This chapter contains data analysis which related to Pip and his ambition. The writer divides this chapter into three parts as answer of the statement of the pr oblems. The first part is about characterization of Pip, the writer tries to analyze the characterization of Pip as the main character based on Holman Theory as the basic description about the character. The second part is about motive of Pip's ambition, and the last, the writer will try to find the effects of his ambition.

3.1 Pip's Character' Characterization in Charles Dickens's Great Expectation

This part explain about Pip's characterization. The story of Great Expectat ion is delivered using first-person point of view which Pip itself appears as the nar rator who narrates all the events, experiences he has. He is the one who tells to the readers about what he does, speaks and thinks everything around him. The things that he can also tell about are just limited to them that correlate with him. For inst ance, other characters only appear when they have to deal with Pip and information about them is on Pip charge. So, Pip automatically becomes the main character because he appears on the whole story as what Nurgiyantoro said that main character is character that always appears and dominates the whole story (176).

Furthermore Altenbernd and Lewis declared that in this type of point of vi ew in fiction, main character automatically becomes the protagonist. The usage of first-person to narrate makes readers to feel really involved in. Readers give empat hy totally to main actor (63). Therefore, Pip also belongs to protagonist character t hat readers can really feel his spirit to reach his ambition.

Pip is an orphan who never sees his parent. Since he was child he lives an d being raised by his sister and his brother in law, Mrs. Joe Gargery and Mr. Joe Gargery. Pip grows and lives to be a poor boy. He helps Mr. Joe Gargery in the gar age as a blacksmith every day. Even though, he never gets love from His sister. Ot herwise, Pip always gets mistreatment from his sister. His sister has bad tempered. She is easy to angry and often strikes him. Never disowned, since he was child, P ip is grown by abusing. As the event when pip went home from the churchyard,

"Where have you been, you young monkey?" said Mrs. Joe, s tamping her foot. "Tell me directly what you've been doing to wear me away with fret and fright and worrit, or I'd have you out of that corner if you was fifty Pips, and he was five hund red Gargerys."

"I have only been to the churchyard," said I, from my stool, c rying and rubbing myself. (Dickens 5-6).

Unfortunately, Pip never get affection from his sister in his childhood. Mrs . Gargery always brings Pip up violently. That is because her condition and the fat e that she does not want. Having a husband as a blacksmith which stupid person a nd became a poor family, it makes her to be a women that more drop to face her c ondition. That condition makes her to be a woman who has bad behavior and become rude so she makes Pip to be object of her frustration.

However, violence in educating that has been done by Mrs. Gargery has ca use bad impact on the psychological condition of Pip. Because of the violence, Pi p becomes a timid and anxious. This can be seen on a condition where pip always

anxious and fear haunted after meeting and be threatened by convict in the church yard. The whole story deals with him, he is point of view in this novel. The style of characterization mostly using *telling*. As his explanations,

Since that time, which is far enough away now, I have often thought that few people know what secrecy there is in the young under terr or. No matter how unreasonable the terror, so that it be terror. I was in mortal terror of the young man who wanted my heart and liver; I was in mortal terror of my interlocutor with the iron leg; I was in m ortal terror of myself, from whom an awful promise had been extrac ted; I had no hope of deliverance through my all-powerful sister, wh o repulsed me at every turn; I am afraid to think of what I might hav e done on requirement, in the secrecy of my terror (Dickens 10).

Besides timid and anxious, the way of bring Pip up that is done by Mrs. Gargery has caused some other effects on the psychological condition of Pip. P ip grows to be a sensitive boy and he is not confident with what he has. Here, P ip is the only character in the novel that Dickens never describes physically. So me outward characteristic, behavior, or gesture defines nearly all of Dickens' c haracters. The representation can be seen from within a character, without co mment on the character by the author, of the impact of action and emotions up on the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character (Holman 75).

After his encounter with the convict in the churchyard, Pip feel scared a nd anxious. That Unnatural fear causes he cannot sleep and always anxious. Th is figure depicts Pip is timid,

My sister's bringing up had made me sensitive. In the little world in which children have their existence whosoever brings the m up, there is nothing so finely perceived and so finely felt as inju stice. It may be only small injustice that the child can be exposed to; but the child is small, and its world is small, and its rocking-hor se stands as many hands high, according to scale, as a big-boned I rish hunter. Within myself, I had sustained, from my babyhood, a perpetual conflict with injustice. I had known, from the time when I could speak, that my sister, in her capricious and violent coercion, was unjust to me. I had cherished a profound conviction that he r bringing me up by hand gave her no right to bring me up by jerk s. Through all my punishments, disgraces, fasts, and vigils, and ot her penitential performances, I had nursed this assurance; and to my communing so much with it, in a solitary and unprotected way, I in great part refer the fact that I was morally timid and very sen sitive (Dickens 45).

