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CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

The previous chapter explains the way to characterize a character. It is used to explain Miss Havisham as character in this study. In that chapter also explains that the way to know the mental condition is based on Freud's organization of personality. It aims to know what Miss Havisham's desire and her choice to relieve what she wants. The effect after getting a trauma is explained in the black hole trauma's theory. It provides the probability of effect which can be happened after getting a trauma and it is used by the writer to describe Miss Havisham's act after getting a trauma.

In this chapter contains the analysis by detail about Miss Havisham and her traumatic experience. This chapter is going to divide into three parts. The first part is explaining Miss Havisham's characterization to know who Miss Havisham is. The second is explaining the mental condition of Miss Havisham after getting a traumatic experience. The last is explaining about the effect after getting a trauma. It aims to understand the effect of trauma and knowing how to heal trauma by wisely.

3.1. The Character and Characterization of Miss Havisham

Miss Havisham character belongs into flat character. it has been mentioned in the previous chapter that flat character is never change a long the story build. In the story Miss Havisham has significance changing along the story from beginning into ending. The story of Miss Havisham starts when the main character in the novel, Pip is coming to see Miss Havisham. He has a big role to describe who Miss Havisham is. The whole story deals with him, since he is the point of view in this novel. The style of Miss Havisham's characterization mostly uses *telling* rather than *showing*. It is shown by Pip's explanation about Miss Havisham when he is coming to her house.

She was dressed in rich materials—satins, and lace, and silks—all of white. Her shoes were white. And she had a long white veil dependent from her hair, and she had bridal flowers in her hair, but her hair was white. Some bright jewels sparkled on her neck and on her hands, and some other jewels lay sparkling on the table. Dresses, less splendid than the dress she wore, and half-packed trunks, were scattered about. She had not quite finished dressing, for she had but one shoe on—the other was on the table near her hand—her veil was but half arranged, her watch and chain were not put on, and some lace for her bosom lay with those trinkets, and with her handkerchief, and gloves, and some flowers, and a prayer-book, all confusedly heaped about the looking-glass. (Dickens 79)

The description that Pip uttered from the passage above indicates that Miss Havisham is a rich woman who has many jewels. She is described as bride but her hair is white, means she is old to be a bride. Pip adds the description about Miss Havisham's dress.

It was not in the first few moments that I saw all these things, though I saw more of them in the first moments than might be supposed. But, I saw that everything within my view which ought to be white, had been white long ago, and had lost its lustre, and was faded and yellow (80).

The dress that Miss Havisham wears ought to be white long time ago. The

fact, it loses its lustre, faded and yellow. It means she wears the wedding dress at

the first time since long time ago and never changes it until that dress faded and

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become yellow. It also indicates that Miss Havisham has uncommon behavior in using dress, she does not like people as usual. Thus, from her difference, she categorizes as eccentric woman who is shown in her style in using cloth. In Pip's opinion, Miss Havisham is the strangest lady that he has ever seen, or shall ever see (79).

The eccentric characteristic is also shown in her house. She had a big house named Satis House. Mostly people will take a good care of their house and keep their house clean. It does not same as Miss Havisham as the owner of Satis house. Her house seems that there is no soul. It is like there is no living thing lives at place. Pip describes Miss Havisham's house can be seen through both exterior and interior of the building. Pip notices that Satis house contains old brick, and dismal, and had a great many iron bars to it. Some of the windows had been walled up; of those that remained, all the lower were rustily barred. There was a court-yard in front, and that was barred (76). In the yard, Pip says that it is paved and clean but grass was growing in every crevise. The brewery buildings had a little lane of communication with it, and the wooden gates of that lane stood open, and all the brewery beyond, stood open, away to the high enclosing wall; and all was empty and disused (77).

