



ملحق بالقرار رقم 10821 المؤرخ في 27 شهر 2020
الذي يحدد القواعد المتعلقة بالوقاية من السرقة العلمية ومكافحتها

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

مؤسسة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي: جامعة محمد بوضياف - المسيلة -

نموذج التصريح الشرطي
الخاص بالالتزام بقواعد النزاهة العلمية لإنجاز بحث

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السيدة (ة): نستو ساوي ضاوية الصفحة: طالب . أستاذ. باحث طالبة
الحامل (ة) لبطاقة التعريف الوطنية رقم 207582068 والصادرة بتاريخ 2022/03/14
المسجل (ة) بكلية / معهد الآداب واللغات قسم اللغة الإنجليزية
والمكلف (ة) بإنجاز أعمال بحث (مذكرة التخرج / مذكرة ماستر / مذكرة ماجستير، أطروحة دكتوراه).
عنوانها: Gastiersm and The Struggle of the Poor
in The Industrialized British Society in
Charles Dickens Great Expectations
أضغ تشرفي الي التزم بمراعاة المعايير العلمية والمنهجية ومعايير الأخلاقيات المبنية والنزاهة الأكاديمية
المطلوبة في إنجاز البحث المذكور أعلاه .

التاريخ: 27/09/2022

توقيع المعني (ة)



ملحق بالقرار رقم 10871... المؤرخ في 27 صفر 2020
الذي يحدد القواعد المتعلقة بالوقاية من السرقة العلمية ومكافحتها

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

مؤسسة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي: جامعة محمد بوضياف - المسيلة -

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عنوانها: Costism and the struggle of the Poor in the industrialized British
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أصرح بشرطي أنني التزم بمراعاة المعايير العلمية والمهنية ومعايير الأخلاقيات المهنية والنزاهة الأكاديمية
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التاريخ: 27/09/2022

توقيع المعني (ة)

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF – M'SILA



Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English
N°

DOMAIN: Foreign Languages
STREAM: English Language
OPTION: literature and civilization

Castiesm And The Struggle Of The Poor In The Industrialized British Society In Charles Dickens *GREAT EXPECTATIONS*

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of English in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Literature And Civilization

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2022

Dedication

To the first who aspired me, the first who believe in me and to encourage me
to pursue my dreams

My dear parents, Abd El hamid and Zakia.

To the one who gave me endless support and truly love .

To the one who worked hard to form my happiness, my dear Sister Lwiza.

To my friends Dounia, nadjwa, Samia, Aiiia, fiouda.

Wahida

Dedication

For Allah

For my parents who, provide me with emotional moral financial support

For my brother For my sister Beima

For my friends wahida, Racha, Marwa, Samia, Aiiia, fiouda and all my friends
without exception

Daouia

Acknowledgment

In the name of Allah, we would like to thank Allah almighty for giving us strength, knowledge and opportunity to undertake this research study.

We would like to thank our supervisor,

Dr Houria Mihoubi for her guidance, constant support, patience, encouragement and her comments.

We would like to give a special thanks

to Mr Sahed Bachir, without their participation we would not have been able to complete this research

Finally, we thank our families and all our colleagues for their support.

Abstract

The formation of class structure is often dependent upon a set of criteria that reveals divisions between individuals. The old model of class ranking within England during the nineteenth century favored a rigid structure reliant on occupational differences. A new model began to take shape during the end of the century that relied on the morality and character of individuals. The new model provided the opportunity for mobility and achievement of new roles through self-determination. Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* portrays both models of class structure within the nineteenth century through the story of Pip Philip. Pip struggles to categorize others and himself due to the societal shifts that occurred in England during the nineteenth century. He instead discovers his own way of determining his identity and placement within society through dictating his own fate. The novel demonstrates the problems of inequality and exactitude that exist with enforcing a rigid hierarchical classification system, and embraces a new model of social classification that is reliant upon self-determination and the ability to achieve status by actions rather than birth.

Keywords: Expectations, Victorian Society, Social Changes, Working Class, Social Outcasts, Growth and Personal Development

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Victorian literature is the body of poetry, fiction, essays and letters produced during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) and during the era, which bears her name. It forms a link and transition between the writers of the romantic period and the modernist literature of the twentieth century. During the nineteenth century, the novel became the leading form of literature in English. The works by pre-Victorian writers such as Jane Austen and Walter Scott had perfected both-closely observed social satire and historical fiction. The nineteenth century is often regarded as a high point in European literature and Victorian literature, including the works of Emily, Charlotte Bronte and Charles Dickens. Charles Dickens is considered as the most popular and read other of the time. The nineteenth century saw the raise of numerous literary journals that carried serial installments that were eagerly anticipated and widely read. His first real novel, *The Pickwick Papers*, written when he was only 25 was an overnight success, and all his subsequent works sold extremely. His second novel is *Great Expectations*. *Great Expectations* is Charles Dickens 's second novel after *David Copperfield* (book), to be fully narrated in the first person. It is bildungsroman, or a coming-of- age novel, it is a classic work of Victorian literature. Victorian Literature –New world Encyclopedia /www.new world encyclopedia.org/

The novel first published in serial form in Dickens's weekly periodical *All the Year Round*, from 1 December 1860 to August 1861, it is set in Kent and London. *Great expectation* is full of extreme imagery, poverty, prize ships and chains, and fights to the death, it contains some of Dickens 's most celebrated scenes. It is story of a young blacksmith boy pip and his two dreams- becoming a gentleman and marrying the beautiful Estella. Philip pirrip called pip, is the protagonist (main character) and the narrator of the story. Pip tells readers the story of things that took place in his life as he grew into adulthood. Pip lacks knowledge of the world and the ways of people. *Great Expectations* (definition)
/[www. Definitions . net /Definitions of *Great Expectations* .](http://www. Definitions . net /Definitions of Great Expectations .)

In pip, the reader sees several of the themes of the novel: obsession, desire, greed, guilt, ambition, wealth good and evil. Pip leaves his state of childish innocence and "grace" and descends into sin on his quest to gain his desires. He wants it all and he wants no costs.

Pip as main character, functioned as the source of theme and bring the whole story. Pip knew story because Dickens used first person point view. Dickens described Pip as a kind, naive, curious, ambitious and boyishly optimistic.

General Introduction

The Marxist approach is especially appropriate in analyzing Castiesm and The Struggle of The Poor In The Industrialized British society in Charles Dickens *Great Expectations*.
Marxism: theory, effects and examples /<http://www.investopedia.com/>

The main purpose of this present research is to show how people's expectations in life are often unrealistic, uninformed, or unreasonable. Thus, this study aims to explore ideas of ambition and self-improvement ideas that quickly become both thematic center of the novel and the psychological mechanism that encourages much of Pip's development. Throughout *Great Expectations*, Dickens explores the class system of Victorian England, ranging from the most wretched criminals to the poor peasants of the march country to the middle class to the very rich. The writer identifies that the great theme of this novel is effort of people full feeling their expectation. Some characters showed their effort to get their dreams. Besides of that, there are some themes that appear in this novel such as: gratitude, suffering and social mobility. The novel tells us about the effort of Pip as a main character.

In the novel Dickens shows, a clear distinction between the upper and the lower classes through the characters and its affects them in many ways in the novel. This study aims to show the illustration of the influence of social status in the novel.

This dissertation attempts to the presence of social status exert tremendous influence in the lives of characters in the novel such as their feelings, thinking patterns actions, action and futures.

There are three writings which have been analyzed by students related to *Great Expectations*, the first is titled The Influence of Social Class Differences on The Attitude of The Main Character Towards Other Characters in Dickens's Great Expectation analyzed by kctua and Sekretaris (university Makassar2017) in this topic the writer describes the social class differences in the novel *Great Expectations*.

The novel talks about social life society at the time, in this novel there are many people who came from different status and social class, they are from lower, middle and upper class. However, the second, which is titled The Significance of the Representation of Charles Dickens life As Reflected in Pip in The *Great Expectations*: biographical study which analyzed by the student Karisma Kurniawan Wijayanto on 28 March2009, in this topic the writer discussed the analysis of this undergraduate thesis, the analyses divided into two parts of discussion, the first, the writer started the discussion on how Charles Dickens characterized Pip as the main character in the novel. The second, the writer discussed some

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representation of Charles Dicken life which started in the novel. In this second part, the writer tried to find some representation or similarities between the main character's life and the author's.

From the previous study above, this dissertation will try to analyze Castiesm and The Struggle of The Poor in The Industrialized British Society in Charles Dicken's *Great Expectations*. Besides that, one of the famous novels is *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens, in this study the writer is interested in analyzing the novel as the research object. *Great Expectations* describes the social issues of its time specially about social inequalities inninetieth century that led to discrimination in social status between the lower and upper class that experienced by the characters in the novel. In addition to that, based on the problems above, the writer formulated the statement of the problem as follow: how does the conflict between the social classes happen in the novel.

Therefore, the dissertation will be divided into two-chapters, the first chapter will be the theoretical and socio historical context of this research body. In briefly explains the Victorian era, industrial revolution, marxist theory, -Charles Dickens and the novel and the second chapter will analyze castiesm in Charles Dickens *Great Expectations* and the nature of society in the novel.

Chapter One

Theoretical and Historical Framework

Introduction:

Great Expectations by Charles Dickens is considered as the appropriate model to explain the Marxist theory and it describes the social issues of its time in 19th century. This Chapter will be divided into two parts; the first one is the theoretical background which explains the Marxist theory that used in analyzing the novel. As for the second part the second part which is the historical context in which the novel is created because history plays an important role to know the literature of that period.

1. Poverty and Social Stratification

1.1. Poverty

Poverty is defined with a rich vocabulary, in all cultures and throughout history. From the analytical perspective, thinking about poverty can be traced back at least to the codification of poor laws in medieval England, through to the pioneering empirical studies, at the turn of the century, by Booth in London and by Rowntree in New York. Rowntree's study, published in 1901, was the first to develop a poverty standard for individual families, based on estimates of nutritional and other requirements. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty>)

Poverty is a condition in which a person or community is deprived of, or lacks the essential for a minimum standard of wellbeing and life. Since poverty is understood in many senses, these essential may be material resources such as food, safe drinking water and shelter, or they may be the social resources such as access to information, education, health care, social status, political power, or the opportunity to develop meaningful connections with other people in society.

In the *Collin's Dictionary of Sociology*, poverty is defined as the lack of sufficient material and cultural resources to sustain a healthy. Existence, most distinguish between absolute or primary poverty and relative or secondary poverty. **Absolute or primary poverty** refers to a lack of the basic requirements to sustain physical life; the subsistence poverty of not having sufficient food and adequate shelter. Booth and Rowntree were amongst the first researchers to demonstrate the widespread incidence of absolute poverty in the UK. (David and Jary, 1991:489) An example of an absolute measurement would be the percentage of the population eating less food than is required to sustain the human body. Whether **relative or secondary poverty** views poverty as a socially defined and use to demonstrate the inadequacy of definitions of absolute or primary poverty by referring to the cultural needs of individual and families within the context of the rest of society. It is a realistic definition which relates poverty not only to physical needs but also to the norms and expectations of society. (Jary and Jary, 1991:489) In this case, the number of people counted as poor could increase while their income rise. A relative measurement would be to compare the total wealth of the poorest one-third of the population with the total wealth of the riches 1% of the population. There are several different income inequality metrics.

