

APPENDICES

SYNOPSIS

Charles Dickens is one of the greatest English novelists. One of his popular novel is Great Expectations. In Great Expectations he has created whole words of characters, exaggerated but unforgettable that make him a significant voice in the Victorian Age. Pip as the main character of the protagonist shows how hard he overcomes his difficulties until later he becomes a gentleman from the help of the criminal and his relationship with the other characters until these relationship affect his life. Here is the synopsis of the story.

When Philip Pirrip was very young, he could not say his name. So he calls himself Pip and comes to be called Pip. Pip is an orphan who lives with his sister and her husband, the blacksmith Joe Gargery. One day on the marshes, Pip is looking at the tombstones of the mother and father he had never seen. Then he realizes that they are dead and buried. The wind is howling on the marshes. He feels frightened and begins to cry. Suddenly, he is terrified by the appearance of an escaped convict who forces him to steal food and a file from the Gargeries.

The next morning Pip steals some bread and cheese, half a jar of mincemeat, some brandy, and a pork of pie. Then he goes to the forge to get a file and runs toward the marshes. Pip gives the man the food and the file then he sits down and watches him eat. The man looks terribly hungry and cold. In the afternoon, the convict is recaptured with another convict

whom he hates. Pip does not forget his adventure with the convict for a long time. In fact, he often dreams about him.

When Pip is growing up, he gets the education only from the great-aunt of Mr Wopsle, the parish clerk, and her granddaughter, Biddy. A new opportunity comes to Pip when Uncle Pumblechook arranges for him to go to Miss Havisham's house. Shortly after this, Pip is invited to play at Satis House, home of wealthy Miss Havisham who lives alone in a big house near the village. She has lived in seclusion since she was abandoned on her wedding day. Here, he meets Estella, a beautiful girl and very proud who treats him with contempt. Pip is very unhappy about her treatment but he has never met a girl so beautiful as Estella. He is also ashamed because she scorns Pip as a 'common labouring-boy' with coarse hands and thick boots.

After his first visit, Pip goes back to Miss Havisham's house. Nothing has changed. Pip now understands that everything in the house has stopped, like the clock, along time ago. Miss Havisham knows that when Pip is old enough, he will be apprenticed to Joe and learn to be a blacksmith. So Miss Havisham gives Joe twenty-five guineas to pay for Pip's apprenticeship and dismisses the boy with the warning that he can expect no more.

Pip and Joe has always looked forward to working together. But now Pip knows that will not be happy as Joe's apprentice. He is ashamed to work in the forge. He wishes that he is rich and lives in a big house like Miss Havisham. He wants

Estella to like him. About this time, Mrs Joe is very ill for along time. When she gets better, she can not talk or walk properly. Nobody ever finds out who attacks her. Pip thinks that it must have been Orlick, but Orlick says that he has been in the town that night drinking.

As Mrs Joe needs somebody to look after her. Biddy comes to stay at the forge. She looks after Mrs Joe splendidly, and she keeps the whole house neat and clean. She is very helpful to Pip who only loves her as a friend.

On saturday night, Pip and Joe are sitting by the fire in Three Jolly Bargemen. It is the fourth year of Pip's apprenticeship. There is a stranger stands by the fire, listening to talk. The stranger is Mr Jagger, a London lawyer that Pip has met him on the stairs at Miss Havisham's house. He tells Pip that he has inherited 'great expectations' from a mysterious benefactor. Pip will now leave the forge and be educated as a gentleman. Pip is warned that he must not seek the name of the benefactor but he assumes that it must be Miss Havisham.

Pip is so excited that he does not think how much Joe and Biddy will miss him. His last week at home passes quickly. He buys a new suit and already begins to behave like a snob.

Pip goes to London to be educated by Mr Matthew Pocket, a relative of Miss Havisham. In the office, he tells Pip what he is to do next. He has to meet Mr Matthew Pocket's son, Herbert and stays with him until Monday. On Monday Herbert will take Pip to his father's house. Pip can live there if he wishes.

Pip has to wait a long time for Herbert Pocket to arrive.

At last he comes up the stairs who turns out to be the pale young gentleman that he has fought and beaten at Miss Havisham's house. Herbert Pocket is cheerful and good-natured who becomes a close friend of Pip. The two young men live at Barnard's Inn. Pip finds that it is very pleasant to be rich young man in London. He spends a lot of money on buying his fine clothes and furniture.

On Monday morning Pip receives a letter from Biddy who announces the arrival of Joe. Pip is worried about Joe's manners and sends his servant away to avoid embarrassment. Joe's visit is not a success. Pip behaves in a stiff, unnatural fashion and Joe, though he is awkward, has too much dignity to remain where he is not wanted. As Joe leaves, Pip runs after him, but it is too late.

Pip goes to see Estella, but he does not see Joe after all. Pip's increasing snobbery leads him to neglect Joe and Biddy. Now Estella lives in London. Pip goes to see her as often as he could. Estella is very fond of going balls and parties. Many men admire her. One of them is Bentley Drummle who has studied with Mr Matthew Pocket when Pip first arrives in London. He is stupid and ugly, but he is very rich. Estella seems to like him. Eventhough she makes Pip unhappy, he still loves her.

