

**MAGWITCH'S SELF ESTEEM MOTIVE DESCRIBED IN
CHARLES DICKENS'S *GREAT EXPECTATIONS***

THESIS

Submitted in a partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in English Language



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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, 24 September 2013

Astri Vanti Oktavia

MOTTO

“Suffering has been stronger than all other teaching. I have been bent and broken, but - I hope - into a better shape.” — Charles Dickens, *Great Expectations*

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

- My beloved parents.

- My dearest little nieces Zahira and Rizky.

- My Beloved Hasbullah Ertalawala Furenda.

- My greatest friends.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled “Magwitch’s Self Esteem motive described in Charles Dicken’s *Great Expectations*” has the objective to analyze the self esteem motive of Magwitch as the peripheral character in Dicken’s *Great Expectations*.

Library research method is used to gain references dealing with the object of analysis. While approaches used are structural approach and psychological approach. Structural approach is used to analyze structural elements like character, conflict and setting. While psychological approach is used to analyze the self esteem motive of Magwitch as the peripheral character.

The result of the analysis shows that Magwitch is described as the peripheral character of Dicken’s *Great Expectations*. He is described as a person who is loyal, kind, sensitive, fatherly, smart, hard worker, and struggle. He is also described as a person who is stubborn, clumsy and rude. Magwitch belongs to round static character, since he has more than one specific trait, but he does not change during the story. Magwitch experiences both internal and external conflict.

The setting in this story is divided into setting of place, time and social. Setting of place in this novel is in London. Settings of time in in this novel is on 19th century. Setting of social in this novel is about the class system of Victorian England, since this novel tells us about the gaps between the rich and poor in extreme society.

Finally, the cause of Magwitch’s self esteem motive happens is his attitude towards other people that must be respectable. He pushes his effort to make his dream about Pip comes true. He does this, so that he can feel that he is still valuable for other person, especially Pip. After that he can be as a person who is respectable for other people.

Keywords: *peripheral character, society, self esteem motive*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Literary work is a literary study concern human being life. Like behavior, feeling, social condition and tradition among them. Literary work is a form of author's creativities to express his or her idea. And it is a reflection of the author himself or herself. Wellek and Werren (1977:73) state that intrinsic element deal with analysis and interpretation of a literary work itself.

Literary genre is divided into three: they are poetry, play, and prose. Prose is divided into two; they are narration, prose, drama. Narrative prose and fiction consist of novel, novelette, and short story.

(Christopher, 1996:5) Novel is the interesting book to read. It is one kinds of literary work. Literary work is describes human experience on writing form.

Great Expectations is a novel by Charles Dickens. This novel was written in 1860 during the Victorian era that began with the coronation of Queen Victoria. Victorian is a very class society. Facilities were only obtained by noble birth society like a place to live, nice clothes, and reasonable job security. *Great Expectations* clearly illustrates the gaps between the rich and poor in extreme society. It represents on Magwitch, an orphan who has never know his parents and has never had a family. He is so poor and doesn't take education, his shabby appearance makes other people avoid and underestimate

him. People don't care of him as a little child. He cannot help his own that is the reason of committing crimes. His life gets worse and worse after he meets a villain Compeyson. Compeyson has always intended to make Magwitch become his scapegoat. Compeyson makes him do all of his "dirty work" and blames Magwitch who always gets profit from it. As the result, he has a heavier sentence than Compeyson. It is because the rules and society prefer to save Compeyson. As it is told in the novel that, almost two hundred offenses have treated to execution. They declare guilty and even sentence to death because of trivial violations, for example stealing of a little money or suiting of clothes and etc. The other cases, transporting poor society to New South Wales is the best idea to get off the criminal and crumbs who make harm to the country. Magwitch who is considered as a crumb receives a sentence to prison ship (Hulk) and is forced to leave England forever. In the end of this story, his unsuccessful escape from law gives him execution because of his violate expulsion from England. Magwitch is a powerless figure against the law which is generally unfair.

As related to Pip's destiny, Magwitch turns into the creator of him. In all terms he has his own contribution on Pip's life to be a gentleman. Magwitch becomes wealthy by working hard. Pip who is now rich becomes bad and selfish person.

There are two versions, why Magwitch makes Pip to be a gentleman. First, he really means to give all his money to Pip for he feels that this child has the same fates as him and is abused from society. On the other hand, he wants to

be respected from others by creating and owning a gentleman. He does this, so he can feel that he is still valuable for other people. Magwitch's self esteem motive is concerns of getting or having his goal such as prestige, recognition, reputation, status, appreciation and acceptance.

It can be conclude that all of Magwitch's efforts in obtaining what his desire because he has bad and gloomy experience in the past. It experiences can make a motive from him to get his goal.

The writer decides to analyze Magwitch as the peripheral character because *Great Expectations* is not about psychological drives and conflict behind Pip's life as the main character but rather than the grand phenomena which envelops unfairness of this country which make a great pain for person namely Magwitch.

Based on the previous explanation, the writer decides to analyze motive which found in Charles Dicken's *Great Expectations*. Finally the writer chooses "Magwitch's self esteem motive described in Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations*" as the titles of this thesis.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In line with background of the study, the statements of the problem in this thesis are:

1. What is the general description of Magwitch as the peripheral character in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?

2. What are conflicts experienced by Magwitch in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?
3. What are setting described in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?
4. What is Magwitch's self esteem motive in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?

1.3. Scope of the Study

In analyzing Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations*, the writer gives some limitation to make the study specific and to get a good result. The writer focuses to analyze on the general description on Magwitch as the peripheral character, conflicts experienced by Magwitch and setting as the background in the novel. The writer also focuses on study of psychological approach especially self esteem motive.

1.4. Objective of the Study

- 1 To describe the general description of Magwitch as the peripheral character in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?
- 2 To describe conflicts experienced by Magwitch in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?
- 3 To describe settings in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?
- 4 To describe Magwitch's self esteem motives in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*?

1.5. Significance of the Study

1. For the writer

The writer wants to find out the general description of Magwitch, his conflicts, settings connected with his self esteem motive. Besides that, this study increases the writer's ability in many discussions such as writing, reading, analyzing and resolving the problem related literary works.