From the definitions of poverty above, it can be concluded here that, in general poverty can be understood in two terms; the first term defined poverty as the lack of essential for the minimum standard of wellbeing and life such as food and shelter, whether the second term which Jary call it “a relative poverty” it is more complicated than the first definition because this term views poverty is not only to the physical need but also to the norms and expectation of the society, including the income disparities or wealth disparities, some said that this factor was seen as an indicator of poverty. So, in this case, the numbers of people counted as poor could increase while their income rise, this condition is depending on the living standard of that society, some called this condition of poverty as “a subjective poverty”. It has been stated in sociological theory that” Simmel also had a relativistic theory of poverty...if people who are members of the upper classes have less than their peers do, they are likely to feel poor in comparison to them” (Ritzer, 2004;164).

1.2. The Causes of Poverty

Many different factors have been cited to explain why poverty occurs. However, here the writer like to explore the point of view of Samuelson and Nordhous (Soekarni, 2005:119-122) which according to them there are three causes of poverty they are, the distinction of property possession, the distinction of individual ability, and the third the distinction of education and work training. It is explained bellow;

2. The Distinction of Property Possession

Limited asset can be the cause of poverty, for example, village inhabitant who did not owned lands will suffering difficulties to get crop. The difference of someone property with another according to Samuelson (Soekarni, 2005:119-122) can be caused by the skill of entrepreneurship and inheritance which received from their parents. The man with good entrepreneurship inclined to be success in getting property. While, there is also rich people who do not have the skill of entrepreneurship, but they have much property inheritance from their family.

3. The Distinction of Individual's Ability

Someone less ability can be the cause of their failure in life. Some of individuals ability consist of, physical ability (IQ), emotional ability (EQ), and spiritual ability (SQ). From the three abilities above, Intelligentsia ability or IQ could be the most urgent thing, although to gain property emotional question like spirit, ambition, skill and talent is very important. However, someone's ability will be influenced by inheritance and our surroundings.

4. The Difference of Education and Work Training Acceptance

Limited education and work training can be the cause to get a good job.

The empiric data showed, so many people with low education do not have enough skill lives in poverty. Generally, this group works in informal sector with low wages

It is clear now the cause of poverty is very complicated. From the three causes above, However, the poverty in England was also one effect of the Industrial Revolution. Industrial development however brought new social relations and problem in society as seen in the rise of a new group of factories owners and industrial capitalist. As factories grew larger the rich got richer. On the other hand, the condition of the worker got worse. It further states that the condition of English workers in Industrial Revolution has always generated the most controversy among historians since England was the first country to industrialize and because the social consequences seem terrible there. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_Law)

4.1. The Effects of Poverty

Some possible effects of poverty, some which may also be causations of poverty as mentioned above, thus conforming what's known as "poverty circle" and complicating the subject even further, some effects of poverty are:

4.1.1. Hunger

Food is a basic necessity. Those who are fortunate try to eat three square meals a day: however over 840 million people around the world go hungry every day and more than half billion people are undernourished. They do not get enough vitamins and minerals from the food that they eat to stay healthy. One of the main causes of hunger is poverty. Most

people who are hungry do not have enough money to purchase the food they need. It is also the picture of condition in Victorian period, most people and children go hungry every day; they got no sufficient of food because of their low wages.

4.1.2. High Crime Rate

The immediate effect of poverty is it can change the life attitude of the people. Begging in the street and becoming a street musician, then is an alternative legal way of earning money and the worst feature of this is when becoming criminals is a common thing. Here, it becomes clear that the bad impact of the industrial revolution in Victorian as have been captured by Charles Dickens in his *Great Expectations* is the price that should be paid in terms of suffering and demoralization when they come to the deadly environment of the underworld criminals.

4.2.3. Homelessness

Population makes the metrics of population of the world stands at 5.7 billion people. Over hundred million of people in our world today have no housing. Million more people of the world population got severe housing problem. They live in home without adequate sanitation, with an irregular electricity supply, built out of flimsy materials, and without adequate security. Housing problems affect both small and large cities, poverty has made many people homelessness. In Victorian period, Seaman further explains that the evils of the factory system also gave miseries to their house conditions. It is said that the houses in which the new factory hands lived were built very quickly and every cheaply. The result of this was the disfigurement of huge areas of the north of England by rows and rows of crowded, badly built and unhealthy dwellings. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_Law)

5. Social Stratification

Social inequalities are central to any understanding of social stratification: but social stratification itself consists of more than simply inequalities of life chance. The concept of social stratification as a particular form of social division emphasizes the idea that individuals are distributed among levels or layers of a social hierarchy because of their economic relations. These layers or strata are real social groupings, forged together through both their economic relation and their associated social relations and interactions.

The word stratification is derived from the word stratum that means layers; Sorokin in (Soekanto, 1991:252) defines social stratification as “the classification of people or society into classes. The result of this is the higher classes and the lower classes. In brief, social stratification refers to the hierarchal arrangement of people in a society, or the hierarchal arrangement of social classes, castes, and strata within society. In his book *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*, Soekanto divides social stratification into:

5.1. Close Social Stratification

This is an inherited system. In this system it is impossible for one person to change classes; one cannot go to the higher or to lower class since he is born until the end of his life. This can be seen in Hinduism term in classifying his society into caste, like Brahmana, Ksatria, Vaisya and Sudra, each class has its own position and authority. This also can be seen in America, there is a discrimination between white people and black people, this system is called segregation and not different with apartheid system that separate between the white people and the black people in South Africa. (Soekanto, 1990:256)

5.2. Open Social Stratification

This system is not inherited; each person can make an effort to reach the higher class (*achieved status*). It can be achieved by education, because in many areas person who have higher education have a good image then put them to a good position (Soekanto, 1990:256).

Based on Sorokin’s view, usually the stratification is described by the using of triangle.

The criteria used to stratify the people into classes are, wealth, power, authority, respect and higher education. (Soekanto, 1990:283) if one has all of the criteria he is considered as one of the higher classes. The way each person relates with other depends on which class he belongs to usually the society has a certain pattern to describe how a person should behave towards people from the other classes.

Upper Class According to Green in Palupi’s thesis, one of the upper class’s ideals is” one of icy reserves with strangers and quiet self-sufficiency within intimate circles”. The other is that they try to spend as little time as possible in business in order to devote more time to leisured pursuits.

For the member of upper class, education carries little prestige. Not many people from upper class finish their studies in college. The upper class also does not expect their members to actively join committee or organization. In the case of choice, they prefer old things to new one.

Middle Class The middle-class style of life is governed by one supreme hope and activity striving for success, upward movement, getting ahead” A member of the middle class depends on other members. His success depends on the approval of occupational superiors. In comparison with the upper class, the middle class like the new things such as a new automobile, a new house, etc.

A college degree, membership or leadership in church, civic affair or formal organizations is focus deeply. Education is regarded primarily as means to improve status. The middle class strives more than any other class, but with a greater possibility of frustration. (Green, 1964:192-3)

Here it can be concluding that, the middle class seems to do a great effort to gain the more prestige status, it is the upper class. They achieved it in many various ways, like education, active in committee or group discussion to improve their knowledge; hence they prefer to get ahead. Some of this middle class’s attitude is very different with the upper class that seems very proud of their position so they have not a hope or progressive view to getting ahead.

Lower Class Lower class in capitalist society is also known as the working class/proletariat, and Working class itself is a term used in academic sociology and in ordinary conversation. In common with other terms relevant to social class it is defined and used in many different ways, depending on context and speaker. The term incorporates references to education, to occupation, to culture, and to income. When used non-academically, it typically refers to a section of society dependent on physical labor especially when remunerated with an hourly wage. Here the term working class is defined as the second term it is used in non-academically because in this case lower or working class which refers to the class Blue-collar workers and manual labor or the homeless and permanently unemployed, as well as the "working poor.” (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working_class).

This condition was a portrait of Victorian society during industrial revolution. The

aristocrats and middle class not care anymore with their condition, they just concerned and thinking about their life and furthermore, they seem to exploits the lower/working class because of their lack of the tools of production by having a full work with very low wages, as a result, they face their life very hard even just a gruel of food. This also can be seen in the system of a workhouse and orphanage, in practical, the aristocracy just exploits them by working hard but with low wages and insufficient food because the cost of food has been reduced by them for their private need.

Social stratification is having a close relationship with the term of social classes. Freedman defines class as” all people and family that know deeply about their position, and their existence is also known by the society or public” (in Soekanto, 1991:260). So, the understanding of class is followed with the term stratification without differentiate the factors of stratification like money, land or power. (1990:260) it is clear now, that there are no significant differences between class and stratification although some theories debated about this, that social class and social stratification must be differentiate according to the way of classification. Like Kurt B Mayer who differentiates that social stratification is classified according to the respectful of society or *status group*, whether social class is classified according to their economic factors. (1991:285) In conclusion, the points remain that the amount that differentiate the society into layers are property or material, authority, respectful, and knowledge or education.

About class Marx (in Suseno, 2003:112) states that “the existence of human being is the class struggles” this conception is as the main role in the unstable production in society, it means that the condition of majority can be controlled by minority people because they have no tolls of productions. The class resistant since last time ago up to now is focused on resistant of rich people (bourgeoisie people) to poor people (proletarians).

Under capitalist people’s power, domination of everyone is free to have something, it is different from feudal era that give special right to people who have wealth, domination for rich or elite people. In feudal era the production intended to fulfill consumption needs, and in capitalist era is dedicated to get more profits. These systems basically cannot exist all the time, because the workers classes always try to find out the way to change that system. And middle class who has no modal such as farmers and bourgeoisie people will up the class, then finally only two classes that exist in society, that are: bourgeoisie people and proletarians.

About this Marx stated that “in capitalist society the class is divided into three, they are proletariats (lives from salary), the factory owner or the owner of the modals (lives from profits), and the last the owner of the lands (lives from renting their lands) ...but because in the concepts of alienation the owner of the lands is not discussed so in the last capitalism there is only two classes (Suseno, 2002: 113). Here it is become clear now that in Marx’s view the class in capitalist society were only the bourgeoisie class and proletariats.

Bourgeoisie class were successfully in dominating economy and politic, with this domination they change human being’s relationship to be commercial transaction by putting the labor’s power as the same as a marketable thing. This condition is going to be the dehumanization process of labor classes which are always grinded. This treatment causes the labors to revenge because they were grinded and treated them as a marketable thing, they realize their condition and it must be changed. So, they make an association in communist organization with a goal to fight bourgeoisie classes and defense themselves by maintaining the labor’s salary, building cooperation and controlling the chaos in society.

By learning and getting information about their blur condition, they will be more spirit and realize that they must make their condition better by damaging the bourgeoisie classes. The resistant is done by them get results; they can take the right of bourgeoisie’s ownership and give it to proletariat’s dictator. From these ideas, revolution that has been decided by socialist people has been formulated.

From the concept above, Marx makes classes struggle becomes a fundamental thing and almost becomes the only one reason of all conflicts which happen in the world. Marx also gives a new definition to social classes sociologically before he knows the basic of its definition firstly. It is defined that social classes are focused on the controversial of rich and poor people and also between classes which get special right because of clan and legitimating of law for a special goal. So, the class struggle concept exactly appears because the division of work development is done socially by appearing the ownership of production tools individually, in another word it becomes basic of difference classes in society.

6. Marxists Criticism

Marxist literary theory starts from the assumption that literature must be understood in relation to historical and social reality as interpreted from a Marxist standpoint (Newton,

1998; 85). In 1948 two young revolutionaries, Karl Marx and Frederick Engel, published a document which made a lasting impression on the history of mankind. They were more concerned with purely economic factors and the important role played by social class. Two themes dominate the early writings of Marx and Engel, the all-pervasive social influences of ideology and the division of labor. (Damon, 1979:26).