The worst condition can be seen in one of her room. Pip described the room as spacious room but the daylight was completely excluded, and it had an airless smell that was oppressive. In that room the air was colder so that the black fungus is alive in the table (117). No one care about this house, include the owner itself. It is also shown inside of the house. Pip notices that the passages were all

dark and only lighted by wax candle (79). There is no daylight penetrate to this

house means that this house seems dead.

Miss Havisham as the character also has her own quality. She has sad

feeling. It is described by Pip in his argument.

I saw that the bride within the bridal dress had withered like the dress, and like the flowers, and had no brightness left but the brightness of her sunken eyes

Miss Havisham is described as the woman who withered as her dress and

has no brightness left. It shows that she has drowned in her sadness. Miss

Havisham's sadness is because of she has a great pain. Through her dialog with

Pip, she shows her feeling.

"Do you know what I touch here?" she said, laying her hands, one upon the other, on her left side. "Yes, ma'am." (It made me think of the young man.) "What do I touch?" "Your heart." "Broken!" She uttered the word with an eager look, and with strong emphasis, and with a weird smile that had a kind of boast in it. Afterwards, she kept her hands there for a little while, and slowly took them away as if they were heavy. "I am tired," said Miss Havisham. "I want diversion, and I have done with men and women. Play" (81)

In that dialog, Miss Havisham directly says "Broken" while touching her

heart. It means, she directly say what she feels to Pip. It is not as a common

saying, but as confession. She emphasis that she, herself has a great pain in her

heart by saying that her heart is broken. She adds that she wants diversion and

also says that she had done with men and women. It indicates that Miss Havisham

is tired with something which related to the relationship, especially love

relationship among men and women.

Before she spoke again, she turned her eyes from me, and looked at the dress she wore, and at the dressing-table, and finally at herself in the looking-glass. "So new to him," she muttered, "so old to me; so strange to him, so familiar to me; so melancholy to both of us! Call Estella." (82)

The way Miss Havisham says in that passage is contrasting from the way of life between Pip and herself. She describes that the situation in that place is really old, but for Pip, it is still new. All that Pip feels is strange. He still needs a time to adapt with the new environment in Satis house, but Miss Havisham does not. She is familiar with the situation inside of her house, which is stale and no daylight. However, in the last Miss Havisham and Pip feels the similarity about what they feels. The melancholic feeling when they are in Satis house. All of Miss Havisham's feeling is accumulated in a long years, so that she is familiar with that situation but she still drowned in her sadness.

Miss Havisham has a relationship towards other people only when she has an appointment. It is proven in the dialog between Estella and uncle Pumblechook when entering Satis House.

"Oh!" She said. Did you wish to see Miss Havisham?" "If Miss Havisham wished to see me," returned Mr. Pumblechook, discomfited. "Ah!" said the girl; but you see she don't. (76)" Estella lived many years with Miss Havisham means she knows that Miss Havisham will never see other people except those people have an appointment or a crucial business with her. Moreover Miss Havisham spends a lot of her time by looking at her reflection in the mirror rather than speak to other people. She chooses another way to make herself happy without somebody else. Since, there is only Estella who always accompanies her.

"Nothing worth mentioning," replied Camilla. "I don't wish to make a display of my feelings, but I have habitually thought of you more in the night than I am quite equal to." "Then don't think of me," retorted Miss Havisham. "Very easily said!" remarked Camilla, amiably repressing a sob, while a hitch came into her upper lip, and her tears overflowed. (120)

The dialog between Miss Havisham and Camilla above indicates that the

relationship between Miss Havisham and other people is less. Miss Havisham

does not want to keep her relationship with other people. She stays far and takes a

great distance among people. It seems like she has no trust towards people.

Miss Havisham and I had never stopped all this time, but kept going round and round the room: now, brushing against the skirts of the visitors: now, giving them the whole length of the dismal chamber.(121)

Miss Havisham's act in that case means she prefer doing anything else

rather than speaking and interrupting the dialog among her guests. She knows that

they are coming not to say happy birthday in fact they are jockeying Miss

Havisham's wealth.

