

The writer divides this chapter into three parts as answer of the statement of the problems. 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.

This part explain about Pip's characterization. The story of Great Expectation is delivered using first-person point of view which Pip itself appears as the narrator 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 instance, 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).

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Pip is an orphan who never sees his parent. Since he was child he lives and 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 garage as a blacksmith every day. Even though, he never gets love from His sister. Otherwise, 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, Pip is grown by abusing. As the event when pip went home from the churchyard,

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

However, violence in educating that has been done by Mrs. Gargery has caused a bad impact on the psychological condition of Pip. Because of the violence, Pip 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 terror. 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 mortal terror of myself, from whom an awful promise had been extracted; I had no hope of deliverance through my all-powerful sister, who repulsed me at every turn; I am afraid to think of what I might have 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. Pip grows to be a sensitive boy and he is not confident with what he has. Here, Pip is the only character in the novel that Dickens never describes physically. So no outward characteristic, behavior, or gesture defines nearly all of Dickens' characters. The representation can be seen from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of action and emotions upon 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 and anxious. That Unnatural fear causes he cannot sleep and always anxious. This 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 them up, there is nothing so finely perceived and so finely felt as inju

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

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,—I cannot hit upon the right name for the smart—God knows what its name was,—that tears started 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).

[illegible]

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. Gargery. 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 comfortable with his condition. As the following;

When I got up to my little room and said my prayers, I did not forget Joe's recommendation, and yet my young mind was in that disturbed 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 improvement. When he sees Satis House, he longs to be a wealthy gentleman; when he thinks 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 Bid-  
dy 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 ambition 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 more 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 breathing 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 learn, 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 aside the greater part of my pocket-money for similar investment...





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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?

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 an intellectual beautiful girl and she is included 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 realizes everything that he has. He realizes that his condition now is very opposite with Estella's 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 wants 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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"It may be all quite true," said I to Bidy, "but I admire her dreadfully."( Dickens 94 ).

He begins to think and struggle how to realize it. In fact, Estelrah is high class 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 gentleman 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 modern 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 affairs, establishing herself as the omnipotent nation in the world.

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 Estella's love, because he loves her so much from the first meeting in Miss Havisham's House.

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

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

Considering to Freud's concept about id, ego, and superego, everything that Pip does to get what he wants can be categorized as the fulfillment of the need of amusement to get his love. According to Guerin, id is the source of all our aggression and desire. Id has function to gratify our instinct for pleasure without regard for social convention. Pip's need and desire to get Estella's love is categorized as id since it is about the pleasure and happiness. Pip responds his desire by doing everything that can support his ambition. Pip tries to study in everything such as reading, writing, asks Biddy to teach him everything she can, until he approves Miss Havisham's 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 society. In this case, his ego works properly toward the id. When Pip studied about reading, writing and learning everything with Biddy before going to London, he still pays attention with society around him. Pip is a polite person and has good attitude more

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. My greatest reassurance was that at he was coming to Barnard's Inn, not to Hammersmith, and consequently 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 sake of the people whom we most despise (Dickens 159)

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

.....You and me is not two figures to be together in London; nor yet anywheres else but what is private, and bekknown, and understood among friends. It ain't that I am proud, but that at I want to be right, as you shall never see me no more in these 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 half so much fault in me if, supposing as you should ever wish to see me, you come and put your head in at the forge window and see Joe the blacksmith, there...( Dickens 165)

[illegible]





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)

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 previous 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. Therefore, human is required to be able to control their passions. In Islam, lust is a test from God. Human is assigned to fight in order not to fall in desire in the world. Because Allah encourages people to bring their desire in Allah's way.

Surah al- Ankabut; 69

وَالَّذِينَ جَاهِدُوا فِينَا لِنَهْدِيَهُمْ صُلْبَنَا وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَمَعَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٦٩﴾

*“And those who strive for Us - We will surely guide them to Our ways. And indeed*

*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,

أَرَأَيْتَ مَنْ اتَّخَذَ إِلَهَهُ هَوْنَهُ أَفَأَنْتَ تَكُونُ عَلَيْهِ وَكِيلًا ﴿٤٣﴾

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

Allah hates people who make his desire as the main concern in life. Because 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 should to use or put their desire or ambition to look for Allah heaven.