These trends are reflected in literature. As we have seen, the notion of literature as a reflection of society was a popular nineteenth century conception, and Marx and Engel, are no exception in adhering to this view (Alan Swing wood, 1970:43).

In the writing of both Marx and Engel, then there is no fashionable theory of literature relating with society, but merely hint, and some dogma. A writer who did devote a considerable part of his talent to literature was the Russian, George Plekhanov. Plekhanov's study of literature emphasized the weakness of early Marxist literary sociology. He naturally states the explicit sociological correlation. His approach was remarkable eclectic for a Marxist, borrowing heavily not only from Marx but also from Kant and Taine. The concept of reflection, Plekhanov suggests, hinges on grasping the 'mainspring' of social life, that is, the fact of class struggle (Alan Swingewood, 1970:50-52).

George Luckacs, the most prominent Marxist theoretician of literature after Plekhanov, virtually accepts Plekhanov's argument that literature reflects the class struggle. Surveying the development of an explicit social interpretation of literature; it is instructive to note the areas of agreement and divergence. With this in mind, we can now examine the most recent attempts to go beyond the mechanical, external, and frequent reductionist approach which above all concentrates on the literary work itself as literature.

Marxist criticism on literature is basically used for the analysis since there is the unity of ideas between the analysis and the criticism. These will help us in understanding humanity aspect in the Marxism more easily. Marxist criticism on literature is intended to give its attention especially to any kind of domination as adopted from Marxism, whose goal is to liberate people from their being alienated because of the domination to be themselves in due course. Practically this study will focus itself on external aspect of the literary work since Marxist criticism on literature analyses literature within the terminologies of historical conditions and the literature's condition (Eagleton, 2002:V1).

Speaking about Marxist criticism on literature, we are faced with the form of literature will shape coherence with Marxist ideas. Marxist work is essentially placed within the structure of social realism which carries not only the aesthetic style but also the ideology of a writer. When social realism is observed from the linguistic point of view, they are noticed to be composed of two words; social and realism. The word social refers to a group of people or community in a certain place (Hornby, 1987:819). They are not bound with where they live but also with how they live, moral values and traditions. Those are the measures that mark them, that distinguish a group of people in one place from others. Thus, Marxist literary works are rich with ideas of social (certain group of people) connections and problem. As Eagleton (2002:06) said, “understanding literature means understanding the whole social process in which literature becomes a part of it”.

Meanwhile, the word realism is derived from the word real, actual, or true.

Shortly, it has explained itself to speak chiefly on reality, the social reality. Nevertheless, it needs to be emphasized that the special character of social realist writings is not only on detail of reality, but also the reproduction of the true reality from specific characters under certain circumstances (Angels in Eagleton, 2002:56). Social realist writings are not the style of writings which has the same function as a mirror that reflects anything in front of it as much alike as it really is, and that what makes it different from naturalism. There is oppression, restlessness, and hope inside of it.

A Marxist criticism on literature believes that there is a close relationship between literature and reality. Literature is a special way to perceive reality and is tightly related with a reality which becomes the mental or the social ideology of an era (Eagleton, 2002:07). Departing for the reality itself, literature stands upon social reality and social relation that occur. Furthermore, it will implicitly describe the structure of a community written in the works, and perceive the existence of classes which trigger the domination of one class upon the other. Moreover, the criticism will also show how the domination will create alienation: alienation upon man of nature, of other man, and himself. A degradation of humanity value since man will be no longer able to understand what he really needs. He is forced by situations to do something outside his will only to stay alive. It is how this analysis will have its progress, by examining the main problems which have been raised and other interrelations underlying them.

Therefore, the study scrutinizes the codes the writer used to relate the works with its cultural background, including religion, social, economic, and political conditions, and also the writer's ideology to get back to reality. As Plekhanov said in Eagleton (2002), "it is the writer's duty to translate social fact into literary works, and it is the critics' works to decode those literary signs back into reality".

The factor of ideology has become significant when the content of a work is to be determined since a literary work is a subjective insight of an objective world. Yet, it is said in Eagleton that the ideology must present obscurely. It must emerge from a dramatized condition.

Political tendency must implicitly appear from dramatized conditions. Only through this indirect way, a revolutionary literary work can be effective for its bourgeoisie reader's consciousness. A novel with socialist basis will get its target if it is specifically describing a real causal relationship, destroys conventional illusions of those relations. (Eagleton, 2002:55).

Here is where the harmony between the writer's intention and the works' aesthetic values lies.

Next, Marxist literary works are said to be revolutionary. It is not to mistakenly be considered as the provoking subject for massive movements which include physical clash only. Revolutionary here means the presence of the enlightenment of ideas and thoughts because literary works are the product of thinking which are aimed at the development of the readers' intellectual and moral (Eagleton, 2002:101) explains an example of literature's characteristic of being revolutionary that is by giving its readers a scientific experience even though literature itself is not science. Thus, in its revolutionary characteristic, it is hoped that the literary works are able to draw their readers' selves' consciousness out of them up, to make them realize what they really need by releasing them from domination and alienation chains through a given situation written in stories.

There are a lot of aspects contained in Marxism. Yet, this study is limited into the class struggle in Marxism point of view only. Departing from the social relationship which are pictured in the novel *Great Expectations*, this study will show how Charles Dickens portrays the condition of Victorian society during industrial revolution which seems to open

the hidden world of the Victorian working classes into his novel. This research will be presented one by one by connecting them with the background of the writing of the works. Hence, this research is focused on the external background. The external background tries to combine the socio-cultural background of the stories, that is the condition of Victorian's society in England during industrial revolution at the time of the writing, and the ideological background of the author to meet the ideological background of the whole stories.

7. Victorian Period

The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned from 1837 until her death in 1901. It was an era of extraordinary expansion and development. The Victorian period is roughly the time between 1850 to 1900, although signs of the new period may be noticeable as early as 1830, and sign of the next age that is modern age appear during the last two decades of the 19th century. (Wiyono, 1976:90) The Victorian Age is a period about which is almost impossible to generalize because there are many incidents that took place.

However, Kittson Clark in Nirmala's thesis suggests, a division of queen Victoria's reign into three periods: the earlier period, 1830's and 40's, characterized by depression, unrest, and reform; the middle period, from 1846 to 1866, characterized by prosperity, complacency and all in reform; and the late period, starting with the second Reform Bill of 1867 and continuing through the great depression of 1873 to the end of the century. It is characterized by even more drastic changes than in the earlier periods.

In addition, Mashburn (1999) also confirms that the late period of the Victorian age, people protested against the policies of the aristocrats since there was a gap between the aristocrats, the factory owners and their workers.

Mashburn also explains that this chaotic condition is caused by the rapid progress in science, technology and even in literature that drove the Victorians to invent the modern idea of discovery. Annan in Langbaum (1967:68) states among others that in this age, Victorian experienced democracy and popular education. It is also reported that in science, there were Darwin with his theory of evolution which perhaps caused the most controversy between science and religion of that age, Karl Marx with his Marxism, Malthus with his book on population and other modern movements which took form.

In technology, the Victorians created astonishing innovation and change: in textile industry. They invented spinning loom, James Watt's steam engine and many other improvements which made England pioneer not only in industrial technology but also in social relations and urban living (1983:764). However, on the contrary, as it is reported by Seaman (1955:51), the sense of that rapid changes was taking them further away from a world in which they were comfortable and brought them into social, political, and economic problems which were almost too complex to solve. Thus, it can be summarized that the invention of the new technology: spinning loom, steam engine, and machinery which were expected to be benefit to all people, in fact gave miseries to them.

8. The Industrial Revolution in England

In the Mid-Victorian era, as it is stated by Mc Kay, et al, England sat on top of the world, and there were many reasons for it. One of which is the awareness of science and technology, which made England, have an enormous lead over all countries in the development of industry. (1983:766)

It is reported that, the industrial Revolution was started by inventions in textile industry, invented by John Kay with his flying shuttle, Hargreaves with his spinning jenny and almost at the same moment, Richard Ark Wright also invented another spinning machine, the water frame, and the most popular was the steam engine by James Watt. These inventions, with numerous other improvements were reasonable since the major manufacturing industry of Britain throughout the eighteenth century was textile industry. Mc Kay further states that the effect of the rapid changes accompanied by a really sudden growth of the population. The growth pressures of growing demand, the creation of new factories gradually spread in England and it was something new in history. With no model to copy, England had to pioneer not only in industrial technology but also in social relations, economics, and even in political institutions. Thus, it becomes clear that the effect the growing factories, then, changed England not only in industrial but also in the structure of the society. A new group of industrial capitalists and the workers arose. As a result, the poor get poorer and poorer.

From the explanation above, there is no doubt that the Industrial Revolution brought both riches and power to Great Britain, and that it also benefited other nations. At the same time, as it is illustrated by Seamen (1954:51) it also brought great evils with it.

The evils of the factory system in its early stages have been described in all the English history books. Hours were long, wages low, working conditions thoroughly bad, discipline tyrannical. The worst feature of the system at the time was that both women and children, owing to the smallness of the men's wages, were compelled to work in factories, or, worse still, the coal mines, and under conditions which by the 1830's were admitted to be unworthy of a civilized nation.

Seaman further explains that the evils of the factory system also gave miseries to their house conditions. It is said that the houses in which the new factory hands lived were built very quickly and every cheaply. The result of this was the disfigurement of huge areas of the north of England by rows and rows of crowded, badly built and unhealthy dwellings, not all of which have disappeared even yet. Here, it can be seen that the worst feature of Industrial Revolution which unavoidably created social unrest to the society was women and children, who used to work in fields, now worked in factories with dangerous machinery, and dangerous mines. Ironically, they got very small wages. In addition; Lloyd (1959:118) states that anyone who reads *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens (a nineteenth-century author) will see something of the worst side of industrial development.

Industrial Revolution brings England both wealth and power. However, it also brings many consequences in the life of the society. In short, Industrial Revolution has already changed the structure of society in their politic, social, and economic that will be depicted below.

The political consequences of the latest phase of the revolution brought the division of the world into the have and they have not countries. It is explained that the countries that were already industrialized had won power and prestige. On the other side, the country, which had huge population but little industry, became dependent on powerful and industrialized countries. Moreover, it is also said that the government of each modern nation is expected to support the industry of have- not countries and to strengthen their position in a dangerous and competitive world. Thus, it can be concluded that the Industrial Revolution has created a new political system in which the industrialized countries had made have-not countries dependent on them, due to the power of their new industrial technology.

The second consequence of the Industrial Revolution in England was in social and economic. Industrial development however brought new social relations and problem in

society as seen in the rise of a new group of factories owners and industrial capitalist. According to Mc, at al (1983:782) as factories grew larger the rich got richer. On the other hand, the condition of the worker got worse. He further states that the condition of English workers in Industrial Revolution has always generated the most controversy among historians since England was the first country to industrialize and because the social consequences seem terrible there.

From the explanation above, this condition was understandable since most profit had to go back into the business for new and better machinery. People were reluctant to work in the factories partly because they resembled the poor houses where destitute inhabitants had to labor for very little pay. Moreover, the factory owners did not care about the workers and as the result the workers felt oppressed, the worker got small wage that led them to live in poverty. The houses in which they live were in unhealthy conditions and towns and cities become more crowded and polluted and the slum inhabitants... the worker were mostly exile from villages and could not find a job had to force themselves in any possible way with all the capacity they possessed to keep themselves and the families away from dying of starvation. Then, becoming beggars and pickpockets was their solution to stay alive. Industrial Revolution indeed not only brought England both wealth and power, but also the long-run consequences that cannot be ignored on the live of the society, and one of them is of course they lives in an absolute poverty which means that they cannot fulfils their base necessities like food and a proper house.