"Matthew will come and see me at last," said Miss Havisham, sternly, when I am laid on that table. That will be his place—there," striking the table with her stick, "at my head! And yours will be there! And your husband's there! And Sarah Pocket's there! And Georgiana's there! Now you all know where to take your stations when you come to feast upon me. And now go! (122-123)"

After the great dialog is taken among Miss Havisham's guest, she answers the case which confronting the Compeyson's absence. She directly orders them to get out and finished the case as soon as possible. It is because she does not want to have any deep relation towards people.

3.2. Miss Havisham Has a Strong Desire and Denies Her Superego

In this part of the analysis, the writer is going to examine Miss Havisham's personality toward the Freud's organization of personality. It contains the respond of Miss Havisham after getting trauma. Before going to her respond after getting trauma, this study will explain what is going on with Miss Havisham exactly. She is actually well-known person based on her wealth. The process of getting trauma begins when she is falling in love with someone named Compeyson. The Compeyson and her half brother are planning to catch some of Miss Havisham's wealth.

Because of her love towards Mr. Compeyson is great, Miss Havisham will marry Compeyson and have a wedding party in her house. But later she is very upset that the bridegroom will never come.

The marriage day was fixed, the wedding dresses were bought, the wedding tour was planned out, the wedding guests were invited. The day came, but not the bridegroom. He wrote her a letter—" "Which she received," I struck in, "when she was dressing for her marriage? At twenty minutes to nine?"

"At the hour and minute," said Herbert, nodding, "at which she afterwards stopped all the clocks. What was in it, further than that it most heartlessly broke the marriage off, I can't tell you, because I don't know. When she recovered from a bad illness that she had, she laid the whole place waste, as you have seen it, and she has never since looked upon the light of day.(254-255)"

From that experience, after being betrayed by men, Miss Havisham changes her personality towards other people. She confesses to Pip that she is stabbed by something she cannot predict. It is spoken when Pip is coming to see Miss Havisham.

"On this day of the year, long before you were born, this heap of decay," stabbing with her crutched stick at the pile of cobwebs on the table but not touching it, "was brought here. It and I have worn away together. The mice have gnawed at it, and sharper teeth than teeth of mice have gnawed at me." "When the ruin is complete," said she, with a ghastly look, "and when they lay me dead, in my bride's dress on the bride's table—which shall be done, and which will be the finished curse upon him—so much the better if it is done on this day!" (124)

That is the story of Miss Havisham when she gets her traumatic experience. In this case, Miss Havisham's personality is change influenced by three agents of personality, Id, Ego and Superego. However in Miss Havisham's case there is no balance among them. That is why Miss Havisham lives in a strange and uncommon way.

The Id that Miss Havisham has, strongly takes control all the things in her mind. Based on Freud, he states that Id is the most agent which always demands, impulsive, asocial and do anything to get the pleasure (Hall 29). In this case, Miss Havisham has a great passion to destroy, to hurt the men's heart. Based on the experience that Miss Havisham has, she thinks by herself that all the men are same. Thus she has a will to hurt all the men that she knows. Because of her hatred, she puts everything inside of her mind and put her hatred inside on her unconscious state. Her willing to destroy men will not come true because of her age does not support her.

Because of her age does not support her to overcome her willing, she uses her ego to think a realistic way to fulfill her will. With her ego, it will stimulate the growth, elaboration of the psychological processes of perception, memory, thinking, and action (Hall 29). She uses her brain to think the best way to makes her will come true. She has a way to adopt a girl. She asks Jaggers to find a girl for her. It is the possible way to hurt men as she wants.

