a remedy to them.

Moreover, Dickens writes novel which Criticize Victorian society in a general away, the common theme of his writing is about a suffering of Victorians particularly children (Carter and MCRae-127) he sets out to attack some specific abuses existing towards children during the Victorian time Dickens interest in the social picture of his age is due to his child experience, the experience of rising from poverty to affluence put feeling into Dickens's indignant attack on the cruel exploitation of the poor, children especially (Blamires -301)

In a vast number Dickens novel, the lost, neglect or ill-treated children is a central figure, Dickens used the figure of child in order to reveal his views on society (Stephen 236). According to Dickens, childhood was a long time filled with agony abuse and suffering, for him it is a crime against children to rob them from their childhood, (Mackenzie 203).

Moreover dickens stands as the first novelist to gives children a central role in his stories in his several works he focused on the exploration of moral social and psychological theme upon the image of the child and in all of his fiction as the a number of Critics has demonstrated, he makes Childs outlook integral to his artistic vision (Schlicke, 14). with the description of Oliver twist, David Copperfield, Pip and many other orphans, Dickens reveals his crusade against the buses inflicted on Victorian children.

All in all Dickens successfully portrays the abuse of children in nineteenth century Britain evokes readers' sympathy to the deplorable and drat condition of the children.

Charles Dickens style:

Dickens wrote during the early Victorian era his work defies classification with insight, grace, irony and satire of English delineated human relationships within the context of English country life. His most period of literary activity was 1837 _1857 realism was one of the dominant aesthetic of the Victorian period that appeared in England in 1855 dickens's novels are related most specifically to what mid-Victorian realism there was a strong connection between dickens novels and the rise of realism, he clearly took part in the realist quest for authenticity, because his novels always referred to social problems of their time in his description of reality dickens was in fact aimed to the truth of the objects, he was depicting according to him realism was amoral truth, he developed some interesting concepts which enabled him to reconcile his imagination with the dominant literary requirements of his time in exploration and definition of the features Victorian of Victorian realism (Vanfasse 7 - 2). Within this context Andrew Sanders in his book the Oxford history of English literary states that:

Dickens novels are multifarious, digressive and generous, In an important way, they reflect the nature of Victorian urban society with all its conflicts and disharmonies, therefore, the novel of dickens are delightful and profound; they are simple picture of society life and reflect the importance of family in human affairs. David Copperfield is central to dickens career as if he describes his boyhood suffering.

Dickens has a powerful element of sentimentality in his own character which enabled him to respond to his respect popular taste (Shelston 85) also dickens was a comic novelist and characterization was the source of his hummer, he can make his audience laugh at a character or phenomenon or make them laugh with them, his comic varies from pure entertainment and comic enjoyment of life to the harshest and most biting of satire (Stephan 234-235).

In short, dickens was born during a time when Britain was undergoing change's thus, he directed his literary career to write about the living condition during that time.

through this chapter we have tried to reflect how Charles Dickens uses his experience to write his literary work through his famous novel David Copperfield and how the condition of the social life that he lived and his philosophy helped in shaping his literary career as a famous writer by using his fiction in purpose to make his readers aware the living condition during the Victorian time.

Chapter Three

Introduction

Analysis from critical point of view

In this chapter researcher is going to analyze on the best Charles Dickens literary work which is David Copperfield. Actually, through his social novel, he intends with real desire that Victorians had denied reality; David Copperfield novel has been done a fantastic representing the industrial Revolution.

The analyses will focus on the society of David, the social class structure in his society Charles Dickens really aims to reveal an array of characters from all classes of Victorian society during the nineteenth century.

3.1 Overview of David Copperfield's novel

Charles Dickens began writing David Copperfield in 1849 when he was thirty - seven years old he was already famous for many earlier stories - the Pickwick papers (1837) Oliver Twist (1838) *Nicholas* Nickleby (1839) The Old Curiosity Shop (1841) Christmas Carol (1843), and David Copperfield was an immediate success.