2. For the reader

To give more knowledge about the structural elements in literature like character, conflict, and setting, beside to improve the reader's knowledge in motive as the psychological aspects. Besides that, this study leads the reader to understand and appreciate the literary works further.

3. For the university

To give a contribution for the library of Dian Nuswantoro University as the additional references, dealing with literary studies development especially novel.

1.6. Method of the Study

1.6.1. Research Design

The method used in this study is qualitative research. In addition to this Azwar as quoted by Harsono (1999: 115) It is stated that qualitative research is:

Qualitative research the descriptive analysis has an important role. The descriptive data analysis is aimed to give a description about the research subject base on data from variable obtained from the subject group that is examined and dose not have any attention for hypothesis testing.

On the other hand, the literary research usually uses qualitative method because this research need a deeper understanding about meaning.

Using this design, the writer uses literary work especially novel as the object of analysis so the writer gives a description about the research subject based on the data which generally used in literary research.

1.6.2. Source of Data

In this thesis, novel Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* is used as the primary source of data for object of the analysis. Besides the novel, the writer uses some kinds of theory obtained from some books as the secondary source data.

1.6.3. Unit of Analysis

The writer focuses on the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic element includes characters, conflicts, and settings while the extrinsic element is psychological approach especially self esteem motive.

1.6.4. Technique of Data Collection

The writer uses the library research because the writer uses many references to gain the information. In collecting the data, the writer does several steps as follows:

1. Read the novel especially Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*.

2. Write important information such as words, sentences and paragraphs related to the character, conflicts, settings and self esteem motive from the novel.

1.6.5. Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the writer uses structural approach and psychological approach. Structural approach is applied to analyze the intrinsic elements such as character, conflict and setting of the novel. The writer decides to use this method because the writer wants to analyze the intrinsic element in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* especially character, conflict, and setting. The writer also uses psychology approach in analyzing self esteem motive.

1.7. Thesis Organization

This thesis consists of five chapters as the following:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, methods of the study and thesis organizations.

Chapter II is Author and synopsis of the story. It covers biography of Charles Dickens and synopsis of *Great Expectations*.

Chapter III is review of related literature. This chapter presents the intrinsic element which consists of character and characterization, conflict, setting and also extrinsic element which is about psychology, especially in self esteem motive.

Chapter IV is discussion. This chapter is about discussion of intrinsic elements which are the general description of Magwitch as peripheral character, conflict, setting and also extrinsic element which is about psychology, especially self esteem motive of Magwitch, Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY

2.1. Charles Dickens 1812-1870

Famed British author Charles Dickens was born Charles John Huffam Dickens on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. He was the second of eight children. His father, John Dickens, was a naval clerk who dreamed of striking it rich. Charles Dickens' mother, Elizabeth Barrow, aspired to be a teacher and school director. Despite his parents' best efforts, the family remained poor. Nevertheless, they were happy in the early days. In 1816, they moved to Chatham, Kent, where young Charles and his siblings were free to roam the countryside and explore the old castle at Rochester.

In 1822, Dickens family moved to Camden Town, a poor neighborhood in London. By then the family's financial situation had grown dire, as John Dickens had a dangerous habit of living beyond the family's means. Eventually, John was sent to prison for debt in 1824, when Charles was just 12 years old.

Following his father's imprisonment, Charles Dickens was forced to leave school to work at a boot-blackening factory alongside the River Thames. At the rundown, rodent-ridden factory, Dickens earned six shillings a week labeling

pots of “blacking,” a substance used to clean fireplaces. It was the best he could do to help support his family. When he was 15 he work as an office boy. As it turned out, the job became an early launching point for his writing career.

Within a year of being hired, Dickens began freelance reporting at the law courts of London. Just a few years later, he was reporting for two major London newspapers. In 1836, his clippings were published in his first book, *Sketches by Boz*. Dickens’ first success caught the eye of Catherine Hogarth, whom he soon married. Catherine would grace Charles with a brood of 10 children before the couple separated in 1858.

His wife left him (in 1856). He gave numerous talks across Europe and in America. He developed heart trouble. During the 1850s, Dickens suffered two devastating losses: the deaths of his daughter and father. Consequently, his novels began to express his darkened worldview.

In 1859 most of his work were about novels that analyzed the psychological impact of wealth took place in an industrial town at the peak of economic expansion deals with the hypocrisy of British society.

His Social Conscience he crusaded for children’s rights. He was an advocate of child labor laws to protect children. He opposed cruelty, deprivation, and corporal punishment of children. He protested a greedy, uncaring, materialistic society in his works. Charles Dickens died of a cerebral. He is hemorrhage buried in the Poets’ Corner in Westminster Abbey Dickens’

in London epitaph: “He was a sympathizer to the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed; and by his death, one of England’s greatest writers is lost to the world.”

2.2. Synopsis of *Great Expectations*

Little Magwitch is an orphan boy, he has never known his parents and having never had a family. He is so poor and lived a life of crime out of necessity. His earliest memory was of stolen turnips to feed him. Tramping, begging, thieving, a bit of waggoner, haymaker, if he got money he become hawker even some people didn’t pay it. He was a ragged little creature and people had continuously looked down upon him.

Abel Magwitch met a gentleman criminal named Compeyson and feels under his power. Compeyson kept him in poor and wretched circumstances, making him work all the harder. One day, Magwitch and Compeyson are accused of a serious felony, they are being charged with putting stolen notes in circulation. Compeyson convinces Magwitch that they should have separate defenses and no communication. At the trial, Compeyson appeared as a gentleman, while Magwitch had to sell his clothes to be able to pay for Jagers. They were put in trial and sentenced to transportation fourteen and seven years respectively. Compeyson was so evil but ingenious in behaving like a gentleman and drawing others’ sympathy. Prosecutese placed most of the guilt on Magwitch, who realized that Compeyson had always intended to make him as an scapegoat.

Magwitch and Compeyson are imprisoned on the same prison ship. He is taken to the black hole (a solitary confinement cell) after landing his first punch, but he manages to escape some time around Christmas.