....when I told him that I wanted a little girl to rear and love, and save from my fate. I had first seen him when I sent for him to lay this place waste for me; having read of him in the newspapers, before I and the world parted. He told me that he would look about him for such an orphan child. One night he brought her here asleep, and I called her Estella. (562-563)"

So this is the possible way to fulfill her wish come true. By adopting a girl, giving her bad doctrine about men, this girl purposes to hurt the men's heart. Moreover, that girl, Estella grows prettier and prettier. It makes Miss Havisham to be more evil and evil. By giving that doctrine she teaches Estella to be a cold and cruel girl. By the coming of Pip to the Satis house, it is a good timing to test Pip what is his feeling trough Estella. By knowing his feeling, it makes her passion bigger and bigger to order Estella to break his heart.

"You say nothing of her," remarked Miss Havisham to me, as she looked on. "She says many hard things of you, but you say nothing of her. What do you think of her?" "I don't like to say," I stammered. "Tell me in my ear," said Miss Havisham, bending down. "I think she is very proud," I replied, in a whisper. "Anything else?" "I think she is very pretty." "Anything else?" "I think she is very insulting." (She was looking at me then with a look of supreme aversion.) "Anything else?" "I think I should like to go home." "And never see her again, though she is so pretty?" "I am not sure that I shouldn't like to see her again, but I should like to go home now. (84)"

She knows that Pip will love Estella because he says that Estella is pretty.

Miss Havisham order Pip to love Estella more and more. These are the ego's way

to make Miss Havisham's will comes true. After getting the Pip's answer, she is

going to make Pip loves Estella. She wants Pip to have a great passion to love

Estella as much as she wants. In another chapter of the novel Miss Havisham asks

often the same question to Pip about Estella when they are alone.

"Does she grow prettier and prettier, Pip?" And when I said yes (for indeed she did), would seem to enjoy it greedily. Also, when we played at cards Miss Havisham would look on, with a miserly relish of Estella's moods, whatever they were. And sometimes, when her moods were so many and so contradictory of one another that I was puzzled what to say or do, Miss Havisham would embrace her with lavish fondness, murmuring something in her ear that sounded like "Break their hearts my pride and hope, break their hearts and have no mercy! (132-133)"

Miss Havisham rejects the moral. She claims that everything that she

teaches Estella is the best way to grow up a girl. In that way, Miss Havisham aims

that she wants to create a heartless beautiful girl. She seems to have a way to

relieve her tension to hurt the men through Estella.

It shows that Miss Havisham grants her willing by taking revenge is in the

chapter 29. When Pip and Estella have grown to be mature and Estella is prettier.

Miss Havisham is not using a question anymore but rather to order Pip to love

Estella.

Then, Estella being gone and we two left alone, she turned to me, and said in a whisper: "Is she beautiful, graceful, well-grown? Do you admire her?" "Everybody must who sees her, Miss Havisham." She drew an arm round my neck, and drew my head close down to hers as she sat in the chair. "Love her, love her, love her! How does she use you?" Before I could answer (if I could have answered so difficult a question at all), she repeated, "Love her, love her, love her! If she favours you, love her. If she wounds you, love her. If she tears your heart to pieces—and as it gets older and stronger, it will tear deeper—love her, love her, love her! (337)"

The order of Miss Havisham's above is in order to make Pip has a great chance to get Estella. But later, when the ruin is complete. Estella is choosing somebody else to be married with. She chooses Drummle to be her husband. That is really a perfect plan of Miss Havisham, makes somebody else down, hurt and miserable as what she feels a long time ago.

With that ego, she drives herself in a wrong way. She denies her Super ego by doing something wrong. Not only for herself but also towards her adopted girl, Estella and Pip as target of Miss Havisham. Her ego realizes that using Estella is possible way to hurt the men's heart but she also knows that this way does not true. The Superego deals with the moral perspective to differ the good and bad. Superego is when the moral that learned is also applied in the daily life. Miss Havisham's superego is stopping the process of Estella to hurt Pip. But that does not be done by Miss Havisham because she wants to know if there is a man who has a broken heart. She denies the truth that she also tortured. She knows that it is not a good way to satisfied her will. She got what she wants, but she cannot reject that she does not get any pleasure after hurting the men's heart. In the end of the story although the planning is perfect, but in the last Miss Havisham regrets what she has done to Estella and Pip. She knows that Pip's love is pure towards the only Estella.