Dickens stories are often about children with no parents (Oliver twist) or with only one parent (Nicholas Nickleby, David Copperfield) In a hard world, strong - often rich - people are cruel to these children. David Copperfield like other poor children in Dickens stories is a good person, but he suffers terribly, He is badly hurt in love he is hated by his new father, and even his best friend is dishonest with him, there are other a good people in the story too, but they also suffer.

Dickens's story shows that weak people need the help of strong, good people ,without this help ,they cannot win the fight against people who are strong and cruel, in Nicholas Nickleby, Nicholas succeed with the help of the rich Cheeryble brothers, in the Oliver twist. Oliver gets the help of Mr. BrounLowe, in David Copperfield, David has to ask for the help of Miss Betsy Trotwood, she is the women who refused to help his mother after his birth.

Dickens's book gave a true picture of the hard life that poor children suffered, they also showed people the importance of good friends and family, most important perhaps they showed readers that things had to change sometimes as the result of Dickens's works, they did many things after Nicholas Nickleby, for example, the government shut many bad schools in the north of England .

David Copperfield, of course, is not about the unfairness of life and the seriousness of its problem, it is also a story about every one search for happiness, it is an exciting adventure story and is often very amusing, it is as popular today as it was in the 1850s and there have been many films of the story.(David Copperfield Ch. simplified .V).

David Copperfield is one of Charles Dickens famous literary work, it told from the first person point of view, David is considered a fictional autobiography by many comparison found to his true life, this bildungsroman follows the life young Middle class boy named David. Actually David Copperfield is the story of a boy whose born into the world without a father, his father died six months before David birth.

3.2 Society code indication

Exemplar

It was a terrible stormy night, six months after my father's death my mother was sitting alone by the fire, waiting for her baby to arrive, she was feeling sad and ill suddenly she heard a noise outside.

There is someone at the door, "peggotty" my mother called, who is it?, peggotty was her servant her only real friend.

I will go and see, peggotty replied, she went and opened the door, Miss Trotwood, my father's aunt, followed peggotty into the room. This was her first visit since my parents marriage, because she did not have a high opinion of my mother.

Where is the baby?, she asked, her loud voice frightened my mother she began to cry. "it is not here yet"

My mother said unhappily "it will come soon", Dear Miss Trotwood said in her loud voice you are only baby yourself aren't you? now your husband is dead and you are alone, but don't worry, the baby will be a little girl and I like a little girls, you can call her Betsey Trotwood Copperfield then I will help you look after the baby."Thank you" my mother said I am sorry.

I have to leave you now, I don't feel well I am going to my room, she called peggotty, who took her slowly upstairs, soon after that the doctor arrived. Miss Trotwood sat in a chair and waited.

When the doctor came down stairs again, she jumped, has the baby arrived? She asked "yes "he said, and who is she? "she is he" he told her. "The baby is a boy" with a word. Miss Trotwood picked up her hat and left the house, she never saw my mother again, (David Copperfield Ch .1. pg 1).

Analysis

Actually, Dickens starts the novel from the first step and tells us that society code indication what happened to innocent pregnant and how society treated, even after the birth of child.

Dickens has description to portray his society at time and tells us the experiences of that society, the reality says that writer, author, engineer are from their nature, nature influences human being, Dickens as the example to other writers.

he portrays such beautiful picture to tell the nations as if he want to say there must be justice, humanity, good moral or morality.

Exemplar

Miss. Trotwood Treats David's mother badly this unkind treatment reflects Victorian society dealing at time it also indicates social class distinction how society treat innocents families.

I was that baby and may name is David Copperfield, the years went past and I reached the age of six, at that time I knew two people my mother and peggotty I love them very much and peggotty was always good and kind we were all happy, Mother and I went to the church every Sunday, one day a man stopped us.

When we were leaving the church, he had bad black hair and dark eyes and I was afraid of him. "Good morning, Mrs. Copperfield, he said (good morning) Murdstone" she answered.