In the marshes ashore, Magwitch meet young Pip at a graveyard. Magwitch tricks the seven-year-old boy so believing that he has an accomplice who is a terrible young man who would tear out and eat Pip's heart and liver if he did not help them. Pip, terrified, steals a pork pie, brandy and a file from his house and brings them to Magwitch the next morning. On his way he encounters another convict, bruised in the face, who he initially thought was Magwitch and then believes to be the young man Magwitch had told him about. Magwitch, upon hearing about the other escapee, realises that Compeyson has also escaped and, after having eaten, drunk, and filed his leg iron off, he sets off to search for him. He finds him and decides, not caring for his own fate, to take him back to the Hulks. The pair are still struggling when soldiers find and seize them.

Compeyson accuses that his escape was due to being terrorized by Magwitch. Consequently, his punishment was light, whereas Magwitch was put in irons, retried, and deported to New South Wales for life. Magwitch had a number of jobs in Australia, including that of a sheep farmer and stock breeder, and became rich. He never forgot Pip's kindness to him and decided to do something for this boy. Magwitch sent money to Mr. Jaggers, who passed it to Pip and sought to make the boy a gentleman. Jaggers is not permitted to let Pip

know who his benefactor is, unless Magwitch chooses to reveal himself as the benefactor to Pip.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.1. Character

Literature is a story which tells the story of human life with all the miscellaneous life. With this understanding there would have been required as a manifestation of the human figure and his life to be told. The characters in a story will do its job to be "a source story". Figure is a living thing (humans) who have physical and temperament. Characterizations often called disposition, which describe the characters. This depiction includes a state of physical and spiritual leaders. State of birth is a physical form and who the characters figure, circumstances of birth figures cover the view of life, character attitudes, beliefs, customs, etc. Characters are the most important element in literary work. Every works use characters to serve it story. As stated by Potter (1967:7) characters are basic element in much imaginative literature and therefore, they limit the considerable attention paid to them.

Character can be separated into central or main character and peripheral or supporting character. Central character as the front man in some stories, he or she is the person who becomes the important person and always shows in the beginning until the end of the story. They always become a person who experience and create some conflict in a story. They also decided the plot of the whole story.

In this connection Nurgiyantoro (2002: 177) states that:

“ The main character is a character who become a central person in a story. They are become a person who describe most, as a performer or as a person who suffered in a story. In some novels, the main character always shows in every condition and we can see every page of the book.”

The presence of a peripheral character in a story is less than the main character. The peripheral character's presence only to support the main character's action. Nurgiyantoro (2002:177) asserts that:

“The presence of the supporting character in the whole of the story is less and not important. The supporting character only appears if they have some relations with the main character directly or indirectly”

Other types of character are round and flat character. Round character is many sides character or a complex figure. While flat character is a one dimensional character, figure with simple personality. Forster in Kennedy (1983: 46), gives the definition of both:

“A flat character usually has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most of few distinguishing marks. Round character, however, present us with more facets, that is, their author's portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such a round character may appear to us only as he appears to the other characters in the story. If their views of him differ, we will see him from more than one side. Flat characters often change, learn or become enlightened, grow or deteriorate”.

Some of the character of the story can change, even round or flat characters. It happened because of the plot of the story that is already decided by the author and what was happened with those characters in this story.

In this connection Tylor (1981:66) states that :

“Both round and flat character are equally capable of changing their nature, depending on what happens to them, but neither type is required to undergo such a development in order to be considered a successful creation”.

Beside that Perrine (1984:70) asserts that:

“All fictional characters may be classified as static or developing. The static character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. The developing (or dynamic) character undergoes as permanent change in some aspect of character, personality or outlook. The change may be large or small one; it may be for worse but it is something important and basic; it is more than a change in condition or a minor change in opinion”

Besides the flat and round character, there is another classification of character, which is static and dynamic character. Static character is a person who has the same behavior or performance from the beginning until the end of the story. The dynamic character is the opposite of the static character, which is the person who has the possibility to change in the story, it can appear on their personality or performance.

3.2. Conflict

In literary works, absolutely we will find out a conflict that experienced by the character in a story. Conflict that happens in the story is the essential

element. In the development of the content in the story, conflict is composed from several events and incident befell the characters that are involved in a story. Therefore, conflict is the important element in the story because with its existences, the reader will understand how the story goes and without conflict the story can not be formed.

The existent of conflict in literary work is caused by action. It happens in character's life in a story, weather internal and external conflict. Conflict divided into two categories. According to Perrine (1984:42), Conflict is a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or will. Character may be pitted against some other person or group of persons (conflict of person against person), they may be in conflict with some external force physical nature, society, or fate (conflict of person against environment), or they may be in conflict with some elements in their own natures (conflict of person against himself or herself). The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional, or moral.

3.3. Setting

The term setting denotes to the location, historical period, and social surrounding in which the action of the text develops. Setting is described into three types, there are setting of time, setting of place, and setting of social.

Potter (1967: 27) states that setting is obviously, the actions of the characters take place at some time, in some place, and amid some things (in temporal and spatial surroundings). Nurgiyantoro (2010: 227-228) classifies setting into three. They are:

1. Setting of place

It refers to the location in which the incident of the story takes place.

The elements of place such as a place with certain name, initial, may be a certain location without name.

2. Setting of time

It refers when the incident of the story takes place. It deals with a factual of time

3. Setting of social

It refers to things deals with behavior in social surrounding or any place through the story. A norm in social life that covers many kinds of problem, such as: habit, tradition, attitude, etc.

3.4. Psychology and Psychology on Literature

According <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology>, psychology is the science of mind and behavior. Its immediate goal is to understand behavior and mental processes by researching and establishing both general principles and specific cases.

Psychology on literature is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endaswara, 2008 : 16). Actually, learning about psychology on literature, same with learning a human from the inside.

3.4.1. Motive

According to Jan Garrett (2004) :

“A motive corresponds to a want or a preference that is sufficiently strong that it moves us to action or deliberate inaction”.

Furthermore, Maslow (1968,1987) states that people are motivated to seek personal goals that make their life rewarding and meaningful. He depicted the human being as a “wanting organism” who rarely reaches a state of complete and satisfaction. It is a characteristic of human life that people almost always desire something.