To see her with her white hair and her worn face kneeling at my feet, gave me a shock through all my frame. I entreated her to rise, and got my arms about her to help her up; but she only pressed that hand of mine which was nearest to her grasp, and hung her head over it and wept. I had never seen her shed a tear before, and, in the hope that the relief might do her good, I bent over her without speaking. She was not kneeling now, but was down upon the ground. "O!" she cried, despairingly. "What have I done! What have I done!(560)"

Miss Havisham regrets what she has done before. She is kneeling to Pip in order to get his forgiveness. This is when her Superego takes control of her action. All of what she wants does not give any satisfaction. Moreover she feels the guilty over and over.

3.3. The Effect of Traumatic Experience

Based on the previous chapter, the effect after getting a trauma is presented in three points. The first is about harming to others. In this case Miss Havisham will use somebody else to harm the men. The second point is selfdestructiveness. In this point, Miss Havisham is torturing herself by isolating herself in her Satis house. The third point is re-victimization. Considering the age of Miss Havisham, re-victimization does not happened to Miss Havisham, because she cannot be a bride anymore. Moreover in this case Miss Havisham does not get any offering to marry again with her fiancé.

3.3.1. Using Estella to Harm Men

From the characteristic about Miss Havisham above, it can be sure that

Miss Havisham is not young anymore. She is well aged. It will be impossible if

Miss Havisham harms the other by using the same way when she was betrayed.

She uses another way. She is not using a direct action to relieve her hatred. She is

going to harm the other by using somebody else. That is Estella who adopted form

a lawyer, Jaggers.

She answered in a low whisper and with caution: "I had been shut up in these rooms a long time (I don't know how long; you know what time the clocks keep here), when I told him that I wanted a little girl to rear and love, and save from my fate. I had first seen him when I sent for him to lay this place waste for me; having read of him in the newspapers, before I and the world parted. He told me that he would look about him for such an orphan child. One night he brought her here asleep, and I called her Estella. (562-563)"

The little Estella is adopted and then Miss Havisham grows her up with her care,

but she has another purpose toward Estella. She is using Estella to make her

satisfied by teaching her a bad moral, to destroy the men's heart.

"But as she grew, and promised to be very beautiful, I gradually did worse, and with my praises, and with my jewels, and with my teachings, and with this figure of myself always before her a warning to back and point my lessons, I stole her heart away and put ice in its place.(561-562)"

Miss Havisham tells Pip that Estella is created in that way because of Miss

Havisham wants her to become a woman without a soul. She teaches a bad

attitude by stealing her heart away.

Miss Havisham beckoned her to come close, and took up a jewel from the table, and tried its effect upon her fair young bosom and against her pretty brown hair. "Your own, oneday, my dear, and you will use it well. Let me see you play cards with this boy." (82)

She offers her jewel later will be Estella's if she can hurt men. With her

teaching, Estella's thought always supposing the men is always bad. Her teaching

is always to hurt and break the men's heart.

Miss Havisham would embrace her with lavish fondness, murmuring something in her ear that sounded like "Break their hearts my pride and hope, break their hearts and have no mercy! (132-133)"

When Estella has grown up to be a beautiful girl, she has her own thought

about what she is. Miss Havisham is created her in order to hurt the men. So she

conclude that herself is a tools to destroy the men or to be a victims of men. She

believes what Miss Havisham told her that there is no pure love. The relation of

men and women is fake.