I hope that you are well" he continued He was smiling at me in way that I did not like, I did not smile, very well thank you Mr. Murdstone she answered he put his hand on my head, is this David?, you little boy, he asked, I moved quickly away, he looked angry for a moment. Then he smiled at mother, my I call at your house? he asked please do she said, he said good bye, and left us I did not want to see again . but after that he often came to the house.

My mother liked but Peggoty did not one day I found them both in tears.He is not like Mr. Copperfield Peggoty was saying. Why do you make me feel uncomfortable? my mother replied my husband is dead and I have no friends here, I am doing nothing wrong Mr. Murdstone took me to Lowesoft, I did not like him at all, but I wanted to go there it is a nice town by the sea by the sea we met some friends of Mr. Murdstone.

Your Friend, Mrs. Copperfield, is very pretty. Isn't she, one man said Be quite ! this boy understand thing and he will tell his mother said Murdstone, they all laughed later I told my mother about conversation , Don't said that it isn't true, Her face was red but she was laughing .(David Copperfield Ch. 1 .Pg. 3)

Analysis

Look! Young David Copperfield was living happily with his mother and his beloved house - keeper Peggoty . there is no any worries, the house was quit and they were living in the peace without any argument David lived as a king at that time in the house, but when someone called Murdstone shared Copperfield family , the days became dark and the life became tasteless, everything, changed from David, mother second marriage to Murdstone who was very cruel, beat David serenely

Soon Murdstone sister came to live with the family now David and his mother Clara were at Marcy of Murdstone.As a result of unkind treatment of an abusive step - father and a laundry list of unexpected hardship at last step - father with unkindness send young David to Salem House a school presided over by a master as cruel as Murdston himself.

Thus, David Copperfield go from innocent young boy to Creative young man and eventually a mature gentleman, when he was in Salem House school, he met friend who are Tommy, Traddle and James Steerforth, from starting, his education at an violent, run-down boarding school, to losing his mother and working in his cruel step - fathers wine bottling plant, David struggles always fights to return to the social class he was born after the funeral, Murdstone decided to send to London to work in his workhouse in the London when David lived with Mr Micawber

During his stay, David remembered that his mother had talked about an aunt who lived near Doer one day David decided to go to his aunt, After meeting David aunt Besty sent him to Dr. Strong's school in Canterbury.

There he received a good education and lived with Mr. Wickfield and his daughter Agnes.After finishing school he decided that he want to become alwayr at Mr. Spenlow's office even through all this .I mean challenges David gets

himself through school and becomes praetors for Mr. Spelldown, where he meets Spenlow's beautiful, Dora, David married Dora, but a few years later she died, soon after, David met his school friends again, but after series of events his friend Steerforth drowned.

After that, David takes a trip to discover himself and then settles down with the love of his wife Agnes, with his life in place, and the hardship behind him ,David becomes a successful writer, he and his wife Agnes. Settle down with their children and live a happy, Content life.

3.3 Young David's Society

How does Charles reflect David's society?

Is it the reality of that society?

How much the novel effects the Victorian society?

Thus, David Copperfield's novel depicts the real picture of the social problems of the Victorian society. Look! If we come and analyze, we will invent many social controversial issues from the novel.

Exemplar

I went to my bedroom, I hid my face in the sheets and I cried at the moment my mother came home and found me there. Davy, David my child. What is the matter? She asked and she went down on her knees next to the bed.

What is this? Clara, my love, have you forgotten. it was Mr. Murdstone's voice from the door, Don't be soft with the child. he has to learn to be a man, he sent my mother downstairs and pulled the sheets away from me. David" he said with his thin lips. if a horse or a dog is bad. What do we do to them? I don't know. We beat them, do you understand me? Right now stop that noise and wash your face.

He was very angry, he beat me until I fell to the floor. after that, he left the room. he turned the key in the door and took it with him. (David Copperfield ch .2.pg. 6. 7).