Become a sensitive boy makes Pip difficult to receive Estela' insult on him . After meeting with Estela make Pip to be unconfident boy. He becomes unconfident with everything that he has because of Estela. As he says,

I took the opportunity of being alone in the courtyard to look at m y coarse hands and my common boots. My opinion of those acces sories was not favorable. They had never troubled me before, but t hey troubled me now, as vulgar appendages (Dickens 45).

However, Pip attendance in the Satis House give big impression to him. Estela tre ats Pip with highly inappropriate. As he tell,

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 gav e me the bread and meat without looking at me, as insolently as if I were a dog in disgrace. I was so humiliated, hurt, spurn ed, offended, angry, sorry,—I cannot hit upon the right name for the smart—God knows what its name was,—that tears star ted to my eyes. The moment they sprang there, the girl looked at me with a quick delight in having been the cause of them. This gave me power to keep them back and to look at her: so, she gave a contemptuous toss—but with a sense, I thought, of having made too sure that I was so wounded—and left me (Dickens 45).

From quotation that has explained above can be seen that Pip feeling is so

deep. His sensitive brings Pip into disappointed to Estela. He is humiliated, hurt, s purned, offended, and angry. But it just his felling of Pip disappointed toward Este la has done for him. Although he has got bad treatment from Estela, he still admir es her beauty. Pip never gives up. He still has spirit and volition to come again in Satis House for meet Estela.

Besides Pip the characters which has caused of bad treatment of Mrs. Garg ery. Pip also the person that has the personality that easy to be influenced by other people around. When he meets Estela and after he hears what Estela says, Pip has been influenced by her and he want to be better directly. Because of he is not com fortable with his condition. As the following;

When I got up to my little room and said my prayers, I did not forg et Joe's recommendation, and yet my young mind was in that distur bed and unthankful state, that I thought long after I laid me down, how common Estella would consider Joe, a mere blacksmith; how thick his boots, and how coarse his hands. I thought how Joe and my sister were then sitting in the kitchen, and how I had come up to bed from the kitchen, and how Miss Havisham and Estella never sat in a kitchen, but were far above the level of such common doings. I fell asleep recalling what I "used to do" when I was at Miss Havisham's; as though I had been there weeks or months, instead of hours; and as though it were quite an old subject of remembrance, instead of one that had arisen only that day (Dickens 52).

In addition, Pip is an idealist, whenever he can conceive of something that is better than what he already has, he immediately desires to obtain the improvem ent. When he sees Satis House, he longs to be a wealthy gentleman; when he think s of his moral shortcomings, he longs to be good; when he realizes that he cannot read, he longs to learn how.

I could take towards making myself uncommon was to get out of Bi ddy everything she knew. In pursuance of this luminous conception I mentioned to Biddy when I went to Mr. Wopsle's great-aunt's at ni ght, that I had a particular reason for wishing to get on in life, and th at I should feel very much obliged to her if she would impart all her learning to me. Biddy, who was the most obliging of girls, immedia tely said she would....(Dickens 52).

He tries to look for biddy. He wants to learn everything that Biddy knows, especially, the knowledge that can bring him to reach ambition. He has a prospect to get the perfect one in his life. To be a gentleman is his target to reach his ambiti on that is getting Estela's love. So that he do everything to bring it to be true.

I began to combine Miss Havisham and Estella with the prospect, in my usual way. When we came to the river-side and sat down on the bank, with the water rippling at our feet, making it all mor e quiet than it would have been without that sound, I resolved that it was a good time and place for the admission of Biddy into my inner confidence (Dickens 92).

Pip is a boy who has big spirit, and never give up if have some expectation. He does everything that can support his expectation. Pip is a young man who has a great passion in his life. Pip's great expectation makes no despair in living breat hing thing. Pip's enthusiasm in learning is one way to achieve the target pip being a gentleman. He tries to be better by learning to biddy.

"Biddy," said I, "how do you manage it? Either I am very stupid, or you are very clever."

"What is it that I manage? I don't know," returned Biddy, smiling. She managed our whole domestic life, and wonderfully too; but I did not mean that, though that made what I did mean more surprising.

"How do you manage, Biddy," said I, "to learn everything that I lear n, and always to keep up with me?" I was beginning to be rather vain of my knowledge, for I spent my birthday guineas on it, and set asid e the greater part of my pocket-money for similar investment...