"You must know," said Estella, condescending to me as a brilliant and beautiful woman might, "that I have no heart—if that has anything to do with my memory." I got through some jargon to the effect that I took the liberty of doubting that. That I knew better. That there could be no such beauty without it. "Oh! I have a heart to be stabbed in or shot in, I have no doubt," said Estella, "and, of course, if it ceased to beat I should cease to be. But you know what I mean. I have no softness there, no—sympathy—sentiment—nonsense. (174)"

Estella is saying that to Pip in order to warn Pip that she has no feeling

towards everyone. It is a prevent action from Estella to Pip. She is actually want to

be Pip's friend although her heart is gone.

The moment when Estella will marry somebody else is based on her act.

Miss Havisham trained her well to be a cruel and cold girl without regrets and

doubt. The dialog between Pip and Estella is an evidence that Miss Havisham has trained Estella well to be a heartless girl.

"You cannot love him, Estella!" Her fingers stopped for the first time, as she retorted rather angrily, "What have I told you? Do you still think, in spite of it, that I do not mean what I say?" "You would never marry him, Estella?" She looked towards Miss Havisham, and considered for a moment with her work in her hands. Then she said, "Why not tell you the truth? I am going to be married to him. (509)"

This is not the way Miss Havisham's will. Estella is going to act as her

own will. In this case, Miss Havisham is proven that she is success to make a

cruel girl who has no heart towards men.

3.3.2 Miss Havisham Isolates Herself

Miss Havisham is torturing herself by many ways. She does that way because she does not want to forget what her fiance did. It seems like she is trapped in the same situation, the same condition, and the same feeling. There are evidences which prove that Miss Havisham is isolating herself which is depicted in her clock. The time is stopped.

It was when I stood before her, avoiding her eyes, that I took note of the surrounding objects in detail, and saw that her watch had stopped at twenty minutes to nine, and that a clock in the room had stopped at twenty minutes to nine. (80)

The clocks is stopped when it in the twenty minutes to nine. At that time is

when her fiance goes away and leaves her in her wedding ceremony. It indicates

that Miss Havisham will always remember the traumatic experience and her

hatred toward her fiance. She claims that all the men are same. They will always

hurt the women. Thus she said that she is tired from a relation of men and women.

It is like a warning for herself that she will never have any relationship anymore especially towards men in falling in love. She warns herself to be aware. The stopped time is applied not only for herself, but also towards other people when they come to her Satis house.

"When shall I have you here again?" said miss Havisham. "Let me think." I was beginning to remind her that to-day was Wednesday, when she checked me with her former impatient movement of the fingers of her right hand. "There, there! I know nothing of days of the week; I know nothing of weeks of the year. Come again after six days. You hear?" "Yes, ma'am. (84-85)"

The dialog between Pip and Miss Havisham shows that is useless to say that this day is Wednesday. Miss Havisham tells Pip that she knows nothing about

the day. The only day in her mind is the day when she has a wedding party. That

is the most she remembers.

The time is stopped and the situation of the house is as same as the wedding day. The spacious room where there is a long dining table is the room

which is not cleaned since the wedding day. Miss Havisham deliberately keeps all

of the wedding's properties lay down on that table, including the bride-cake.

"This," said she, pointing to the long table with her stick, "is where I will be laid when I am dead. They shall come and look at me here." With some vague misgiving that she might get upon the table then and there and die at once, the complete realization of the ghastly waxwork at the Fair, I shrank under her touch. "What do you think that is?" she asked me, again pointing with her stick; "that, where those cobwebs are?" "I can't guess what it is, ma'am." "It's a great cake. A bride-cake. Mine!" She looked all round the room in a glaring manner, and then said, leaning on me while her hand twitched my shoulder, "Come, come, come! Walk me, walk me!" (118-119) The properties which are on the tables is the witness of Miss Havisham's experience. She is deliberately put the properties there in order to keep remind her about her fiance's cruelness. This situation makes her hatred become bigger and bigger as if there is no medicine which can cure her towards her trauma.

Miss Havisham also isolates herself from a people. That is because there is no trustworthy toward people, especially to the men. She prefers to stay alone in her house and does not go everywhere.