Analysis

Above, paragraphs reflect pictures that make children suffer, David as example to children in nineteenth century. Particular Victorian children are dominated and stripped from these basic rights or childhood.

Therefore, Charles has strong description described childhood labor, promotes many readers to analyze and describe, look! Murdstone treat David badly without any reason. Beating, locking, inhibiting from food, all these does not exist in child punishment, and then, reader could say that ideas of Murdstone, his name

indicates cruelty, David beginning was happy but the happiness ends with his mother remarried the cruel man who treats David as an animal.

Exemplar

Mr. Creatchley, the owner of the school came back one day, that night Mr. Mell took me to see him, he had an angry red face and small eyes deep in his head, he spoke very softly, which made him sound even angrier, I was a friend of him. He held my ear "listen to me" he said, I am a hard man and I don't like bad boys, so be good."Yes" sir I will please, sir? What? He asked in an angry voice.

I don't want to wear this board when the other boys return, I said What? Mr. Creatchley cried. You have to wear it every day, now go! He stood with such a terrible look on his face then I met Steerforth, I like him very much. The other boys were not so kind, look at that boy! They said look at that board on his back he bites like a dog, when they laughed at me I felt unhappy and alone, (David Copperfield ch. 3 .pg. 11 . 12).

Analysis

Therefore, above lines portray the education system at the Victorian period that witnessed challenges, in educating blameless poor children. The education, they fellow was not appropriated to innocent children, example David Copperfield, when stepfather fired him from the house and sent to boarding school, he was not welcome by good teachers. They called him a dog who bites people, all these refer to bad system of education at Victorian era.

3.4 The most difficult instance in David's life

Exemplar

I said goodbye to Mr. Murdstone and to Miss Murdstone and I kissed my mother, then I left the house, my mother stood at the door watching me, she help up the baby and smiled. then the cart turned the corner. I said not see other of them again. two months passed, one day Mrs. Creackle send for me. I wanted to the rooms where she lived with Mr. Creackle, I am afraid. I have some bad news for you, your mother is very ill I did not speak, I waited.

She is dangerously ill, she added, the tears started to turn down any cheeks, I know now. "Your mother is dead, she told me and my little brother? I asked he is very ill. She said, he is very ill. you can go home tomorrow . I cried all day and she kept me with her, then the next day I said good bye to the other boys and traveled home. I did not know that. I was never going to return.

I saw Miss Murdstone first, she did not say, "I am sorry about your mother's death she spoke coldly. Mr. Murdstone did not speak to me at all . My little brother was dead too and he was very sad. Peggoty put her arms round me, she told me she talked about you every day. She loved you very much, remember her always.

I will! Oh, I said. But I wanted to remember her as she was be for her marriage to Mr. Murdstone. It was only after that she became unhappy (David Copperfield c h .4. pg . 14.18 . 19).

Analysis

Charles describes the reality of Victorian society. How the society treat orphans and Copperfield as example to the children at that era David dominated by bad characters of society in novel and became orphan neglected. Innocent child stripped from his happened between and David, when he returned to the house, there was no one said to him sorry for your mother's death or brother's death. Went step father did not say anything, about this indicates inhumanity of the society, losing moral values, there was no mercy among Victorian society.

3.5 Child laboring

Exemplar

One day Mr. Murdstone sent me, there was second man in the room with him.

This is Mr. Quinine, David Mr. Murdstone said he has business in London, you will work for him and you will earn enough money to buy your own food. I will pay for your room. You will go London with Mr. Quinine tomorrow. Mr. Quinine had business selling wines to passenger ships; the building was very dark and dirty. Two boys worked with me washing dirty bottle filled again with wine. At that time I was only ten years old I hated the work. (David Copperfield c h .5.pg . 20).

Analysis

Charles Dickens portrays children's living, how much children suffer from the work that they practice. Look! when David became orphan and removed from school after that Murdstone pushed him to work with his friend who work in bad work, which does not appropriate children at all, David was only ten years old David hated the work, as if Charles as reformer of society with novel writing he tells community. This is not true, he feels that Victorian society lost morality of human being.