Biddy," said I, after binding her to secrecy, "I want to be a gentlema n."(Dickens 91).

Pip is struggle and has big desire to get something that he wants. It appear in a case when he wants get better in intellectual side, like never give up to study hard. As a poor boy that never be given education from his sister Mrs. Joe Garger y and his sister's husband Mr. Joe Gargery, pip grows to be a boy who has limited knowledge, but he never give up to try. Moreover in fact, he is cleaver and dilige nt boy. He studies by him selves and always tries to be able such as reading. It cau sed way Mr. Joe calls him old chap.

MI DEER JO i OPE U R KR WITE WELL i OPE i SHAL SON B HA BELL 4 2 TEEDGE U JO AN THEN WE SHORL B SO GLODD AN WEN i M PRENGTD 2 U JO WOT LARX AN BLEVE ME INF XN PIP."....

I say, Pip, old chap!" cried Joe, opening his blue eyes wide, "what a sc holar you are! An't you?"

"I should like to be," said I, glancing at the slate as he held it; with a misgiving that the writing was rather hilly (Dickens 31).

3.2 Pip's ambition in Charles Dickens' Great Expectation

From description above that is about Pip's characterization, there will how a bout how pip's characterization and how big his desire to get something that he w ants. Pip is boy who has big ambition. He has ambition to get love of beautiful girl . She is girl who has name Estella. Pip falls in love in the first meeting with Estela . His love has been emergence as big as his instance seeing how a beautiful that gi rl, as his declaration. "I think she is very proud," I replied, in a whisper.."I think she is very pretty." (Dickens 44). It seen in his chatting with miss Havisham. But u

nfortunately, he just get insulting from Estela. "I think she is very insulting." (Dic kens 44). It makes Pip to be unconfident with everything he has. Moreover her tr eatment that be given to Pip in first meeting impolitely. As the case in the garden of miss Havisham's house when Miss Havisham asks her to give a piece of meal for Pip.

She came back, with some bread and meat and a little mug of beer. S he put the mug down on the stones of the yard, and gave me the brea d 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 45).

Nonetheless, Pip still admires Estella. He loves her so much. He still does not believe that his visited in Miss Havisham's house will bring him to meet with the beautiful girl like Estella.

Exactly what I myself had thought, many times. Exactly what was perfectly manifest to me at the moment. But how could I, a poor dazed village lad, avoid that wonderful inconsistency into which the best and wisest of men fall every day?

"It may be all quite true," said I to Biddy, "but I admire her dreadfully." (Dickens, 94).

Estella is Magwich's daughter whom has been adapted by Miss Havisham.. that Estella was not related to Miss Havisham, but adopted (Dickens 134). Miss Havisham is the rich woman.. Well! Mr. Havisham was very rich and very proud... (Dickens 131). So she grows to be a intelectual beautiful girl and she is include in high social class.. she Abroad, "said Miss Havisham; "educating for a lady; far out of reach; prettier than ever.. (Dickens 85). On that condition, Pip very realize s with everything that he has. He realizes that his condition now is very opposite with Estella has and her condition. Pip is a poor boy who just to be a blacksmith, t

han Estella is intellectual girl who has a noble background.

However, Pip is not someone who easy to give up. Precisely, he does not want in that condition. He wants to changes everything he has to be better because his ambition to get Estella. His ambition to get Estella is very strong. He really w ants to get Estella's love.

Do you want to be a gentleman, to spite her or to gain her over?" Biddy quietly asked me, after a pause.

"I don't know," I moodily answered.

"Because, if it is to spite her," Biddy pursued, "I should think—but you know best—that might be better and more independently done by caring nothing for her words. And if it is to gain her over, I should think—but you know best—she was not worth gaining over."

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He begins to think and struggle how to realize it. In fact, Estelah is high cl ass girl. Because of that, Pip wants to be a gentleman. *I want to be a gentleman*."

(Dickens 92). Because in Victoria era, Gentleman is high position for a man. A g entleman has high position in social class at that time. So that he has a target to be a gentleman to get Estella's love.

The nineteenth century epitomizes a transitional era into a modem society in England with radical changes in economics, politics, and even people's spirituality. Among the most influential factors, the Industrial Revolution provided momentum for social changes. With the help of industrial advances, England turned her eyes to world ly affairs, establishing herself as the omnipotent nation in the worl

d. The most important effect of the Industrial Revolution, however, was that it fundamentally changed the social basis of Victorian England, causing the emergence of the middle class.. (Yeo, 1).