3.4.2. Hierarchy of Needs

Maslow (1987) also states that human motives can be placed in a hierarchy of prominence. Some needs demand satisfaction before others can be met. The needs are in order of their priority: psychological needs, safety and security needs, belongingness and love needs, self esteem needs, and self actualization needs. Usually, people satisfy the needs at the lower levels before becoming concerned with the needs at the higher levels. Lower level (physiological, safety, and love) and higher level (self-esteem and self-actualization).

3.4.2.1. Psychological needs

According to Maslow’s humanistic perspective theory of personality (1992:450), the most basic, powerful, and urgent of all human needs are those that are essential to physical survival. Included in this group are the needs for food, drink, oxygen, exercise, sleep, protection from extreme temperatures, and sensory stimulation. These psychological needs are directly concerned with biological maintenance of the person and must be gratified at some minimal level before the next higher order need attains importance. Put another way, a

person who fails to satisfy this basic level of needs will not be around long enough to become concerned about needs at higher levels in the hierarchy.

3.4.2.2. Safety and security needs

Once the psychological needs are fairly well satisfied, the person becomes concern with a new set, often called the safety and security needs. Included here are the needs for structure, stability, law, and order, predictability, and freedom from such threatening forces as illness, fear, and chaos. Thus, these needs reflect concern about long-term survival. Maslow (1987)

3.4.2.3. Belongingness and love needs

These needs becomes prominent when the physiological and safety or security needs have been met. The person operating at this level longs for affectionate relationships with others, for a place in his or her family and / or reference groups. Group affiliation becomes a dominant goal for a person. Accordingly, a person will feel keenly the pangs of loneliness, social ostracism, friendlessness, and rejection, especially when induced by absence of friends and loves one.

3.4.2.4. Self esteem needs

According Maslow (1987) Humans have a need for a stable, firmly based, high level of self-respect, and respect from others. When these needs are satisfied, the person feels self-confident and valuable as a person in the world. When these needs are frustrated, the person feels inferior, weak, helpless and

worthless. People begin to search for self-esteem. Maslow considered two versions of self-esteem needs, a high and low one.

1. The higher form involves the need for self-respect, self confidence, achievement, independence, freedom etc.
2. The lower one is the need for respect from others, the need to status, fame, glory, attention, reputation etc.

3.4.2.5. Self Actualization needs, or the need for Personal Fulfillment

Maslow characterized self actualization as the person's desire to become everything that he or she is capable of becoming. The person who has achieved this highest level presses toward the full use and exploitation of his or her talent, capacities, and potentialities. In short, to self actualize is to become the kind of person we are capable of becoming to reach the peak of our potential.

Among those theories about motive in hierarchy of needs, for analyzing the topic discussed, the writer uses Self Esteem needs because this theory is represent on Magwitch's psychology for his status as a gentleman maker and the owning gentleman is seeking recognition from other.

CHAPTER IV

DISSCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the topic of the study. Thus, the writer analyzes the structural elements, namely the character, the conflict and setting and also analyzes the extrinsic element psychological approach include motive. By analyzing the intrinsic elements, it can support the analysis of the psychological aspect. Based on the literary review in the previous chapter, the discussion of the thesis can be stated as the following:

4.1. General description Magwitch

In this sub-chapter, the writer discusses the characters of the novel especially the peripheral character. Magwitch is the peripheral character who has a big influence besides main character, Pip. Here are the general descriptions of Magwitch's character described in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*.

4.1.1. Loyal

As the peripheral character Magwitch is a loyal person. Loyal person is a person who is steadfast in allegiance, and being faithful to a person. Magwitch become loyal to Pip. He remained of Pip's kindness because Pip helped him when he was so hungry. It makes he remains Pip's face all the time. He promises to God if he gets liberty and money he will make this boy to be a gentleman. He won't

Pip has the same conditions like him. He wants give great expectation for him to pass the hard life

"Look'ee here, Pip. I'm your second father. You're my son - more to me nor any son. I've put away money, only for you to spend (...) I see you there a many times, as plain as ever I see you on them misty marshes. 'Lord strike me dead!' I says each time - and I goes out in the air to say it under the open heavens - 'but wot, if I gets liberty and money, I'll make that boy a gentleman!' (Great Expectation,1861:346).

4.1.2. Kind

Magwitch is a kind person because he feels indebt to young Pip, he wants to pay him back by providing him to rise to the social status that Pip always dreams. Because of Magwitch's kindness, Pip becomes a gentleman.

I see youn. I drops my knife many a time in that hut when I was a-eating my dinner or my supper, and I says, 'Here's the boy again, a-looking at me whiles I eats and drinks!' I see you there a many times, as plain as ever I see you on them misty marshes. 'Lord strike me dead!' I says each time - and I goes out in the air to say it under the open heavens - 'but wot, if I gets liberty and money, I'll make that boy a gentleman!' (Great Expectations,1861:346).

4.1.3. Sensitive

Magwitch is crying because he feels his heart is touched by Pip's kindness. All the time he is lonely and no one wants to talk to him. When Magwitch's arrive for the first time in Pip's house, Pip terrified to him and wanted him to go, but up to this time Pip is touched because Magwitch is wet, then he

gives him a drink. Magwitch becomes sensitive about this and his eyes cannot resist his tears.

"Do you wish to come in?"
 "Yes," he replied; "I wish to come in, Master." (.....)
 When at last I put the glass to him, I saw with amazement that his eyes were full of tears. (Great Expectations, 1861: 340-343).

4.1.4. Fatherly

Magwitch is a fatherly person because he is a person who befitting a father and protective. He thinks of Pip as a son. Magwitch is doing just what another man do. He works hard, tries to make sure his son just a little better educated and little classier than him. He is a criminal but he really like a father for Pip.

Magwitch's fatherly happens when his presence in London is known by the nation and Compeyson. When Magwitch's group that consists of Pip, Magwitch, Herbert and Startop settle on filthy inn, officers and Compeyson try to captures Magwitch. In this bad circumstance he protects Pip and reassures him that everything will be alright. Once he stops and claps Pip's shoulder. One would suppose that Pip who is in danger not him.