9. Poverty in Victorian Society

Like most of Dickens's work, this novel Great expectation is one of his literary works who use to call the public attention to various contemporary social evils in Victoriansociety, including the workhouse, child labor, and the recruitment of children as criminal, therefore, Victorian society was the period of the social unrest and great social problem named poverty.

Poverty is one effect of the industrial revolution. Poverty understood in many senses, but the main understandings of the term include:

9.1. Description of material need,

Typically including the necessities of daily living, like food, clothing, shelter, and health

care. Poverty in this sense may be understood as the deprivation of essential goods and service.

9.2. Describing economic resource,

Including a lack of income, wealth, assets or entitlements. Economic measures are based either in norms of sufficiency or relative income:

9.3. Description of social need,

Such as social exclusion, dependency, and the ability to participate in the society. This would include education and information. Social relationship has been a key element in the understanding of poverty developed in international organizations. They take the concept of poverty beyond the area of economics. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_Law)

In Victorian times, for Britain itself, poverty was seen as a dishonoring, guilty state (lack of highly praised virtue of industry being the presumed reason), justifying a rather uncharitable treatment. We can see it in almost Dickensian portrayal of a dehumanized regime resembling a reformatory, children could also be kept there with their family or alone, or rather penal labor, as the poor could be put to hard, manual labor and were subject to physical punishment.

The shameful practice of child labor also has played an important role in the Victorian society during industrial revolution. The displaced of the working classes from the seventeenth century on, took it for granted that a family would not be able to support itself if the children were not employed. Many children worked 16 hours days under atrocious conditions, as their elder did. Ironically, this condition was allowed by the government which recommended that children aged 11-18 be permitted to work a maximum of twelve hours per day; children 9- 11 were allowed to work 8-hour days.

Another dark note in England during the industrial revolution was about the *poor law*. *Poor law* was the system for the provision of social security in operation in England and the rest of United Kingdom from 16th century until the establishment of the welfare state in 20th century. It was made up of several acts of parliament and subsequent amendments. The extreme longevity of the poor law meant that some of the generalization made about it

refers to only a part of its history, for example the use of workhouses. **Workhouse** was a place where people who were unable to support themselves could go to live and work, although in practical, a workhouse was just a matter of exploitation of the poor, because they were lives in less eligibility. Less eligibility was the condition of the poor law amendment acts 1834. The less eligibility principle was to make the workhouse a deterrent. It stated that working condition in the workhouse had to be worse than the worst job possible outside of the workhouse. This principle also extended to the food served inside of the workhouse. The meals supplied in the workhouse had to be worse than the worst meals outside the workhouse. Furthermore, for much of the period of the poor law, the dependent poor were classified in terms of three groups:

- **The impotent poor** could not look after themselves or go to work. They included the ill, the elderly, and children with no one to properly care for them. It was generally held that they should be looked after.
- **The able-bodied poor** normally referred to those who were unable to find work either due to cyclical or long-term unemployment in the area, or a lack of skills. Attempts to assist these people, and move them out of this category, varied over the centuries, but usually consisted of relief either in the form of work or money.
- **The vagrants or beggars** sometimes termed sturdy rogues, were deemed those who could work but had refuse to. Such people were seen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as potential criminals, apt do mischief when hired for the purpose. They were people needing punishment or sometimes send to called' house of correction'.

From the explanation above it can be concluded here that, the kind of poverty in Victorian period is categorized into absolute poverty. **Absolute poverty** defined as the basic requirements to sustain physical life or the subsistence poverty of not having sufficient food and adequate shelter, means that this condition was the portrait of Victorian social condition at that time because as the researcher has been stated above that, in industrial revolution took it for granted that a family would not be able to support itself if the children were not employed, facing life is very hard to them with no tools of production and limited skills.

Because of this condition, the middle class like to exploits those to have a full work with low wages, it because they have no choice. This also can be seen in the life of a workhouse; it states that the meal supplied in a workhouse was the worst meals outside of the workhouse. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty>).

10. Social Stratification in Victorian Society

In the Mid-Victorian period, in English history there were distinct class differences in its Society. There were three classes in England. These were the Aristocrat (the upper class), the Middle-Class (or Factory owners) and the working class (the lower class). Each class had specific characteristics that defined its behavior. These characteristics were best seen in four areas of British society (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/social_stratification)

The Top Class was known as the aristocracy. It included the Church and, nobility and had great power and wealth. This class consisted of about two percent of the population, who were born into nobility and who owned the majority of the land. It included the, Royal Family lords spiritual and temporal, the clergy, great officers of state, and those above the degree of baronet. These people were privileged and avoided taxes. This also further explained by Anthony wood that”

At the top of the social pyramid the aristocracy and wealthy landed families continued to enjoy the pleasant round of elegance and entertainment that had been the unquestioned privilege of their class throughout the eighteenth century. Their world was one of good talk, good food, and an intimacy with the great men of their day (Anthony wood, 1960:17)

The middle class consisted of the bourgeoisie - the middle working class.

It was made up of factory owners, bankers, shopkeepers, merchants, lawyers, engineers, businessmen, traders, and other professionals. These people could be sometimes extremely rich, but in normal circumstances they were not privileged, and they especially resented this. There was a very large gap between the middle class and the lower class.

The British lower class was divided into two sections: "the working class" (laborers), and "the poor" (those who were not working, or not working regularly, and were receiving public charity). The lower class contained men, women, and children performing many types of labor, including factory work, seamstressing. Chimney sweeping, mining, and other jobs. Both the poorer class and the middle class had to endure a large burden of tax. This third class consisted of about eighty-five percent of the population but owned less than fifty percent of the land.

Industrialization changed the class structure dramatically in the late 18th century. Hostility was created between the upper and lower classes. As a result of industrialization, there was a huge boost of the middle and working class. As the Industrial Revolution progressed there was further social division. Capitalists, for example, employed industrial workers, who were one component of the working classes (each class included a wide range of occupations of varying status and income; there was a large gap, for example, between skilled and unskilled labor), but beneath the industrial workers was a submerged "under class" sometimes referred to as the "sunken people," which lived in poverty. The underclass was more susceptible to exploitation and were therefore exploited. <http://www.hiddenlives.org.uk/articles/social>.

The government consisted of a constitutional monarchy headed by Queen Victoria. Only the royalty could rule. Other politicians came from the aristocracy. The system was criticized by many as being in favor of the upper classes, and during the late 18th century, philosophers and writers began to question the social status of the nobility. During the time-period known by most historians as the Industrial Revolution, a great change overtook British culture. Aside from the political and economic change which occurred, a profound social alteration transpired. The general public attempted to make their life better, sought employment in newly-formed industries. Many of the workers which included women and children, labored through 12-hour work shifts, with poor nutrition, poor living conditions and completing tedious tasks. These factors, accompanied by various ideological precepts by Britain's intellectual community, and those concepts imported from France, provoke a crucial social evolution. Though no government was overthrown, a distinct transformation took place causing rebellious behavior to explode among the working class. The middle class held to two basic ideologies that served in the exploitation of the lower order of the British society. As stated by Frederic Angles in in Nirmalawati's thesis in his *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*.

Hence it comes, too, that the social war, the war of each against all, is here openly declared. Just as in Stiner's recent book, people regard each other only as useful objects; each exploits the other, and the end of it all is that the stronger treads to the weak under foot and that the powerful few, the capitalist, seize everything themselves, while existence remains.

In the context of the "industrial revolution" this meant that the pleasure extracted from

life would be at the working classes' expense. This provided a perfect justification for the middle class to capitalize on. The working class of Britain, throughout the industrial revolution and through the Victorian age, acted in a defiant manner toward both the aristocracy and middle class. This behavior extended from the everyday activities of the workers to radical anarchist movements that categorized the underground.

The middle class seemed to be just as familiar with the inverse of Benthamism as they were with its normal application. The pleasure principle was measured in terms of minimalization of pain. If the sum of pain, in a given Situation is less than the sum of pleasure, than it should be deemed pleasurable. The inverse principle applied to the working class was how pain (work) can be inflicted, with the absolute minimum distribution of pleasure (wages), without creating an uprising.

The second, Evangelicalism, was considered to be selfish Because of its inflexibility toward actions outside of its Moral realm. The Church at that time would help the poor only to pacify its conscience. Andrew Mearns, in his article "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London", investigated the misery of the working class and exhorted the church for inactivity on the working classes behalf. He stated that "whilst we have been building our churches and solacing ourselves with our religion . . . the poor have been growing poorer, the wretched more miserable, and the immoral more corrupt." He continued, listing detailed accounts of how the lower class survived and suffered. It was written to evoke a reaction from the church attending middle class.

Isolated by these ideologies and rigid social class distinctions, the lower class began to dislike the industrialists that employed them. There were basically two types of radicals that followed a more active part in expressing their disdain for the system that imprisoned them. The first group of radicals engaged in carousing, pamphleteering and the explosion of pornography. This printing and distribution of resistant and even seditious material toward the system was frowned upon by the government. The carousing and debauched behavior was a rebellious social statement emphasizing the lower classes rejection of the hypocritical social restraint the middle class attained to. A second group of radicals pursued their Anarchist agendas to the point of destroying machinery in an unbosoming manner. These extremists performed any act that would disrupt the system and discredit the government by making it appear inept at stopping the social unrest. This was a direct reaction to the isolation caused by the difference in social class.

The behavior of the working class was termed rebellious by the middle class and aristocracy of British society. The expression "rebellious" characterized their divergence from the conservative norms established by the middle-class.

James Phillips Kay argued that the environment industrialization created in Britain was responsible for his development of this immoral behavior. He continued by pointing out the "ceaseless drudgery" of the work that the person must perform; "in squalid wretchedness, on meager food and expends his superfluous gains on debauchery." This allowed the working class to justify their departure from the illusionary "traditional" values the middle class promoted and their adoption of a system fitting to their social environment.

Adam Smith justified the oppressive environment that the working class was subjected to was in his work "Wealth of Nations". He introduced the concept of "Laisser - faire" to government and its role in the economy. By adopting the "Hands off" policy, the British government created an environment which was conducive to a pure state of capitalism. In this mode, the industries were given a blank check for the exploitation of the working class. The result was large-scale urbanization and industrialization that produced hideous living and working conditions. Various ideologies arose from intellectuals and radicals of England, Ireland and the ensuing French revolution. These ideas of *liberty, rights, equality and revolution* were produced to the masses and prompted the motivation for change produced to the masses and prompted the motivation for change.

However, revolution never occurred as the government allowed the working class opportunities to vent its social frustrations. These "opportunities" were found in the lower classes' leisure time. Spending time in pubs, theaters, music halls and sporting activities created an Outlet for the miserable and unhappy.

Thus, the rebellious behavior exhibited by the working-class of the British society was demonstrated in everyday life and justified by both the living and working conditions of workers. The issue of the disciplinary and suppressive actions initiated by the middle and ruling class was deliberate and calculated. This discipline was used in culling the behavior of the working class and maximizing its productivity. Industrialization and urbanization took a toll on the British lower social order, but, consequently, did not push it into a revolution. This is to the credit of a society that had the ability to express itself in coping with social inconsistencies and change.

11. Charles Dickens: the Esteemed leader of the English Literary Scene

The most popular storyteller of his time, a zealous social reformer, the esteemed leader of the English literary scene and a whole hearted friend to the poor, Charles Dickens was an unrestrained satirist who spared no one. His writing defined the complications, ironies, diversions and cruelties of the new urban life brought by the industrial revolution.