When Pip reaches the age of twenty-three, all of his dreams are ruined by the appearance of the convict, Abel Magwitch. On a stormy night, Pip has a visitor. Soon he knows who the visitor is. The visitor is the convict he has helped

on the marshes along time ago. The convict identifies himself as a Pip's mysterious benefactor. Pip is shocked because he has always thought the money comes from Miss Havisham. With his arrival, every hope of marrying the beautiful Estella is banished. Pip learns the punishment for a transported convict who returns is death, and so Pip decides to shelter and save his unwelcome guest. With Herbert's help he hopes to save convict by sending him abroad. The situation is complicated by the activities of Compeyson, a smooth criminal who once got himself a light sentence by giving false evidence against Magwitch. Compeyson is the second convict on the marshes and is also the lover who betrayed Miss Havisham. In the meantime, Pip visits Miss Havisham. He is suprised to see Bentley Drummle there. Estella says that she is going to marry Bentley Drummle. Pip returns to London feeling miserable than ever before.

Although he feels very sad, he turns his attention to save Magiwitch. So Pip and Herbert try to put on a boat that will take him abroad. They row slowly all morning. Unfortunately, they are intercepted by a police boat with the Compeyson on board. When Magwitch finds out that Compeyson is on the other boat. He pulls Compeyson into the water. After struggling, Magwitch is badly wounded and Compeyson is drowned. Finnally, he dies a few weeks later. He dies in comfort because Pip tells him that his lost daughter is alive. and that he (Pip) loves her.

After Magwitch dies and Herbert has gone to Cairo, Pip is nearly arrested for debts and falls dangerously ill. When he

recovers he finds Joe who has been sent by Bidy to look after him. He recognises in Joe as a gentle Christian man. He tells Pip that Miss Havisham has died because she gets badly burnt when her dress catches fire. Joe leaves Pip with the amount of money Pip has owed.

A few days later, Pip returns to his village with the idea of proposing marriage to Bidy, when he gets there, he finds that Joe and Bidy have already married. Recovering from his first shock, he feels glad that he tells Joe nothing about his own hopes of marrying Bidy. He congratulates them.

After eleven years working with Herbert's firm in the East, Pip comes to England as fairly wealthy man. On the ruined site of Satis House, he meets Estella who is now widow. They talked for a while. She says that suffering has taught her understand Pip's feeling and she hopes they will continue friends apart. But Pip takes her hand and as the rising moon scatters the mists, sees 'no shadow of another parting from her'.

BIOGRAPHY

Charles Dickens, one of the most successful of English novelists, and also one of the greatest, was born on February 7, at Landport Portsmouth. He was the second child of John Dickens and Elizabeth Dickens who were from the lower middle class origins, his father was employed as a clerk in the Navy Pay-Office, but subsequently a newspaper reporter in London.

After a transfer to London in 1814, John Dickens and his family moved to Chatman, near Rochester, three years later. Dickens was about five at that time. For the next five years, the family's life was pleasant, they were very happy. Young Dickens spent his early happy life there. Taught to read by his mother, he soon became intimate with his father's small collection of literary classic which included Shakespeare, Cervantes, Defoe, Smollett, Fielding, and Goldsmith. These left a permanent mark of his imagination, their effect on his art was quite important. He attended school during this period and showed himself to be a rather solitary, observant, good-natured child with some talent for comic routines, which his father encouraged.

In 1822, Dickens' happy life came to an end, his father was sent back to London. He got into serious financial trouble. So the family had to move to Chatham Town, a poor suburb of London. To help the family, Dickens had to leave school and

go to work in blacking factory among rough companions which he labeled bottles for wages of six shilling a week. He managed his job for a short time but the misery of that experience could not be forgotten all his life. At that time his father was imprisoned for debt, but was released three months later by a small legacy.

After his father was released from prison, Dickens went back to school. Dissatisfied with the work, he learned shorthand and became a reporter in 1828. At the age of twenty he became a journalist, working for three papers in succession. In the next four or five years he acquired the reputation of being the fastest and most accurate parliamentary reporter in London. The value of this period made him sharpening his naturally skill to write so many books, all of which utilized as characters his own family and people in his life. Many of the themes and the plots in his books are based on the working conditions and the social conditions of his time. For example, he was fond of writing the novel of orphans or poor children who later became gentleman that described the social condition at that time.

In 1836, He married Catherine Hogart, a daughter of the Edition of the Evening Chronicle. She had given ten children but her placid nature had never adapted to his sensitive and exuberant character as a novelist. So the couple separated twenty-two years later.

Although Dickens' health began to decline in 1867, he travelled to America and gave public reading of his work. In

June 1870, he died in his home and was burried in Poets' Corner at Westmister Abbey beside other great figures of English Literature.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to thank the Almighty God whose grace, love and companion have enabled her to finish this thesis.

The writer wants to express her deep gratitude to: First, Drs. Antonius Gurito, his advisor, who has given his precious time, guidance, patience and advice, so that the writer may finish her thesis.

The writer also wants to thank the librarians of Widya Mandala Catholic University for assisting her in looking for suitable during the completion of this thesis.

Finally , her beloved parents for their prayer , love and support have enabled in finishing her study and his fellow friends who have given their encouragements and suggestions to complete this thesis.

The writer