3.6 Social class structure

Within David Copperfield novel, Charles Dickens represents an array of characters from all class of Victorian society who interrelationships bring out the best and the worst in human behavior. He also, with David's character Celebrates the success of the rising Middle class as they consider their place the Victorian society .as well as Dickens criticizes his society conception of wealth and class as measure of persons value, His characters spread across all class lines.

From the beginning of the novel there are two famous closes between the Steerforth family and Peggoty family the paragraph refers to the distinction between classes.

Exemplar

"I am sorry that they are going to be married" Married;

Steerforth said, Emily is pretty full of life. She should be gentleman's wife, But Ham is rough and rather dull, he is just a fisherman, it is very sad, You are wrong! I cried. I said not agree with, he will be a good husband to Emily Steerforth put his hand on my arm and smiled strangely.

David: he said. You are a good man, too but you don't understand me: (David Copperfield ch. 7.Pg.34).

Analysis

Steerforth assumes himself from upper class, he say to ham is from lower class and poor, Steerforth tells David that. Ham is poor and cannot merry. But David rejected such decay moral from his friend. He considered him as disrespectful, because Steerforth considered everything can be bought, sold but unfortunately it is not true such decay morel.

In David Copperfield the class structure system serves as more than just a labeling system in this novel the class system is a tool used to create challenges for people and try to present their status. The character in this novel present their status in society partially based

on the way they behave, especially when dealing with people from other social class.

Analysis of the three primary social classes, and the prominent characters from each one:

1. Upper Class

Charles Dickens portrays clear picture about the society he live with, he was clever to chose specific characters so that to represent the upper class the most disrespectful characters from Steerforth family. They are deceitful arrogant and insensitive, also they behave with contempt and cruelty whom dealing with middle and lower class. Character, we are going to chose character from Copperfield novel so that to analyze.

Exemplar

I am Mr. peggoty spoke quietly. He was polite and he was not afraid of her.

My son won't marry Emily Mrs. Steerforth told him. she isn't a lady " she is clever girl" he will marry her. We were always kind to him; Mr. peggoty said. He has deceived us, my son does not deceive people; Mrs. Steerforth said and you do not understand him. I feel sorry for you, so I will give you some money for your trouble.'No' I Mr. Peggoty cried. I don't want your money, and I am sorry for you .Mrs. Steerforth you rare son has deceived you, too. I will leave you know. you can't help me; (David Copperfield ch . pg.48.49).

Analysis

The argument occurred between Mrs. steerforth and Mr. paggoty . Proves us the conflict happened between two classes Upper class and lower in nineteenth Country. Look! Mrs. Steerforth's behavior is superficial , deceitful , arrogant , and insensitive , also he behaves with contempt and cruelty specially when he deals with middle class and

lower class characters . According to Mrs. Steerforth's description of her son's character, she considered him better than lower class people.

The distinction of social classes in education environment

Exemplar

We did not like that first day of lessons. Mr. Creackle beat all the boys but for some reason he did not touch Steerforth. The weeks passed. every night I told Steerforth along story, he enjoyed the stories and he became my friend .Mr. Mell liked me, too, he taught me and I learned my lesson well, after a time he took my board away. One day we had a holiday, so we did not here to do any work. We were all in the school room with Mr. Mell, playing noisily, Steerforth was the noisiest of all of us

"Steerforth!" Mr. Mell said "be quiet!" Who are you talking to? Steerforth said I'm talking to you, Steerforth; Mr. Mell said don't be so rude;

I'm not rude; Steerforth said I'm a gentlemen and you only a poor teacher Agentleman cannot be rude a poor man; you are not gentleman M Mell said. Be quit!