Writing saved Dickens, both financially and emotionally. As an adult, he set his life's work on exposing social ills, using his boundless talent and energies to spin engaging, poignant tales from the streets. In doing so, he also introduced new accessible forms of publishing that proved immensely popular and influential. Dickens's keen observational style, precise description, and sharp social criticism have kept his large body of work profoundly enduring.

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born on February 7, 1812 near ports mouth, England, the second of eight children, Dickens's father was employed as a minor civil servant in the Naval Pay Office, a job that required the family to move a number of times. The Dickens's spent many of Charles's early years fairly pleasantly in Chatham but made their final move to an undesirable part of London. Charles's father lived beyond his means, and floundered financially. Two days after Charles turned 12, his father was thrown into Marshalsea debtor's Prison.

Charles was already working at the warren blacking company, pasting labels on bottles of shoe polish; he had left school at age 10 to help support the family. Now, he was on his own, while the rest of the family roomed in a jail cell with the elder Dickens.

Young Dickens lived in a miserable lodging house and worked long hours in squalid conditions, supervised by cruel masters. Though Dickens lived away from his family for only four months (his father came into an unexpected inheritance), the traumatic experience shaped the rest of his life. He came to believe that money and position in Victorian England meant everything. His early encounters with such grave conditions gave Dickens rare and deep insight into life's inequalities and greatly enriched his writing. Article (Charles Dickens. Biography)-Masterpiece

Dickens soon returned to school, enrolling at Wellington House Academy in London, where he excelled, he loved reading, especially adventure stories and magical tales by other

English writers such, as Shakespeare, Tobias Smollet, Oliver Gold Smith, and Henry Fielding. At this time, Dickens began submitting “penny a line” material (where by writers were paid per line for their work) to the British Press. Such submissions largely took the form of factual information about fires, accidents, and police reports. Dickens took great pride in meeting deadlines and beating other reporters to key facts, and his sharp accuracy was well respected. His parents could afford to complete his education, and at 15 Dickens reluctantly left school to begin the tedious routine of a law clerk. Shorthand played an odd but key role in his career. While clerking, he taught himself this skill in just 18 months and immediately parlayed his new found knowledge into a job as a newspaper reporter. Dickens left drudgery behind for good, finding the excitement and intellectual stimulation he had been looking for in writing. Dickens first worked at the Mirror of Parhiment, founded by his uncle, and gained a great reputation for accuracy quick mass and sharps observation. Article (Charles Dickens: biography-Masterpiece)

He covered the reform bill debates, legislation that extended voting rights to the previously disenfranchised an experience which both cemented his commitment to reform while, at the same time, instilled in him a lifelong suspicion of reformers.

Mirror of Parliament did not pay its writers when the government was in recess. At such times, Dickens relied on freelance court reporting for Various newspaper such as the liberal daily Morning Chronicle. Such work sharpened his ear for conversational speech and class mannerisms, which he called on later to portray characters with remarkable realism.

When the Morning Chronicle expanded, Dickens jumped at the chance for a staff position. He later commented to his biographer John Forester that he “went at it with a determination to overcome all difficulties, which fairly lifted me up into that newspaper life, and floated me away over a hundred men’s heads «Article (Charles Dickens: biography)-Masterpiece

At this time, Dickens also started publishing tales and sketches of street life under the pseudonym “Boz” in periodicals such us Monthly Magazine, Bell’s weekly magazine, and Morning Chronicle. English professor James Diedrick notes of these efforts. “Many of the sketches are in fact essays, possessing a colloquial immediacy that vividly captures the lower and middle class street life he observed firsthand.” They were immensely popular and were ultimately collected in two books. Sketches by Boz and sketcher by Boz II . These

sketches provide much of the subject matter that would later appear in Dicken's fiction. They also set Dicken's reputation as a flaneur, the French, derived literary term for "connoisseur of street life". Book publishers Edward Chapman and William Hall were so impressed with sketchers by Boz that in 1836 they asked Dickens to write a series of stories to accompany illustrations by Robert Seymour, one of England's most popular comic artists. Their plan was for Dickens to write 20 monthly installments, which they would sell for one shilling each. Dicken's friends warned that such a publication mode might cheapen his reputation. Up until then, serials were used largely for inexpensive reprints of classics or trivial nonfiction. Dickens found just the opposite of these predictions. Known as *The Pickwick papers*, the serial was enormously well received both critically and popularly, and made Dickens a celebrity at the age of 24. The first run sold 400 copies; the last run sold 400,000. All of Dickens's future novels would appear in serial installments, setting a new Victorian trend in publishing. Dickens used his first payment of 29 shilling from the *Pickwick papers* to marry Catherine Hogarth, with whom he would eventually have 10 children. He also took a three year lease on a house at 48 Doughty Street at 80 pounds a year, giving him security, he had never known before. Dickens idealized Catherine's younger sister, Marry who is thought to be the model for Rose in *Oliver Twist*. Marry's untimely death at age 17 greatly affected him.

Article (Charles Dickens: biography)-Masterpiece

In 1837, Dickens began editing a monthly called *Bentley's Miscellany*, a collection of fiction, humor, and other features published by Richard Bentley. In the second issue, Dickens began installments of his first novel, *Oliver Twist*. The book followed the harsh childhood experiences of an orphan, and was largely an indictment of the New Poor Laws legislation, which Dickens left institutionalized ill treatment of societies least fortunate. Bentley put out the book in three volumes in 1838. Though *Oliver Twist* was a huge financial and critical success, Dickens and Bentley soon parted over financial and editorial differences.

Article (Charles Dickens: biography) -Masterpiece

Dickens continued publishing novels, as well as essays and letters to newspapers regarding social reform. In 1842, he visited America for the first time and shocked his hosts by denouncing slavery. He published *American Notes* upon his return to England, criticizing many aspects of American life and setting off a furor among Americans. Dickens depicted his low opinion of American manners in his 1843 – 1844 novel *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Article (Charles Dickens: biography)-Masterpiece

Dickens had used humor wonderfully to liven up the dark truths of his novels; in the 1840s he refined his style, widening his range with literary devices such as symbolism. In *Bleak house*, for example, he uses the toxic London fog to symbolize society's ills toward the downtrodden his familiar theme. Dickens still offered funny, irreverent characters and situations, but now his tone was somewhat bitter, often taking the form of biting satire.

Dickens always had an interest in theater, and later in his career, he took great pleasure in producing and acting in amateur dreams. He collaborated with author Willkie Collins on a play called the *Frozen Deep*, which his theatrical company performed for Queen Victoria in 1857. That same year, Dickens left his wife for actress Ellen ternan; he had never felt close to Catherine despites their years together, and considered her his intellectual inferior . Around this time, Dickens also began to give public readings for pay, traveling throughout Europe and America.

Dickens continued editing periodicals, beginning the weekly *House Hold Words* in 1850, which featured installments of *Hard Times*, among other works. In 1859, he began a new weekly titled *All the Year Round*, where *Great Expectations*, *A Tale of Two Cities*, our *Mutual Friend* and the unfinished *Mystery of Edwin Drood* appeared in serialized segments. Dicken's final days were spent at his beloved home Gad's Hill, an estate he had admired asa child. He continued his public readings in London. On June 8, 1870, he had a stroke after a full day's work and died the next day. Some of his friends claimed his death was caused or hastened by the dramatic public readings he gave during this period of the final murderous scene between Bill Sikes and Nancy from *Oliver Twist*. Five days later, he was buried at Westminster Abbey. Article (Charles Dickens: biography)-Masterpiece.

12. About novel

Great Expectations is set near the end of industrial revolution, a period of dramatic technological improvement in manufacturing and commerce that among other things, created a new opportunity for people who were born into "lower or poorer classes to gain wealth and move into a "higher" and wealthier class. This new social mobility marked a distinct break from the hereditary aristocracy of the past, which enforced class system, trajectory that would not have been possible with in the rigid class hierarchy to the past, which enforced class consistency based solelyor family lines. *Great Expectation* is set in this new world, and Dickens explores it by tracing Pip's through the class system, trajectory

that would not have been possible within the rigid class hierarchy of the past. *Great Expectations*. Themes/Litcharts /www.litcharts .com /

The novel ranges from the lowest classes of convicts and orphans to the poor working class of Joe and Biddy up to the wealthy Miss Havisham, whose family fortune through the manufactory business. Notably, the novel spends virtually no time focused on the traditional aristocracy, and when it does it makes those who still believe in the inheritance of class look ridiculous through the absurd character of *Mrs. Pocket*, whose blind faith in blood lineage has rendered her utterly useless to society.

Yet in the world of *Great Expectations* where the nobility and quality that were once associated with the aristocracy are no longer seen as founded on birthright characters continually grapple with question of what those things are based on. Can they be taught? Pip tries both: he educates himself in order to gain “good” manners and also spends prodigiously much money out fighting himself with trappings of aristocracy as if to punish aristocracy itself. *Great Expectations*. Themes/Litcharts /www.litcharts. com/

These tensions come to head when Provis arrives in London, in ignorant confidence in his power to use his wealth to buy gentility. Provis's misguided trust in money awakens Pip to his own misunderstanding meanwhile, Dickens constantly depends the old equation between mobility and class: most of the novel's heroes (Joe, Biddy and Provis) are in lower class, while most of its villains (Compeyson and Magwitch) are upper class. Ultimately, Pip comes to learn that the source of true gentility is spiritual mobility rather than either great knowledge or wealth. *Great Expectations*. Themes /Litcharts /www.litcharts.com /

Chapter II

**Casteism and The
Struggle of The Poor In
Charles Dickens *Great
Expectations***

Chapter 2: Casteism and The Struggle of The Poor In Charles Dickens *Great Expectations*

Introduction

Social Class Throughout *Great Expectations*, Dickens explores the class system of Victorian England, ranging from the most wretched criminals (Magwitch) to the poor peasants of the marsh country (Joe and Biddy) to the middle class (Pumblechook) to the very rich (Miss Havisham). The theme of social class is central to the novel's plot and to the ultimate moral theme of the book—Pip's realization that wealth and class are less important than affection, loyalty, and inner worth. Pip achieves this realization when he is finally able to understand that, despite the esteem in which he holds Estella, one's social status is in no way connected to one's real character. Drummle, for instance, is an upper-class lout, while Magwitch, a persecuted convict, has a deep inner worth. Perhaps the most important thing to remember about the novel's treatment of social class is that the class system it portrays is based on the post-Industrial Revolution model of Victorian England. Dickens generally ignores the nobility and the hereditary aristocracy in favor of characters whose fortunes have been earned through commerce. Even Miss Havisham's family fortune was made through the brewery that is still connected to her manor. In this way, by connecting the theme of social class to the idea of work and self-advancement, Dickens subtly reinforces the novel's overarching theme of ambition and self-improvement.

1. The Description of the Main Characters in the Story

There is no aristocracy class in *Great Expectations* because there is no character that belongs to the royal family. The people in the story are divided into four social classes. They belong to upper middle class, middle-middle class, lower middle class, and working class.

1.1. Upper middle class

As stated in Victorian social structure that this class composed mainly by the most successful business families from banking, industry, and large scale commerce.

Those who belong to this class are Miss Havisham and her adopted daughter, Estella.

Miss Havisham is a wealthy old lady who lives in a large mansion known as Satis House. This old lady belongs to the upper middle class. Her properties show that she comes from the upper middle class. Her father was a rich and success man in town. He was a brewer. Miss Havisham inherited a large mansion from him though it is dark and dirty. She also has a large brewery and garden beside her house as describe in the quotations below:

“...We come to Miss. Havisham's house, which was of old brick, and dismal, and had a great many iron bars to it. Some of the windows had been walled up... There was a court yard in front of, and that was barred... saw that at the side of the house there was a large brewery.” (Dickens, 1960:54).