I proposed that he and I should walk away together to a distant point we could see, and that the boat should take us aboard there, or as near there as might prove feasible, at about noon. (...)
 (...) sometimes stopped to clap me on the shoulder. One would have supposed that it was I who was in danger, not he, and that he was reassuring me. (Great Expectations, 1861: 478-479)

Herbert is a kind gentleman and Pip's best friend. He advises Pip to be proud and not to make Magwitch disappointment.

"See, then," said Herbert; "think of this! He comes here at the peril of his life, for the realization of his fixed idea. In the moment of realization, after all his toil and waiting, you cut the ground from under his feet, destroy his idea, and make his gains worthless to him. Do you see nothing that he might do, under the disappointment?". (Great Expectations, 1861:369).

His fatherly also happens when Magwitch and Pip's boat is surrounded by rowboats that it makes them confused. Pip adjures Magwitch to sit quite and to wrap his body with his cloak. Once again in his troubled circumstance, he tells to Pip to trust him cheerfully. He does that he will never make feels confused.

I adjured Provis to sit quite still, wrapped in his cloak. He answered cheerily, "Trust to me, dear boy," and sat like a statue. (Great Expectations, 1861:479)

Magwitch's fatherly can be seen when he is genuinely is touched by the decrepitude of Pip as a poor little boy. He wants to protect Pip to pass the hard life. He promises to God that if he gets money, he will give it to Pip because he doesn't want his low life repeated to Pip.

'Here's the boy again, a-looking at me whiles I eats and drinks!' I see you there a many times, as plain as ever I see you on them misty marshes. 'Lord strike me dead!' I says each time - and I goes out in the air to say it under the open heavens - 'but wot, if I gets liberty and money, I'll make that boy a gentleman!' (Great Expectations, 1861:346).

4.1.5. Smart

Magwitch teaches himself how to read and write with his lack of his education. It happens when Magwitch sent letter to Mr. Jaggers to approve his money passed to Pip.

I sent home to Mr. Jaggers - all for you - when he first come arter you, agreeable to my letter." (Great Expectations,1861:347).

4.1.6. Hard Worker

Magwitch is a hard worker because he was so poor until an opportunity comes to him. His master gives him a job to be a shepherd. Because of his hard works, his master who was died gives all his money to Magwitch. Magwitch's life becomes promising and finally gaining financial success.

From that there hut and that there hiring-out, I got money left me by my master (which died, and had been the same as me), and got my liberty and went for myself. (.....) ' It all prospered wonderful. (...) I'm famous for it. It was the money left me, and the gains of the first few year wot I sent home to Mr. Jaggers (Great Expectations,1861:347).

4.1.7. Struggle

Young Magwitch life so pity. He does as tramps, and everybody thinks that he is a devil. They cannot receive him because he grows up in the bad environment. No jobs available for him. He put everything in his stomach, when he steals something. Bagging, laboring and hawking are part of what he does to survive.

Then they looked at me, and I looked at them, and they measured my head, some on 'em - they had better a-measured my stomach - and others on 'em giv me tracts what I couldn't read, and made me speeches what I couldn't understand. They always went on agen me about the Devil. But what the Devil was I to do? I must put something into my stomach, mustn't I? - (...) "Tramping, begging, thieving, working sometimes

when I could - though that warn't as often as you may think, till you put the question whether you would ha' been over-ready to give me work yourselves - a bit of a poacher, a bit of a labourer, a bit of a waggoner, a bit of a haymaker, a bit of a hawker, a bit of most things that don't pay and lead to trouble (Great Expectations,1816:372-373).

4.1.8. Stubborn

Magwitch is described as a stubborn person. Stubborn is a person who not willing to change their idea or to consider anyone else's reason or argument. It can be seen that Magwitch is an expatriated from England. He is sending in New South Wales and if he shows himself in England, it would be as if he acts of felony. Even Mr. Jaggers has warned him but he ignores it. He keeps in his decision to see Pip in London.

"I communicated to Magwitch (...) I also communicated to him another caution. (...) that he was expatriated for the term of his natural life; and that his presenting himself in this country would be an act of felony, rendering him liable to the extreme penalty of the law. (...) He guided himself by it, no doubt." (Great Expectations,1861:361).

4.1.9. Clumsy

As a clumsy person, Magwitch has an awkward gesture. It happens in all Magwitch's way, like the way he is sitting, standing, eating and drinking. When he is cutting his food, lifting light glasses to his lips, it is all clumsy. It also happens when Pip order him to put on a better dress, whatever he puts on it seems less, more he dressed Magwitch, more he looked like the slouching fugitive on the marsh.

In all his ways of sitting and standing, and eating and drinking - of brooding about, in a high-shouldered reluctant style - of taking out his great horn-handled jack-knife and wiping it on his legs and cutting his food - of lifting light glasses and cups to his lips, as if they were clumsy pannikins. (Great Expectations,1861:363)

The more I dressed him and the better I dressed him, the more he looked like the slouching fugitive on the marshes. (...) and that from head to foot there was Convict in the very grain of the man. (Great Expectations,1861:362-363).

Magwitch's clothes are not suitable with London's society. He dresses in a sea fearing slop suit that Pip's argue he looks like a parrots, wears shorts like a farmer, his clothes like never had to be washed.

As he was at present dressed in a seafaring slop suit, in which he looked as if he had some parrots and cigars to dispose of, (...) He cherished an extraordinary belief in the virtues of "shorts" as a disguise, (...) It was with considerable difficulty that I won him over to the assumption of a dress more like a prosperous farmer's; (Great Expectations,1861:359)

4.1.10. Rude

Magwitch's rudeness shows at the way he chops off his bread, he soaks up the last fragments of gravy around his plate; it makes him like a bondman. He had not presented himself as benefactor. It is of because the influence of his solitary hut life that gives him a savage air.

of chopping a wedge off his bread, and soaking up with it the last fragments of gravy round and round his plate, as if to make the most of an allowance, and then drying his finger-ends on it, and then swallowing it - in these ways and a thousand other small nameless instances arising every minute in the day, there was Prisoner,

Felon, Bondsman, plain as plain could be. (Great Expectations,1861:363)

The influences of his solitary hut-life were upon him besides, and gave him a savage air (Great Expectations,1861:363)

Magwitch is rude because he eats in ravenous way. The way he eats is rudely, noisy and greedy. He looks terribly like a hungry old dog.