Because of that Pip is very struggle to do everything to be a gentleman. Pip has target to be a gentleman to reach his ambition. His ambition is getting Estell a's love, because he loves her so much from the first meeting in Miss Havisham's House.

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p has target to be a gentleman to reach his ambition. His ambition is getting Estell a's love, because he loves her so much from the first meeting in Miss Havisham's House.

3.3 Pip's ambition effect on his character to reach his ambition.

However, everything that has been done by everyone will create an impact for the doer. Likewise, it also happened in Pip's live. He has big ambition that ca n create a psychological effect and his behavior change.

Considering to Freud's concept about id, ego, and superego, everything th at Pip does to get what he wants can be categorized as the fulfillment of the need of amusement to get his love. Revering to Guerin, id is the source of all our aggres sion and desire. Id has function to gratify our instinct for pleasure without regard f or social convention. Pip's need and desire to get Estella's love is categorized as i d since it is about the pleasure and happiness. Pip responses his desire by doing everything that can support his ambition. Pip tries to study in everything such us reading, writing, asks biddy to teach him everything she can, until he approves Miss Havisham suggestion to apprentice in Joe as a blacksmith. Pip wants to be better. Everything that he does has a purpose to reach his ambition. His action as a result of his strong desire can be seen as his ego. Ego works based on reality principle when a person is able to satisfy his need with the risk of being punishment by societ y. In this case, his ego works properly toward the id. When Pip studied about reading, writing and learning everything with Biddy before go to London, he still pay a ttention with society around him. Pip is a polite person and has good attitude more

over with Joe. It means his ego works dominan then the id with attention the super ego. Everything what he does still follow the role of the society in his village. Unl ike with that condition before in London, Pip's attitude has been changed by his a mbition. He builds new image for him selves. Pip wants to have good image in his community in London. He wants no one knows about his originality that he is from poor village person. One day, Joe visites Pip in London. Joe performance and his unadorned makes Pip feel say to introduce Joe to Pip's friends. Pip is afraid if his friends know about Joe, Pip's image will be bad and Pip's friends will know Pip's originality because of Joe. Because since Pip is in London, he does anything to be able to be gentleman such us join in rich men community in London. And his effort is successful. He is include in gentlemen community. But Joe coming makes Pip unconfortable. Pip just affraid that Joe will make trouble and will break his planing to be a gentlemen.

Not with pleasure, though I was bound to him by so many ties; no; with considerable disturbance, some mortification, and a keen sens e of incongruity. If I could have kept him away by paying money, I certainly would have paid money. My greatest reassurance was th at he was coming to Barnard's Inn, not to Hammersmith, and conse quently would not fall in Bentley Drummle's way. I had little objection to his being seen by Herbert or his father, for both of whom I had a respect; but I had the sharpest sensitiveness as to his being seen by Drummle, whom I held in contempt. So, throughout life, our worst weaknesses and meannesses are usually committed for the sa ke of the people whom we most despise (Dickens 159)

Pip gives treatment Joe impolitely. His ettitude so different now. His ambit ion to be a gentleman to get Estella's love has changed Pip attitude and his behavi or. In this case, his Ego deos not work properly since it surrenders toward the id. P ip does not care and uncomfortable with everyone who is not included in his affair

. Although he is someone who is ever close with Pip. He is Joe.Pip's ego failed controlling the id by ignoring the reaction of the society and his bad ettitude when Joe visites Pip in London. Pip different attitude makes Joe feel uncomfortable since to ogether with Pip. Joe is very offended because of Pip attitude. Joe goes out from that place directly. However, Pip has disappointed Joe. Because of Pip's bad attitude, Pip is leaved by Joe who is closest with Pip. Joe reaction can be said as a punis hment from the society of what Pip has done. It is showed in Joe argument.

.....You and me is not two figures to be together in London; nor yet anywheres else but what is private, and beknown, a nd understood among friends. It ain't that I am proud, but th at I want to be right, as you shall never see me no more in th ese clothes. I'm wrong in these clothes. I'm wrong out of the forge, the kitchen, or off th' meshes. You won't find half so much fault in me if you think of me in my forge dress, with my hammer in my hand, or even my pipe. You won't find h alf so much fault in me if, supposing as you should ever wis h to see me, you come and put your head in at the forge win dow and see Joe the blacksmith, there...(Dickens 165)

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It is in accordance with Hall that states super ego represents the ideal rathe r than the real, and it strives for perfection rather than for reality or pleasure (31). Pip follow the norm and rules of being a gentleman. It means that Pip should follow the steps to reach his target such us accept the offering from benefactor to study in London and follows the Herbert Pocket suggestions. Pip also does the steps to be a gentleman like join in rich man community in London. It is done by Pip for reaching the perfection to be a gentleman. Although, in reality Pip has to leave his family and his town. However, his unconscious is more dominate. Pip's id is stronger than his ego. It means Pip's ego is stronger influenced by his pleasure to reach his big ambition.