Miss Havisham always wears a bridal dress. It was rich material, satins, lace, and silks but now the gown is faded and yellow. She also has some sparkling expensive jewelers. Expensive jewelry is also an indication that a person belongs to the upper class society because it shows his or her wealth. *we*

“Some bright jewels sparkled on her necks and on her hands, and some other jewels lay sparkling on the table.” (Dickens, 1960:57).

As other upper middle class families, in her daily life, Miss Havisham is served by a housemaid and also helped by Miss Sarah Pocket. She also asks Pip to come to her mansion to entertain her. Her relatives come from the middle class, they are Georgiana, Cousin Raymond, Camilla, and *Mr. Mathew Pocket*. *Miss Havisham* also hires a well-known and

respected lawyer from London named *Mr. Jagger*. It is only rich families that are able to hire a well-known lawyer like *Mr. Jagger*.

Estella, Miss Havisham's adopted daughter is a beautiful girl. She also belongs to upper middle class. Although Estella only an adopted daughter, she experiences the life of upper class live style. It is so since she is adopted by a wealthy lady. She is an educated, arrogant, and high-class mannered girl, which is a strong indication of an upper class member. The upper class parents like to send their children abroad to get a better education. Miss Havisham sends her to France in order to get a good education to be a lady. This supports the fact that she belongs to the upper middle class family.

"You are looking round for Estella? Hey?" I had been looking around-in fact for Estella-and I am stammered that I hoped she was well. "Aboard," said Miss Havisham; educating for a lady; far out reach; prettier than ever; admirer by all who see her. Do you feel that you lost her?" (Dickens, 1960:117).

1.2. Middle-Middle Class

The persons who belong to this class are the moderately successful industrialist and merchant as well as professionals in law, medicine architect, engineering, chemist, etc. *Mr. Jagger* and *The Pocket* are belonged to this class.

Most of Pip's friends in London come from middle class. *Mr. Jagger*, his guardian is a successful and well-known criminal lawyer in London. He belongs to the middle-middle class. He is well respected for his power and reputations in defending his clients in the court. Everyone in London knows and respects him even a coachman, as showed in the dialogue below.

"How much?" I asked the coachman. The coachman answered, "A shilling-unless you wish to make it more." I naturally said I had no wish to make it more. "Then it must be a shilling," observed the coachman. "I don't want to get into trouble. I know him!" he darkly closed an eye at Mr. Jagger's name, and shook his head." (Dickens, 1960:164).

A person is usually respected because of two things, his wealth and his power. In the novel, *Mr. Jagger* is respected for his power. People in London respect and are afraid of him. They

do not want to have trouble with him. Mr. *Jagger* has a servant named Molly who takes care of his house and his daily needs. Having a servant is the first sign of real wealth in the upper middle class household. Another significant sign that Mr. *Jagger* belongs to the middle-middle class can be seen from his office and his **employees**. **Mr. *Jagger's*** office is located in Little Britain, in the center of crowded city of London. It is expensive to hire or to buy a building in such a strategic area.

Mr. *Jagger* hires three clerks to help him running his business.

The Pockets are another characters who belong to the middle-middle class.

Herbert Pocket is Pip's best friend in London. He is educated and well mannered. He is the one who help Pip to behave and act properly like a gentleman. As other upper middle class families, his parents put their children in the care of nurses. There are at least two nurses to take care of his brothers and sisters, Flopson and Millers

"If there ain't Baby!" said Flopson, appearing to think it most surprising. "Make haste up, Millers!" Millers, who was the other nurse, retired into the house, and by degrees the chills wailing was hushed and stopped," (Dickens, 1960:188).

In addition, this family also has servants to serve them. The servants are hired to do their particular jobs. A cook to prepare their food, a housemaid who is responsible to tidy up the house, a dairywoman to supply milk for the children and other servants for other certain jobs.

Mr. Pocket was in good spirit, when a housemaid came in, and said, "If you please, sir, I should wish to speak to you." (Dickens, 1960:196). "Here's the cook lying insensibly drunk on the kitchen floor, with a large bundle of fresh butter made up in the cupboard ready to sell for grease!" (Dickens, 1960:197).

Herbert's father is *Mr. Matthew Pocket*. He tutors young gentlemen including Pip. He is well educated. As mentioned before that the cost for studying in the college is expensive and only rich family who can afford it, it means that he comes from the upper middle class family.

By degrees I learnt, and chiefly from Herbert, *that Mr. Pocket* had been educated at Harrow and at Cambridge, where he had distinguished himself; ..." (Dickens, 1960:192).

1.3. The Lower Middle Class

The persons who belong to the lower middle class are *Wemmick* and *Mr. Trabb*. *Wemmick*, *Mr. Jagger's* clerk is Pip's close friend. *Wemmick* belongs to the lower middle class. As stated in the review of 19th century of England, white collar employees belong to the lower middle class. *Wemmick* has a small house, located in down town Walworth. He is proud of his house. He considers his house as a castle. He has no servant to help him.

I am my own engineer, and my own carpenter, and my own plumber, and my own gardener, and my own Jack-of-all-trades, "said Wemmick ..." (Dickens, 1960:212).

Since he only belongs to the lower middle class, *Wemmick* does not hire a servant or a gardener to help him. He does everything by himself, and sometimes Clara, his girlfriend, helps him taking care of the household job.

Another character that belongs to the lower middle class is *Mr. Trabb*. He is a prosperous tailor in town near the marshes. His prosperity is shown in the following quotation:

"He was a prosperous old bachelor, and his open window looked into a prosperous little garden and orchard, and there was a prosperous iron safe let into the wall at the side of his fireplace, and I did not doubt that heaps of his prosperity were put away in it in bags. (Dickens, 1960:152).

From the quotation above, it is obvious that *Mr. Trabb* does not belong to the working class society, even *Mr. Trabb* hires a boy to help him in his shop. This is another evidence that he is a middle class member.

1.4. The Working Class

The people who belong to this class are Pip, Joe and his wife and also Magwitch, Pip's benefactor.

Pip, the main character, originally is an orphan country boy, who comes from a working class family. He lives with his sister and brother in law, a blacksmith family, Mr. And Mrs. Joe Gargery. They live in a small village, a marsh country, down by the river within, as the river wound, twenty miles from the sea.

"I give Pirrip as my father's family name, on the authority of his tombstone and my sister-Mrs. Joe Gargery, who married the blacksmith. As I never saw my father or my mother, ..." (Charles Dickens, 1960: 01).

His sister is a housewife, who always wears an apron at home. She occasionally helps Uncle Pumblechook shopping in the city down town. They are not a rich family. It can be seen from their house that is only made from wood. Another sign that shows they are not a rich family is the menu of their breakfast.

"My sister had a trenchant way of cutting our bread and butter for us, first...jammed the loaf hard... then she took some butter (not too much) on a knife and..... Finally, separating from the loaf... of which Joe got one and I got the other. (Dickens, 1960:08).

Since they are not a rich family, their breakfast menu is only bread and butter, Besides, there is no milk and cheese, or anything else. From the quotation, it seems that Mrs. Gargery never changes the breakfast menu. These are their everyday menus for their breakfast. *Even Mrs. Joe Gargery makes a loaf of bread for both of them. A superb dinner is only served for the guests and on the Christmas Eve.*

Most people from working class are uneducated because they cannot afford to study in a public school or college. They prefer sending their children to go work to sending them to school. Like Joe, he is illiterate; he cannot spell his name because he never goes to school.

"How do you spell Gargery, Joe?" I asked him with a modest patronage. "I don't spell it at all," said Joe. "Didn't you ever go to school, Joe, when you were as little as me?"

No, Pip" (Dickens, 1960:45).

Pip is educated in an evening school in the village. This educational institution is not like a real school. It only has one room and one teacher that is Mr. Wopsle. The fee of this education institution is very cheap. Pip and his friends only have to pay two pence per week. It is showed in the quotations below:

Mr. Wopsle's great-aunt kept an evening school in the village; she rented a small cottage, and Mr. Wopsle had the room upstairs, where we students used to overhear him reading

aloud in a most dignified manner, and give us Mark Antony's oration over the body of Caesar. (Dickens, 1960:43).

Another character who belongs to this class is Magwitch. One day Mr. **Jagger** appears with a news, a secret benefactor has given him a large sum of money. Pip has to move to London, where he will be trained to act as a gentleman. Gentleman is a man who usually comes from middle class and has a good manner, good education and also supported by good financial background. This secret benefactor is actually Magwitch, an escaped convict who was once helped by Pip when he was a child.

Actually, Magwitch belongs to the working class. Yet, he can afford Pip to London for years since he has been working hard for it.

"I've been a sheep farmer, stock breeder, other trades besides, away in the new world," said he; many a thousand mile of stormy water off from this." (Dickens, 1960:322).

"Let me finish wot I was a telling you, dear boy. From that their hut and that there hiring-out, I got money from my master (which died, and had been the same as me), and got my liberty and went for myself. In every single thing I went for, I went for you." (Dickens, 1960:326).

It is stated from the first quotation that Magwitch has been raising money by working as a sheep farmer, stockbreeder, trader, and sea worker. All the professions that he experienced are the manual labors. From the second quotation, it shows that he also receives money from his master. It indicates that some of the money given to Pip is received from his master, not inherited from his family. His mannerism also shows that he comes from a working class.

The quotation below shows how harsh his eating manner is.

He ate in a ravenous way that was very disagreeable, and all his actions were uncouth, noisy, and greedy. Some of his teeth had failed him since I saw him eat on the marshes, and as he turned his food in his mouth, and turned his head sideways to bring his strongest fangs to bear upon it, he looked terribly like hungry old dog. (Dickens, 1960:333).

People tend to judge from which class a person belongs, by seeing his or her mannerism. People who are from lower class usually do not give much attention to their mannerism, like Magwitch. Even, in Pip's opinion Magwitch eat like a hungry old dog.

The Depiction of Victorian Society in the novel

Victorian society known for their special characteristic of life style or tradition. Using the theory of surface representation, the writer will analyze the characteristic of Victorian society that represented by the main characters depicted in the novel. This theory conceives of language as unproblematically adequate to what *it represents*. Based on *International Encyclopedia of the Social Science Psychology to Society* it is stated "Society is a community, nation, or broad grouping of people, which has common tradition, institutions, and collective activities and interests" (1990:1115). Using this definition, the writer would like to analyze the society in the story. Mannerism during Victorian era is very important, because the quality of a person's manner influences the person pride. People judge to which class a person belongs from his or her manner. The manners of the upper class are very strict and conservative, gentlemen and ladies are expected to have thorough classical educations and to behave appropriately in any innumerable social situations. They really concern on their or others people manner. In their view an educated person will have a good manner, in the other hand the uneducated person, - usually comes from the lower class- will have a bad mannerism. Therefore, Herbert Pocket helps Pip learning how to act like a gentleman, especially mannerism. Because a good mannerism is the first sign that a person is educated. This can be seen on the quotation below.

"... Handel, by mentioning that in London it is not the custom to put the knife in the mouth- for fear of accidents, and that while the fork is reserved for that use, it is not put further in than necessary.

Only it has as well to do as other people do. In addition, the spoon is not generally used over-hand, but under. This has two advantages. You get at your mouth better, and you save a good deal of the attitude of opening oysters, on the part of right elbow." (Dickens, 1960:180).