He ate in a ravenous way that was very disagreeable, and all his actions were uncouth, noisy, and greedy. (...) 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 a hungry old dog. (Great Expectations,1861:355)

Based on the analysis on general description of Magwitch as the peripheral character, it can be described that Magwitch belongs to round and static. He has more than one specific trait or round, and he does not change in some way during the beginning until the end of the story or static. As mentioned on the previous analysis, Magwitch's general description is described from good and bad sides and it happened on every side's part of the story.

4.2. Magwitch's Conflicts

4.2.1. Internal Conflicts

4.2.1.1. Magwitch againsts himself

Magwitch feels that the time with Compeyson is the hardest time he ever had because Compeyson makes him as his black slave so he must follow all his commands. Compeyson makes Magwitch in danger and does felony to profit Compeyson. Magwitch cannot against him because he is always under his power.

"Not to go into the things that Compeyson planned, and I done - which 'ud take a week - I'll simply say to you, dear boy, and Pip's comrade, that that man got me into such nets as made me his black slave. I was always in debt to him, always under his thumb, always a-working, always a-getting into danger (Great Expectations, 1861:376-377).

When Magwitch works as a shepherd, he feels lonely and always thinks about Pip from day to day. But he can not meet him. He should works to gain money just to makes Pip to be a gentleman. He ever though to die, but he remembers about his desire to make Pip as a gentleman. He can solve his internal conflict by working hard for Pip and not giving up, even though he can not stand anymore.

When I was a hired-out shepherd in a solitary hut, not seeing no faces but faces of sheep till I half forgot wot men's and women's faces wos like, I see yourn. (...) I see you there a many times, as plain as ever I see you on them misty marshes. 'Lord strike me dead!' I says each time - and I goes out in the air to say it under the open heavens - 'but wot, if I gets liberty and money, I'll make that boy a gentleman!' (Great Expectation, 1861:346).

4.2.2. External Conflicts

4.2.2.1. Magwitch against society

Magwitch who lives in Victorian age is a person who has unjustly from class divide society. Victorian age is proceeding and social condition gradually improves. As it told in this novel England is increasingly capitalist and to be succeeding in a capitalist society, they must be wealth and educated. When he was a little boy, he was so poor with no education. His shabby appearance made other

people avoid and suspect him. People didn't care of him as a little child; as a result he came to trust nobody. He could not help scratching a living by committing crimes. It seems that society punishes Magwitch for his behavior.

"This is the way it was, that when I was a ragged little creetur as much to be pitied as ever I see (...)"Then they looked at me, and I looked at them, and they measured my head, some on 'em - they had better a-measured my stomach - and others on 'em giv me tracts what I couldn't read, and made me speeches what I couldn't understand. They always went on agen me about the Devil. But what the Devil was I to do? I must put something into my stomach, mustn't I? - (Great Expectations, 1816: 373).

The other conflicts with society appears when Magwitch and Compeyson in a court to persecute their felony. Compeyson and his counselor make believe to judge that Magwitch has always gets money and gets the profit from their stolen. Compeyson was regard as a much lighter criminal than Magwitch, because of his respectable appearance, behavior and character. Magwitch realizes that Compeyson had always intended to scapegoat on him.

When the prosecution opened and the evidence was put short, aforehand, I noticed how heavy it all bore on me, and how light on him. (Great Expectations, 1861:377)

Compeyson as could speak to 'em wi' his face dropping every now and then into his white pocket-handkercher - ah! and wi' verses in his speech, (Great Expectations, 1861:378)

He also realizes that money is everything in this era and society judge a person only from the social background whether he or she is rich or not. It makes Magwitch has a mindset that a good person or a gentleman comes from his

appearance, who educated and wears jewelry, drives horse, spending time by reading a book, and spending the money. His imagination about gentleman can be seen when he is so happy to see Pip behaves like a gentleman, but he will always be an outsider from London, he may be able to acquire financial wealth but will never be accepted in upper class society. It happens because of the associated that former convicts risk alienating themselves from those around them.

"I mustn't see my gentleman a footing it in the mire of the streets; there mustn't be no mud on his boots. My gentleman must have horses, Pip! Horses to ride, and horses to drive, and horses for his servant to ride and drive as well (Great Expectations, 1861:356).

Look'ee here, Pip. I was low; that's what I was; low. Look over it, dear boy." (Great Expectations, 1861:357)

4.2.2.2. Magwitch againts Compeyson

It happens when Magwitch and Compeyson in court to prosecute their felony. Magwitch is condemned to fourteen years imprisonment, while Compeyson receives seven, because he has a background as a successful con artist who gets education from he was a kid and known as a gentleman, while Magwitch is uneducated poor fellow that known as a criminal. That is why Compeyson makes Magwitch to do all his "dirty work". Compeyson is arrested for his various frauds, along with Magwitch, whom he blames for allegedly leading him into crime. The reverse is the truth, but Compeyson is believed because of his smooth manners. Magwitch hates Compeyson with a vengeance and attempts to kill him.

"When we was put in the dock, I noticed first of all what a gentleman Compeyson looked, wi' his curly hair

and his black clothes and his white pocket-handkercher, and what a common sort of a wretch I looked. (...) I noticed how heavy it all bore on me, and how light on him. (...) "I had said to Compeyson that I'd smash that face of his, and I swore Lord smash mine! to do it (Great Expectations, 1861: 377-379).

The other conflict with Compeyson happens when Magwitch escapes from the hulk (the old warships used as prisons). Magwitch and Compeyson are in the same prison-ship. Magwitch is taken to the black-hole (a solitary confinement cell) after landing his first punch, but he manages to escape who accidentally comes across Compeyson who has escaped too.