Steerforth cried .be quiet or I will hit you! Mr. Creackle came in to the room. He looked very angry, Mr. Mell he said what are you doing? Steerforth was rude to me Mr. Mell said .Steerforth?, Mr. Creackle ."Please leave now".(David Copperfield ch.3. Pg. 14)

Analysis

Above paragraphs prove. Steerforth is using his upper class status as a motivator to get out of respecting his teacher which is only made worse when the head master, Mr. Creackle fires Mr. Mell for being poor Mr. Creackle reinforce Steerforth's belief that he is better than Mr. Mell, simply because he was born with money, also Mrs. Steerforth. she shows her disregard for the lower class when she finds out that Steer forth has run away with little Emily .she says that Steerforth could never be with Emily.

David's Aunt was Besty Trotwood was very well. But she falls from upper class, the reason was poverty she lost harmony and lived with David at last. Dickens wants tells us everything in this life is temporal.

2. Middle class

Rising middle class in nineteenth century had profound influence on the literature of the Victorian era. Charles Dickens himself considered one of the members of the middle class. He became a reformer and a powerful voice as well as the most famous writer in Victorian literature.

Most middle class characters are business owners such as doctors, lawyers, teachers etc. Charles Dickens always tries to portray middle class characters' behavior.

For example:

Murdstone, Mr. Creatch, Uriah Heep, etc. most members of the middle class could certainly be categorized as some of the worst examples of human behavior.

David: Have you seen Uriah? No, I said. Uriah owns all my father's business now. Did you know that? 'No!' I shouted, Uriah? it can be true! It is Agnes said because my father always drinks a lot, he could not manage the business. Uriah help him. After time, my father was not able to do anything without Uriah's help, so he gave him the business, Agnes began to cry. Uriah Heep! The dog! I hate the man!

Analysis

Dickens used such a real description, so that to portray the decay of the moral of Victorian society he wants to say that decay of moral is not among the upper class, character. But it covered all society, middle class characters had negative conceptions and they feel that they have not stability and safety in their life.

Both characters' childhoods are similar. Uriah and David were raised in middle class families, grew up without fathers, they are fighting to hold on to the pride of being middle. Actually David's world was full of chaos and what good people must do for their own safety and sanity. If we come and see David himself, he appeared such behavior. As he goes through the story with his naivety when he supports Steerforth over his teacher when he refused to accompany children when he stayed with Murdstone. But the most important point, is how he grows as a character within the progression of the novel. With his first wife we see he could not

endure the reality of that life he was acting. Some as his step father Murdstone, did with his own mother. But there is just a little bit difference, after his wife death, he become more active than before. David comes back as a more experienced man. Agnes from middle class. He married Agnes as if he wants to save his status, and becomes a writer.

3. Lower class

Charles Dickens Tries to portray the lower class in a member that will raise social awareness in Victorian society.

The lower class, at least in Charles Dickens's eyes, simply he wants to say that they have simple life. And they are stable but they disturbed by upper class and middle class. The novel represent two complete families:

the Micawbers and the Peggottys. Peggotty family has Mr. Peggotty who is a poor he is lived in an upturned ship on the Coast. And he was fisherman, despite this simple life they were happy, the poverty is proved from the place which they live

Exemplar

The letter was very short. It said, when you read this, I shall be far away. I will only return if he makes me a lady. Please believe that I am suffering. I can't marry you, remember me and forgive me. I love you all with my heart. I am very sorry Emily.

Mr. Peggotty set down hard in a chair. His face was red and he was very angry. "Who is the man" he cried, who is he? Tell me! I want to know! It is Steerforth! I cried and I brought him to this house, when did they go? I asked him this evening he said" they left this evening; he said, they left in Steerforth's Carriage: give me my coat; Mr. Peggotty said standing up with difficulty. Where are you going ? Mr. Gummidge asked.

I am going to find Emily Mr. Peggotty said. I will break Steerforth boat into little pieces and then 'I will travel to the ends of the earth'. I have to find her!