Based on Berger (75) psychological analysis of Pip's character is the conci ous and unconcious process. In reaching his ambition, Pip's attitude has been chan ged by the condition. His psychologycal condition can not be control by him sefle s. In conscious process, Pip still does everything under the role. Pip is a moral per son. Pip's conscious guides Pip for do everything to be better and being a moral p erson Such us learn everything with Biddy, study in London, and obeys the rules t

here.

"Yes, Biddy," I observed, when I had done turning it over, "you were my first teacher, and that at a time when we little thought of ever being together like this, in this kitchen."

"Ah, poor thing!" replied Biddy. It was like her self-forgetfulness to transfer the remark to my sister, and to get up and be busy about her, making her more comfortable; "that's sadly true!"

"Well!" said I, "we must talk together a little more, as we used to do. And I must consult you a little more, as I used to do. Let us have a quiet walk on the marshes next Sunday, Biddy, and a long chat." (Dickens 92)

In London, he also spirit to learn politeness with Mr. Pocket. He asks Mr. Pocket to teach everything moreover in attitude and to be a polite person. However Pip knows that mr. Herbert Pocket is capable to teach him.

As he was so communicative, I felt that reserve on my part would be a bad return unsuited to our years. I therefore told him my small story, and laid stress on my being forbidden to inquire who my benefactor was. I further mentioned that as I had been brought up a blacksmith in a country place, and knew very little of the ways of politeness, I would take it as a great kindness in him if he would give me a hint whenever he saw me at a loss or going wrong.

"With pleasure," said he..(Dickens 130)

In unconcious process, Pip can not control his personality. His ambition has guided him to do negative sides. Pip attitudes has changed. It can be shown when Joe visits Pip in London. Pip attitude makes Joe fell uncomfortable in London. Moreover, Pip is impolite when Joe were there.

But you are not going now, Joe?"

"Yes I am," said Joe.

"But you are coming back to dinner, Joe?"

"No I am not," said Joe.

Our eyes met, and all the "Sir" melted out of that manly heart as he gave me his hand. (Dickens 164)

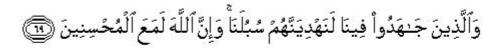
Besides different attitudes to Joe, unconscious process also brings him to be extravagant person. Pip prefers to spend his time with wasting money. His life is just for fun anymore. His ambition makes Pip to be person who does not care with family and to be extravagant person.

We ordered something rather special for dinner, with a bottle of something similarly out of the common way, in order that our minds might be fortified for the occasion, and we might come well up to the mark. Dinner over, we produced a bundle of pens, a copious supply of ink, and a goodly show of writing and blotting paper. For there was something very comfortable in having plenty of stationery.

I would then take a sheet of paper, and write across the top of it, in a neat hand, the heading, "Memorandum of Pip's debts"; with Barnard's Inn and the date very carefully added. Herbert would also take a sheet of paper, and write across it with similar formalities, "Memorandum of Herbert's debts." (Dickens 203)

The last discussion is the Pip's ambition in Islamic perspective. In previou s chapter was explained that how big Pip's ambition and the effect of his ambition . Word "ambition" means desire. Everybody has the desire as human being. There fore, human is required to be able to control their passions. In Islam, lust is a test f rom God. Human is assigned to fight in order not to fall in desire in the world. Be cause Allah encourages people to bring their desire in Allah's way.

Surah al- Ankabut; 69



"And those who strive for Us - We will surely guide them to Our ways. And indee

d, Allah is with the doers of good".

This verse describes the glorious promise of Allah to the believers who strive in the way of Allah with their wealth and sacrificed their lives and endure the torment and obstacles. Therefore Allah will give them guidance and determined and provide assistance, so that they gain the victory in the world and the happiness and glory in the afterlife.

As Allah says in Al Furqon; 43,

Have you seen him who has taken as his god his own desire? Will you then take the e responsibility of being a guardian over him?

Allah hates people who make his desire as the main concern in life. Becau se of that, Allah forbid the people put desire to be based on their live. So from his ayah, we can conclude that Allah advocates people to control their desire. They sh ould to use or put their desire or ambition to look for Allah heaven.