Magwitch hears that Compeyson escape from Pip. He lets himself to be caught so that he can make Compeyson back to prison. Both are fighting together and struggling at the march. There Compeyson screams "murder!" while Magwitch screams "Convict! Runaway! Guard! This way for the runaway convict" he wants to inform sergeants where Compeyson's hiding is place. Both are chased by sergeants, bleeding and painting. It can be seen from the following quotation:

The black-hole of that ship warn't a strong one, to a judge of black-holes that could swim and dive. I escaped to the shore, and I was a hiding among the graves (Great Expectations. 1861: 379)

hear one voice calling "Murder!" and another voice, "Convicts! Runaways! Guard! This way for the runaway convicts!" (Great Expectations. 1861: 37)

Magwitch and Compeyson are chased by sergeant. They are struggling at the bottom of a ditch. Both of them dragged out by some more men who help the

sergeants. They are bleeding. Magwitch is bleeding who wipes blood from his face with his rages sleeves.

Compeyson accuses Magwitch that he has terrorized him that is why Compeyson escape from the prison because Compeyson tells a lie to sergeants, Magwitch cannot accept it and he tries to defense himself by telling the sergeants that Compeyson is a liar and has a bad attitude.

"Take notice, guard - he tried to murder me," were his first words.

"Tried to murder him?" said my convict, disdainfully. (Great Expectations.1861: 38)

Magwitch is angry at Compeyson and tells the sergeants that Compeyson is a liar and villain who set up of a gentleman. Magwitch argues that he takes Compeyson to give him up.

"Tried to murder him?" said my convict, disdainfully. "Try, and not do it? I took him, and giv' him up; that's what I done. I not only prevented him getting off the marshes, but I dragged him here - dragged him this far on his way back. He's a gentleman, if you please, this villain. (Great Expectations.1861: 38)

Compeyson argues that his escape was due to being terrorized by Magwitch. Consequently, his punishment was light, whereas Magwitch was put in irons, retried, and deported to New South Wales for life. .

"Take notice, guard - he tried to murder me," were his first words.

"Tried to murder him?" said my convict, disdainfully. (Great Expectations.1861: 38)

The reason why Compeyson watches Magwitch because Compeyson terrify on Magwitch. He knows Magwitch wants to take Compeyson on prison and revenge to kill him.

I hunted him down. I smashed his face. 'And now,' says I 'as the worst thing I can do, caring nothing for myself, I'll drag you back.' (....)
 "Is he dead?" I asked, after a silence.
 "Is who dead, dear boy?"
 "Compeyson."
 "He hopes I am, (Great Expectations.1861: 379)

The other conflict with Compeyson happens when Magwitch' want to sneak out from Compeyson and Police officers. They move out of London and pass the marshes. At the filthy inn, where they stop for night, a servant named Jack tells them of an ominous boat he has seen lingering near the inn; Pip worries that it could be either the police or Compeyson.

The group arranges for Pip and Magwitch to sneak out early the next morning and to rejoin the boat further down in the river. They see their goal a German steamer that will take Pip and Magwitch away in distance. Suddenly rowboats appear Pip and Magwitch is uncertain whom they should afraid of: whether the police, Compeyson, the law or an outlaw.

"That's the man, wrapped in the cloak. His name is Abel Magwitch, otherwise Provis. I apprehend that man, and call upon him to surrender, and you to assist." (Great Expectations,1861:480)

Still in the same moment, I saw that the face disclosed, was the face of the other convict of long ago. Still in the same moment, I saw the face tilt backward with a white terror on it that I shall never forget, and heard a great cry on board the steamer

and a loud splash in the water, and felt the boat sink from under me. (.....)Herbert was there, and Startop was there; but our boat was gone, and the two convicts were gone. (Great Expectations,1861:480-481)

Magwitch can save Compeyson, but he gets most of his body injured. Freedom is like a dream from Magwitch. He has no more hope to be free. He was taken on board and instantly manacled at the wrist and ankles. He received some very serious injury in the chest and deep cut in the head. Magwitch takes his revenge on Compeyson, though he is not directly responsible for Compeyson's drowning.

I saw it to be Magwitch, swimming, but not swimming freely. He was taken on board, and instantly manacled at the wrists and ankles. (.....)Magwitch - Provis no longer - who had received some very severe injury in the chest and a deep cut in the head. (Great Expectations,1861: 481)

4.2.2.3. Magwitch against Pip

It happens when Magwitch comes to Gentleman Pip's temple, for the first time. There, Magwitch makes himself known that he is the real Pip's benefactor. Magwitch is nothing but a source of latent fear for Pip. It reminds him of a horrific convict who terrorized him on the marsh when he was a little boy. It can be seen from the following quotation:

"Pray what is your business?" I asked him.

"My business?" he repeated, pausing. "Ah! Yes. I will explain my business, by your leave." (Great Expectations.1861: 340)

"Yes,Pip, dear boy, I've made a gentleman on you! (Great Expectations.1861: 345)

"I know nothing of his life. (...) and yet so unknow to me, except as the miserable wretch who terrified me two days in my childhood!" (Great Expectations.1861: 370)

Pip's expectation and belief about his benefactor is crushed after he knows that his real benefactor is a convict and fugitive. For a long time he believes that his benefactor was Miss Havisham. He feels comfort with his new lifestyle and becomes a true gentleman. After Magwitch makes himself known that he is the real benefactor, Pip does not thank him but rather disgust. The debate happens between Magwitch and Pip, for Magwitch continues to reassure that he is the real benefactor, and Pip always denies it. It can be seen from the following quotation:

"You acted noble, my boy," said he. "Noble, Pip! And I have never forgot it!" (...)
 "Stay!" said I. "Keep off! If you are grateful to me for what I did when I was a little child, I hope you have shown your gratitude by mending your way of life. If you have come here to thank me, it was not necessary. (Great Expectations.1861: 342)

Magwitch still reassures Pip that he is the only benefactor. He shows all proofs and it makes Pip really shocked. He knows that Pip gains his own property for about five years ago. He also knows the initial of benefactor's lawyer is "J".

"Might a mere warmint ask what property?" said he.
 I faltered, "I don't know."
 "Might a mere warmint ask whose property?" said he.

I faltered again, "I don't know."

"Could I make a guess, I wonder," said the Convict, "at your income since you come of age! As to the first figure now. Five?"