Analysis

Dickens describes lower class character with good human qualities, he says that characters all ways present good treatment, but unfortunately they face bad treatment from other classes. For example Ham represents as life of lower. He worked hard to make, Emily. The problem of lower class lies in financial said, for this reason Emily left ham. Despite this he was honest, kind in his behavior. Steerforth describes the peggotys family. As people who do not have money. It is easy to convince them easy.

Dickens wants draw attention to the fact that the lower class was regarded by the aristocrats 'almost as animals who have neither feeling. Nor emotion, nor kind of education.

Charles Dickens portrays all aspects of David life, and David's important concepts toward society around he also offers personal view of how people saw other around them, for David life is struggling to keep the middle class lifestyle.

After Mr. Murdstone sends David away for school, Steerforth became his friend and as if he wants to be remember of the upper class. David gives money to Steerforth and trusting him. Even making excuses for Steerforth when he behaves so disrespectful to Mr. Mell. however when Steerforth and Emily ran away. He never comes to hate him.

David says that he had to be the best, so that to keep himself from being like other children that work, Also David loves peggotty family an Micawber family for their loving nature he respects the divide in class he regards himself above them.

Analysis

From the analysis discovered ,David Copperfield by Charles Dickens focused on three social classes structure, that includes poverty, deprivation of education, child labour and prostitution.

Novel portrays a real picture of Victorian society such as upper class characters considered themselves better than other classes, they owned the ideas that dominate human beings, they say that anything can be sold

and bought even the dignity, also middle class characters assume themselves better than lower class.

As far as, this brought many problems to the Victorian society, Dickens gave daily life picture of Victorian society and he attacked society code which blames blameless character like David, he says that society must endure the responsibility of that character because he or she is part from that society.

Dickens was great social reformer as well as social critic of Victorian era. He portrays harsh circumstance of society, he combined vibrant characters and an engaging story to speak to his audience .he gave them portraits of themselves, that was sometimes good and sometimes bad and it was actually given with the sense of dream and optimism for their own lives.

Chapter Four

Data collection and methodology

4.1 Conclusion

During the Victorian era, English society saw many obstacles as the result of phenomenon called Industrial Revolution that changes many aspects of life, there are many people moved from rural area to the town and became industries workers.

This revolution due to effect the novelists interest to write society issues, with real desire they became social.

Charles Dickens one of them who often writes in his novel about his real social life and reflects real theme of social problems, Dickens as social critic influence on later novelists by his genius, he was active enough to promote social reform and raised social awareness so that to fight against poverty, deprivation of education, child labour and prostitution.

Thus David Copperfield is one of most popular novel, first person narrator David Copperfield himself, It was first time Dickens novel to be write as such narration, social status and class differences are main issues appeared in the novel.

David Copperfield is semi-autobiographical life of author Charles Dickens. the story deals with the life of David from childhood to maturity, his father died six months before he was born ,David struggles to make his own life ,David from one hand meat light and beauty character through novel from other hand dark and ugliness character.

Actually, from analysis we discovered that novel focused on three social classes also we point out that Dickens gave contemporary social picture and attacked Victorian society code, finally we can say Charles Dickens was great social reformer as well as great social critic of Victorian period, combined vibrant character and engaging story to speak to an audience, he gave them portraits of themselves, that was sometimes good and sometimes bad and it always gives with the sense of optimism and hope for the their life.

4.2 Recommendations

Researcher investigates and analyzes the social problems during Victorian era that indicates the impacts of society on novel and novel effects toward society and takes David Copperfield as example to other novel.

Researcher wants to say that novel in general has great impacts toward society, novel is the reflection of society experience and mirror of society, it has major impacts on the development of society and through novel also novelist presents civilization.

Researcher recommends readers, to read novel deeply to know what beyond novel, because, it gives readers a detailed view of human experiences through novel expose injustice, changed political system that allows readers to explore controversial issues among society.

By reading novel reader can provide insight into the mind of other human being, it will give open mind and open heart.