".....Take another glass of wine, and excuse my mentioning that society as a body does not expect one to be so strictly conscientious in emptying one's glass, as to turn it bottom

upwards with the rim one one's nose." (Dickens, 1960:181).

"...My dear Handel, to remark that a dinner napkin will not go into a tumbler." (Dickens, 1960:181).

As stated before, gentlemen and ladies are expected to have thorough classical educations. In their view, education is a very important aspect for a lady or gentleman. Victorians believe that a lady or gentlemen need to have a wide perspective and knowledge. They will respect and appreciate persons with a good education background and a wide perspective of everything. Therefore, Pip is educated under Mr. *Matthew* Pocket's tutorial. Mr. *Pocket* gives him a classical education. Pip also reads many books to enrich his knowledge. He has many books in his apartment.

"... that's a gentleman's I hope!... Look at your clothes; better ain't to be got! And your books too," turning his eyes round the room, «mounting up, on their shelves, by hundreds! And you read 'em; don't you? I see you'd been a reading of 'em when I come. Ha ha ha! You shall read 'em to me , dear boy! (Dickens, 1960:325).

From the quotations above, it seems that reading many books consider as an indication that a person is a gentleman, because a lady or gentleman usually educated.

Even Mrs. Pocket always read a book every day, although it is only a book of titles. She expects people will consider her as an educated lady if they see her reading book.

Pip learns that this upper class society likes to hold a dinner party. It is their habit to invite their relations to have dinner in their house. As stated in the review of nineteenth century of England, food is the largest item in the household budget because the middle class people like to eat very much. Spending on food is great because the dinner party is this class favored social occasion. They like to exhibit their prosperity to their guests during the dinnertime. A wealthy family might give a lavish party for eight to twelve almost every week, while more modest households would settle for once a month. Mr. Jagger, Mr. Wemmick, and Mr. Pocket often invite Pip to have dinner in their house. They usually serve a superb dinner menu.

The more superb the menu is, the more prestige the host will gain.

Pip experiences the life style of the upper class. The society during this era loves to hold and to attend Assembly Balls. They enjoy dancing, drinking wine, and meeting other ladies or gentlemen in the balls. Pip and his friends often come to an Assembly Ball spending their spare time at night. From the quotation below, it is clearly stated that there used to be Assembly Balls at most places in London.

At certain Assembly Ball at Richmond (there used to be Assembly Balls at most places then), where Estella had outshone all other beauties, ..." (Dickens, 1960:314).

Victorian society known for their deep interest on plays, theatres or operas.

During that era people often held plays or operas. They like to go to those places to enjoy the performances. Pip is often asked by Estella and the Brandleys to take them going to plays, operas, and concerts.

"I saw her often in Richmond, I heard of her often to town, and I used often to take her and the Brandleys on water, there were picnics, fete days, plays, operas, concerts, parties all sort of pleasures..." (Dickens, 1960:305).

Even Mr. *Wopsle*, his neighbor in Kent, who was a clerk in a church, prefer goes to London to join a play "The Celebrated Provincial Roscian renown". He longs to be an actor. Pip and Herbert are invited; they come to see his acts in a play. This **can be seen on the following quotations:**

"Why yes," said Joe, lowering his voice, ' he left the Church and went into play acting..." I took what Joe give me, and found it to be the crumpled playbill of a small metropolitan Theatre, announcing the first appearance, in that very week, of "the celebrated Roscian renown, whose unique performance in the highest tragic walk of our National Bard has lately occasioned so great a sensation in local dramatic circles." ... " (Dickens, 1960:222).

During that era, people like to gather together in an exclusive club. They drink expensive wine and food. Joining such an exclusive and expensive club will raise a person's prestige because it will show that a person belongs into the upper class society. The life style where

Pip lives is very expensive. He and his friends enjoy **spending their money for fun. They join an exclusive and expensive club member** called the “Finches of the Grove”. The members of this club should have an **expensive dinner in a hotel.**

"At Startup's suggestion, we put ourselves down for election into a club called the Finches of the Grove; the object of which institution I have never divined, if it were not that the members should dine expensively one fortnight, to quarrel among themselves as much as possible after dinner, and to cause six waiters to get drunk on the stairs." (Dickens, 1960:276).

The Finches enjoy spending their money foolishly. They dine out at Convent Garden Hotel, and drink wine until they get drunk. As the results, Pip and Herbert begin to contract a quantity of debt because they live with a lifestyle that they cannot 'afford. Based on their common tradition, interests, also collective activities, it depicts their prudery, complacency, hypocrisy, prudery and pride. It can be said so because all they want to do is to secure their position, pride and prestige in the society.

2. The Victorian Middle Class Attitudes towards Lower Classes in the Story

As described in Chapter I, British society is dominated and ruled by a tightly woven system of class distinction, social relations and acceptance are based upon position. As a result, there is a great gap between the social classes. A person will feel higher than the others when he comes from the higher classes, Middle class persons who are touched by the church feel higher than the working class persons. As stated in Derry's A Short History of 19th Century of England (1963: 202-203), they look upon the working class as little as animal like the ox without homes because they are **scarcely touched by any denomination. The middle classes also believe that man and** woman who fall into crime or poverty are generally assumed to be responsible for their own circumstances. Therefore, they do not have mercy for people in the lower classes. It influences their ways of thinking when it deals with the social issues.

2. 1. The superior feeling of the higher class compared to the lower class

Since middle class people tend to see working class people as little as animal, they do not see them as human beings who also have their own feelings and thoughts.

They do not bother that the people are also human beings and have feeling although they are from the lower classes. They feel superior compared to the lower class. Their higher social classes make them feel more honorable and better than the people who come from lower classes. As a result, they often despise the people from the lower class. They treat the lower class arbitrarily.

From the first problem formulation, it was revealed that Estella belongs to the upper middle class and Pip from working class. The quotation below shows how Estella humiliated Pip for their different social class.

“... Let me see you play cards with this boy.” “With this boy! Why, he is a common laboring-boy!” I thought I overheard Miss Havisham answer- only it seemed so unlikely «Well? You can break his heart”. (Dickens, 1960:276).

From the quotation, it is obvious that Estella feels that Pip who is from the working class does not deserve to play with her. She says that Pip is only a common laboring boy who has a lower rank compared to her. She instantly protests Miss Havisham about this situation. In fact, Miss Havisham understands and agrees Estella's feeling. This can be seen from her answer in replying Estella protests. She asks Estella to break Pip's heart not to make a friend with him.

Further, Estella's harsh treatment toward Pip can be seen on the following quotation:

She came back, with some bread and meat and a little mug of beer. She put the mug down on the stones of the yard, and gave me the bread and meat without looking at me, as insolently as if I were a dog in disgrace. I was so humiliated, hurt, spurned, offended, angry sorry (Dickens, 1960:197).

The quotation presents how Estella despises Pip in the way she serves the lunch for him. Estella puts the mug down in the stones instead giving it on Pip's hand or putting it on other proper places. Even, she gives the bread and meat without looks at Pip's face. This impolite manner really hurts Pip's heart. Pip feels that he is treated as if he is an animal. Estella does not regret for doing such treatment to Pip, even she feels delighted. In her view, she deserves to do so because she is Pip's master. She feels superior comparing to Pip. Estella also mocks Pip for having a coarse hands and thick boots. Coarse hands and thick boots are identical with the working class properties. She also calls Pip as a stupid, clumsy and laboring-

boy. Those harsh treatment that Pips experienced in the mansion caused by their different social classes.

People from higher social classes feel more honorable and better than the people who come from lower classes. As a result, they often despise the people below their class.

The same treatment is also received by Sophia, the housemaid of Mr. *Pocket* family. It happens when Sophia wants to speak to Mr. *Pocket*. It is showed in the dialogue below:

"Mr. Pocket was in a good spirit, when a housemaid came in and said, "if you please, Sir. I should wish to speak to you." "Speak to your master?" said Mrs. Pocket, whose dignity was roused again. "How can you think of such a thing? Go and speak to Flopson or speak to me some other time. (Dickens, 1960:197).

From the quotation, it is clear that Mrs. *Pocket* is objected if the housemaid wants to speak to Mr. *Pocket*. From her answer the writer concludes that a housemaid does not deserve to speak to a master. In her opinion, a housemaid who belongs to the working class, is not allowed to speak to her master who belongs to the middle class.

She asks the housemaid to speak to Flopson, the nurse, who comes from the same class as the housemaid, that is working class. Mrs. *Pocket* feels that she is more superior compared to the people from the lower class.

A person often treats other people around them differently. The poorer and the lower of the person's social status are, the worse he or she will be treated. This situation can be seen on the following quotations:

Mr. Trabb, the tailor; who was having his breakfast in the parlor behind his shop, and who did not think it worth his while to come out to me, but called me into him. "Well!" said Mr. *Trabb*, in a hail fellow-well-met kind of way. "How are you, and what can I do for you?"

"Mr. Trabb, "said I, "it's an unpleasant thing to have to mention, because it looks like boasting; but I have come into a handsome property." A changed passed over Mr. *Trabb*. He forgot the butter in bed, got up from the bedside, and wiped his fingers on the table cloth, exclaiming, "*Lord bless my soul!*"

“My dear sir,” said Mr. Trabb, as he respectfully bent his body, opened his arms and took the liberty of touching me on the outside of each elbow, (Dickens, 1960:152).

Firstly Mr. *Trabb* does not really give much attention to Pip's coming, he keeps on being busy with his breakfast. Nevertheless, when Pip tells him the purpose of his coming into the shop, he changes his attitude. He becomes friendly, polite and respectful to Pip. Even he bends his body to give a good impression to Pip. He considers that Pip has moved into a higher social class. Pip wants to make a fashionable suit of clothes. In his view, it indicates that Pip is not a common laboring boy anymore because it is only a middle class person who wears such clothes. That is why, Mr. *Trabb* becomes polite, respectful and friendly in treating and serving Pip. It is really contradictive with his treatment towards Pip before. The upper class tends to think it is not necessary for them to treat the lower class politely or properly because they do not deserve it. Good, respectful and polite manners are only given for the upper class persons because they are more honorable.

It is stated previously that the middle class believes that man and woman who fall into crime or poverty are generally assumed to be responsible for their own circumstances. Therefore, they do not have mercy for people in the lower classes.

This condition is expressed clearly on the quotation below:

« ... and there were no places for the two prisoners but on the seat in front, behind the coachman. Here upon a choleric gentleman, who had taken the fourth place on that seat, flew into a most violent passion, and said that it was a breach of contract to mix him up with such villainous company, and that it was poisonous and pernicious and infamous and shameful and I don't know what else ». (Dickens, 1960:230).

The quotations present Pip's description on the stagecoach, when two prisoners join them in the same coach. There is a gentleman who is objected if he has to ride the same coach with the prisoners. This passenger complains to the guard of the prisoners. He refuses to ride on the same coach with convicts. In his opinion, riding on the same coach with such persons will bring disgrace for him. In his view, it is malicious, villainous and also wicked. This gentleman also says that it is out of contract. This gentleman thinks that those two prisoners are different from he and his family. They do not deserve to ride on the same coach

with him and his family. He feels superior compared to those prisoners; therefore, he must be separated from those **two prisoners**.

2.2. The intention of the upper class to live exclusively separates from the lower classes.

The great gap between different social classes influences the role of human relationship. One tends to associate with the ones from the same class. The relationship across the social class is considered wrong. The upper class typically consists of a relatively small group of families with inherited wealth and position who are intimate contact with each other, stress endogamy, and value and practice a graceful style of living. It sets them somewhat apart from other classes, especially the lower class. Such attitudes are reflected in the following quotations:

« Since your change of fortune and prospect, you have changed your companion," said Estella. "Naturally," said I. "And necessarily," she added, in a haughty tone; "what was fit company for you once, would be quit unfit company for you now ». (Dickens, 1960:239).