4.3 Suggestions for further studies

Researcher investigates and analyzes social problem novel, David Copperfield by Charles Dickens as example to other novel, novel is one of the most effective literary work, because, it is tool to raise people awareness, many writers wrote novel to reform society and by reading novel readers provide with new idea and insight their minds, it gives them opened minds and opened hearts.

Researcher suggests the important of social problem novel and hopes that to be the most prominent among societies, because, that shares to solve unsolved problems which societies suffered.

Using such technique of writing so that to make reader wants to read, novel show truth when it is too ugly to be spoken aloud, there are no reason, it is considered one of finest form of creative writing and reading novel make us wisdom and grow moral capacity.

Bibliography

- Abrams, M.(1999). A Glossary of literary terms. Seventh addition. Earl MC Peek.
- Adrian, P. (2009).The Cambridge Companion to English novelist. New York.
- Blamires, H. (1984). short History of English literature. London and New York Times.
- Cannadine , D.(1999) The Rise and Fall of class in Britain. The New York Time Print.
- Dickens, C.(2013) David Copperfield. Hong Kong press
- Dickens, C (1850).David Copperfield.
- Sara, p. Messaud, D (2011). The social class differences in Charles Dickens novel David Copperfield.
- Forster, J. (2007) the life of Charles Dickens.
- Hudson, P. (1992). the Industrial Revolution .Oxford: Oxford University press
- Mitchell , S. (2009) Daily life of Victorian England. Second Edition. Great Britain.
- Pollard, A. (1993). The Victorian the Penguin History of literature. Penguin Books. London.
- Wilson, A (1970). The world of Charles Dickens. London, United Kingdom. Martin Secker.
- Net sources
- <https://prezi.com/-5a5atbxqjod/the-victorian-social-class-system>.
- <http://victorianera.blogspot.sg/2013/01/the-division-between-lower-and-upper.html>>.

Appendix

Charles Dickens's life

The English author his full name Charles John Huffam Dickens, he is one of the greatest English writers, the most popular novelist of the century and one of the greatest humorists that England has produced, he was born at landlord on Friday, the 7th of February 1812 (Forster,2007 Charles had one elder sister and six other brothers and sisters were father words added to the family and with eight children, he is the second on John Dickens and Elizabeth Dickens, his father was a clerk in the Navy Pay Office very soon after his birth the family moved to Norfolk Street, Bloom Sbury, when he was four to Chatham, Kent where he spent his formative years until the age of 11. At the age of 12, his father was imprisoned for debt, he was forced to work in the cellar of London shoe –blacking factory and want to live with family friend.

At fifteen, he found employment as a clerk, while he was studied shorthand at night, in 1830 he fell in love with Maria Beadnell the daughter of a banker. but in 1833, his relationship with Maria ended, probably because her parents did not think he was good enough for their daughter (Marzials, 2005).

After several months, an expected inheritance relieved Dickens father from his debt and Charles eventually left the factory and returned to school, Still Charles's job gluing labels on bottles traumatized him these difficult times inspired Charles Dickens to include many economic and child labor issues in his fiction, therefore, his loneliness as he wandered at the street of London, slowly sinking into the dirt and misery of those other poor drudges liking on the edges of recognition.

In 1835, he become engaged to Catherine Hogart, he and Catherine got married on April 2nd 1836, in the same time, he met John forester who would become his best friend as well as his first biographer, in 1836, when he also gave up reporting, he was regarded as the greatest expert in the gallery of the house (Eliot, 2001) Charles had transcribed in his books nothing more than he had seen in life, because the period hardship in Dickens's life obviously played and influential role in many of his novels. the ability to depict real life situation was greatly influenced being by his

unpleasant experience as a young man ,which included being a victim of child labor .

Charles was small boy who was sickly and delicate and could take but little part in the rougher sport of his school companions, but read much as sickly boys will-read the novels of the older novelists in blessed little room a kind of places of enhancement. Actually he was died on 9th June 1870 he was 58 years old Dickens is buried in the famous church West Minister A bbey.