The dialog between Estella and Pip above reveals Estella's idea about the relationship between Pip and his friends. In her opinion, since Pip has moved to London, automatically he also moves to a higher social class. Pip becomes educated, he acts and dressed like a gentleman. As a result, he also has to change his companions. In Estella's view, his friends should come from the same class as him, which is middle class. His friends once would be unsuitable for him now. From this condition, it is implied that people from different social classes are forbidden to be friends and to spend many times together, and Pip agrees this opinion.

Another quotation that shows how the upper class wants to live exclusively separated from the lower class is presented in the quotations below:

As the time approached, I should have liked to run away, but ... presently I heard Joe, by his clumsy manner of coming up-stairs-his state boots being always too big for him-and by the time it took him to read the names on the other floors in the course of his ascent. When at last he stopped outside the door, I could hear his finger tracing over the painted letters of my keyhole. Finally, he gave a faint single rap, and *Pepper* ... announced "*Mr. Gargery!*" I thought he never would have done wiping his feet, and that I must have

gone out to lift him off the mat, but at last he came in. (*Dickens, 1960:221*).

The quotations describe the time when Joe comes to visit Pip in his apartment in London. As stated previously that Pip agrees on Estella's view that his friends should come from the same class as him, that is why Pip feels unhappy to welcome Joe, his close friends during in the marshes. The dialogue expresses Pip's opinion on Joe's attitude, which is really hick, ill mannered, and indicates that Joe belongs to the working class. He feels irritated by Joe's coming. Pip's discomfort is evident in the way he waits behind the door. It is as if he wishes to disappear. He is worried if his friends find out that he has such a friend like Joe. It is stated previously, that during that time people from different social classes are forbidden to be friends and spend many times together, and Pip understand it. The next quotation expressed clearly on Pip's discomfort feeling in relation to Joe's coming to his apartment.

«Let me confess exactly, with what feelings I looked forward to Joe's coming. Not with pleasure, though I was bound to him by so many ties; no; with considerable disturbance, some mortification, and a keen sense of incongruity. If I could have kept him away by paying money, I certainly would have paid money». (*Dickens, 1960:220*)

From the quotations, the writer finds out that Pip is not happy in receiving the letter from Joe. If he could keep Joy away by paying some money, he will do it.

Although he realizes that he owes so many things from Joe and Joe have been his true and close friend of him during his suffering childhood. Yet, he still discomforts to welcome Joe. He thinks Joe will bring disgrace for him. In Pip's view, now he is not a working class anymore, he belongs to the middle class. As a result, Joe who comes from the working class does not deserve to be his friend because they come from different social class. The relationship across the social class is considered wrong. All Joe's kindness during in the marshes cannot change Pip's opinion about their friendship now. In his opinion, Joe does not deserve anymore to be his friend.

The same condition is also experienced by Herbert. Herbert has a girl friend named Clara. She comes from the working class. Her father is a purser in the ship, and now he is invalid. As we know that Mrs. Pocket is an arrogant middle class lady who has high pride. She will not receive Clara to be her daughter in-law because she comes from different social

class, as stated in the next quotations:

« Yes. Perhaps I ought to mention, » said Herbert, who had become crestfallen and meek, since we entered on the interesting theme, » that she is rather below my mother's nonsensical family notions. Her father had to do with the victualling of passenger-ship. I think he was a purser » (Dickens, 1960:254)

From the quotation the writer finds out that Herbert realizes that his mother would not agree if he has a girlfriend like Clara. His mother would prefer finding another girl who belongs to at least the same class as them, that is the middle class.

That is why Herbert becomes dejected when they arrive to this topic. During Victorian era, the relationship across the social class is considered wrong. It will drop the upper class's dignity and pride in their society. One tends to associate with the ones from the same class, especially the upper class. They enjoy to live exclusive **separate from the lower class**.

2.3. The upper class's predilection against the lower class.

The Victorian, which is known for their high pride, really concerns with their manner and appearance. They dress appropriately, speak and act properly and have a good manner. They learn how to act properly in any innumerable situations because people who do not have a good manner and attitude consider as persons who come from the lower class. People tend to judge others by its cover. They used to judge a person from their appearance, manner, and also family background. The upper class has no respect to the people from the lower class. They look upon the working class as little as animal like the ox without horns. As a result, the upper class often has a prejudice or predilection toward the lower class. Predilection is an unreasoned and unfair distortion of judgment in favor of or against a person. Magwitch receives this treatment when he is in the prosecution. He and Compeyson are arrested and accused for some deceptions. Actually, Compeyson is the mastermind of this deception, but Magwitch who described as having harsh manner and appearance, and also uneducated, is blamed as the mastermind of the crime. The quotation below shows Compeyson appearance, which make him punished lighter than Magwitch

« He set up for a gentleman, this Compeyson, and he'd been to public boarding school and had learning. He was smooth one to talk, and was a dab at the ways of gentlefolk. He was good looking too. » (Dickens, 1960:350)

To be judged from appearance, Magwitch is out of luck. Compeyson is educated speaks properly, and has a good appearance. People tend to judge others from their appearance, including the judges. They do not believe what Magwitch says. In their opinion, seen from the appearance, Compeyson is more believable. This unfair situation is caused from their contrast appearance that indicates Magwitch comes from lower class and Compeyson belongs to the middle class. That is why, the judges accuse him as the mastermind of the deception.

The upper class people often treat the lower class people as the scapegoat.

They often blame all the mistakes they have done to the lower class. This condition is presented clearly in the dialogue below:

“Begging your pardon, ma'am," returned the housemaid, "I should wish to speak at once, and to speak to master.” Here upon Mr. Pocket went out of the room, and we made the best of ourselves until he come back.

“This is a pretty thing, Belinda!” said Mr. Pocket, returning with a countenance expressive of grief sell for grease!” Mrs. pocket instantly showed much amiable emotion, and said this is that odious Sophia's doing!” “What do you mean, Belinda?” demanded Mr. Pocket.

"Sophia has told you,” said Mrs. Pocket. Did I not see her, with my own eyes, and hear her with my own ears, come into the room just now and ask to speak to you?” “But has she not taken me down stairs, Belinda,” returned Mr. Pocket, “and shown me the woman, and the bundle too?” “and do you defend her, Mathew,” said Mrs. Pocket, for making mischief?” (Dickens, 1960:350)

The dialogue above presents the situation in Mr. Pocket's house. Sophia, the housemaid wishes to speak to Mr. Pocket, to report the incident happens in the kitchen. Yet, Mrs. pocket does not allow her to meet Mr. Pocket. When Mr. Pocket comes back from the kitchen and tells Mrs. Pocket what is going on in the kitchen, Mrs. Pocket becomes angry. She accuses Sophia for making mischief on them.

Actually, what Sophia does is good, she reports the situation in the kitchen However, Mrs. Pocket does not like it. It is irritated her pride. It seems that Sophia who is only a

housemaid is the one who looks after the situation in her house, not her. She is objected and she uses Sophia as the scapegoat of that incident. Unfortunately, Sophia cannot do anything to defend herself because she is only a housemaid. So, from those two quotations it is obvious that the lower class often experience predilection from the society around them, especially from people from the upper class. They are often underestimated for their low social status. The upper class tends to treat them as the scapegoat, and the lower class cannot do anything to defend their selves.

General conclusion

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The time period in British society when this novel was written brought on new discussions about social classes, and where people should go to live or work.

Dickens wrote *Great Expectations* to address these discussions through depicting a poor little orphan boy, Pip, and show readers how a little boy from the British marshes could gain a new status in society by receiving a small fortune and then moving to the city. But moving in to the city, Pip lost himself on the way because of his troubled relationship with Estella, who was the one that first denied Pip due to his lower social standing as, according to her, he was only a common laborer-boy.

By analyzing *Great Expectations* through H. Aram Veeser's definition of New Historicism and reading non-literary texts from the nineteenth century parallel to the novel, I have shown that Charles Dickens does use Pip as a metaphor for the urbanization during the period of industrialization.

Firstly, Dickens depicts Pip as a boy that had no fortune and had to make a living by being an apprentice to Joe, who was a black-smith. This profession symbolizes the hard-working population on the British countryside which had a tradition of agricultural profession and culture. However, as Pip received a small fortune and an offer to go to London, he did not hesitate. In doing so, he begins to alter his attitude towards the hard-working mentality of the British countryside. Instead, he begins to think that the apprenticeship held him back from something greater.

Secondly, *Pip's* experience in London also made him realize that perhaps the dream of London as a happy and joyful place caught up with him. *Mr Wemmick's* opinions opened up his mind to the fact that London was not the exciting place that he imagined it would be. What this thesis has also shown is the hope that industrialization and people's decision to move into the cities had less of an emotional thought behind it. People knew that sometimes opinions about people in a higher social class and feelings about going to the city to work had to come second to putting food on the table for their family. However, the people that were already in a position of wealth and had a higher level of education, the bourgeoisie, protected their fortune by also setting their emotions aside and tried to protect their fortune or increase it.

General Conclusion

Thirdly, Pip's troubled relationship with Estella depicts how he wanted to change into a gentleman in order to gain acceptance from her, since Pip was not of the higher social class that Estella was. At the end of the novel, Pip was even poorer when he returned to the marshes after living in London because he gave up his fortune by denouncing his secret benefactor. This led to Pip reconnecting with his former thoughts and feelings towards Estella. When they met again, their attitude toward each other was more equal since they both realized that one is not better than the other. Pip has through his experiences gone from being poor to rich and back to poor by chasing a dream of a better future in the city that turned out to be a dark, criminal and not so pleasant place to live as Pip first thought. Throughout this thesis there have been instances where Pip represented what the urbanization was; a chance to pursue increased wages by moving into the city and create a future with greater expectations of what is to come.

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الملخص

غالباً ما يعتمد تكوين الهيكل الطبقي على مجموعة من المعايير التي تكشف عن الانقسامات بين الأفراد. فضل النموذج القديم لترتيب الطبقات داخل إنجلترا خلال القرن التاسع عشر هيكلًا صارمًا يعتمد على الاختلافات المهنية. بدأ نموذج جديد في التبلور خلال نهاية القرن اعتمد على أخلاق وشخصية الأفراد. أتاح النموذج الجديد الفرصة للتنقل وتحقيق أدوار جديدة من خلال تقرير المصير. تصوّر التوقعات العظيمة لتشارلز ديكنز كلا النموذجين للبنية الطبقية في القرن التاسع عشر من خلال قصة بيب بيريب. يكافح بيب لتصنيف الآخرين وتصنيفه بسبب التحولات المجتمعية التي حدثت في إنجلترا خلال القرن التاسع عشر. بدلاً من ذلك ، يكتشف طريقته الخاصة في تحديد هويته ومكانته داخل المجتمع من خلال إملاء مصيره. توضح الرواية مشاكل عدم المساواة والدقة التي توجد مع فرض نظام تصنيف هرمي صارم ، وتحتضن نموذجاً جديداً للتصنيف الاجتماعي الذي يعتمد على تقرير المصير والقدرة على تحقيق الوضع بالأفعال بدلاً من الولادة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التوقعات ، المجتمع الفيكتوري ، التغيرات الاجتماعية ، الطبقة العاملة ، المنبوذون الاجتماعيون ،

النمو والتنمية الشخصية