With my heart beating like a heavy hammer of disordered action, I rose out of my chair, and stood with my hand upon the back of it, looking wildly at him.

"Concerning a guardian," he went on. " (...) Some lawyer, maybe. As to the first letter of that lawyer's name now. Would it be J?"

All the truth of my position came flashing on me; and its disappointments, dangers, disgraces, consequences of all kinds (Great Expectations.1861: 344-345)

Knowing the fact, Pip thinks and believes that he is in the lowest of the low because of his association with Magwitch. Pip believes that a person's value is considered by the class where he is born and who has adopted him, He sees Magwitch does not seem in this way. Pip is unhappy though his dream to be a gentleman comes true. He is a lucky boy but he is ungrateful with his circumstances.

I know nothing of his life. It has almost made me mad to sit here of a night and see him before me, so bound up with my fortunes and misfortunes, and yet so unknown to me, except as the miserable wretch who terrified me two days in my childhood!" (Great Expectations.1861: 370)

Magwitch is in the contrary, though his life is pretty worse and in danger, he looks very happy company Pip. He spends his life working for money just to makes a poor boy has a good life.

and got my liberty and went for myself. In every single thing I went for, I went for you. (...) It was the money

left me, and the gains of the first few year wot I sent home to Mr. Jaggers (GreatExpectations,1861:347)

4.2.2.4. Magwitch againts Molly

The story of woman in Magwitch's past time is match with Mr.Jaggers' maid, Molly. In the past Magwitch were Molly's former common-law husband and Estella's father.

Mr. Jaggers was sharp with her. But her hands were Estella's hands, and her eyes were Estella's eyes, and if she had reappeared a hundred times I could have been neither more sure nor less sure that my conviction was the truth. (Great Expectations,1861:422)

Magwitch tells to Herbert about the story of the woman in his past. He has relationships with a young woman. The young woman and Magwitch had a little child. She was a jealous and revengeful woman. She killed a woman whom she jealous She lied to Magwitch that she is the murderer of their child, because she was jealous and she also murders the woman who likes him.

it seems that the woman was a young woman, and a jealous woman, and a revengeful woman; revengeful, (GreatExpectations,1861:437-438).

a woman, a good ten years older, very much larger, and very much stronger. It was a case of jealousy (...) and was a perfect fury in point of jealousy. (GreatExpectations,1861:423).

Fearing that he will be called because of this case by police, he hides and keeps it to be his dark past life. He feels pity to her and forbearance toward her. After this incident, she disappears and this he lose his child and his child's mother.

"Put the case that the child grew up, and was married for money. That the mother was still living. That the father was still living. That the mother and father unknown to one another, were dwelling within so many miles, furlongs, yards if you like, of one another. That the secret was still a secret (GreatExpectations,1861:447)

Molly is accused of murdering a woman in a barn, the woman is the lover of her husband, Magwitch, she murdered this alleged daughter to cause pain to Magwitch.

The murdered person was a woman; a woman, a good ten years older, very much larger, and very much stronger. It was a case of jealousy. (GreatExpectations,1861:423).

Estella was adopted and raised by a wealthy woman, Miss Havisham, and become a lady. She has been grown up without affections. Her heart is cold because her lack of feeling. Miss Havisham made her like that. She sets Estella for having no heart; her coldness and lacking of love are unbearable.

"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." (GreatExpectations,1861:256)

Estella's beauty captures Pip's heart since he was a young boy. He is infatuated her even her cruel attitude to Pip. She always be the star of his expectations.

"Out of my thoughts! You are part of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every line I have ever read, (GreatExpectations,1861:392)

"It seems," said Estella,(...) When you say you love me, I know what you mean, as a form of words; but nothing more. You address nothing in my breast, you touch nothing there. I don't care for what you say at all. I have tried to warn you of this (GreatExpectations,1861:390)

4.3. Setting

4.3.1. Setting of Place

4.3.1.1. Marsh ashore at a grave yard

Marsh at the grave yard is Magwitch's hiding place after he successfully escapes from prison ship Hulk.

The black-hole of that ship warn't a strong one, to a judge of black-holes that could swim and dive. I escaped to the shore, and I was a hiding among the graves (Great Expectations.1861: 379)

Grave yard in the marsh is also a place when Magwitch meets with the young boy namely Pip for the first time. In this place, he tries to frighten him, He said to Pip, that there are some persons who are hiding and prepare to cut Pip's liver and heart if he doesn't bring him files and some foods immediately.

You bring the lot to me, at that old Battery over yonder. (...) Now, I ain't alone, as you may think I am. There's a young man hid with me, (...) That young man has a secret way pecooliar to himself, of getting at a boy, and at his heart, and at his liver. (Great Expectations.1861:2)

4.3.1 2. Hulk

Hulk is an old prisons ship for prisoner who will be moved. Prisoners wear clothed coarse grey cloth and two irons in their legs that will make convicts cannot escape. Magwitch seems to have iron on his legs and wears the coarse grey when he was a prisoner in Hulk.

A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg. A man with no hat, and with broken shoes, and with an old rag tied round his head (Great Expectations.1861:1)

Police officers caught Magwitch, after his existence captured by them in London. Magwitch taken to the old prison ship Hulk, from which he had once escaped. Now, Pip and Magwitch have doleful parting. Magwitch gets a lot of injuries and becomes wounded shackled creature now. In the prison, Magwitch suffers from his pain and his body so horrible. It means that he doesn't get any kind of treatment for his injury. His money in his pocket is gone and the head of prison officer is full of ignorance to the poor Magwitch.

He was taken to the police court next day, (...) that it was necessary to send down for an old officer of the prison-ship from which he had once escape, (Great Expectations,1861: 484)

When his body was found, many miles from the scene of his death, and so horribly disfigured that he was only recognizable by the contents of his pockets, notes were still legible, folded in a case he carried.(.....) His ignorance, poor fellow, at last served him; (Great Expectations,1861: 485)

Magwitch has his two ribs broken and one of his lungs. He breathes with great pain and difficulty. The officers has torture him. Though he is very sick, he is put in irons because he is regarded as determined prison breaker and wasted prisoner.

He had broken two ribs, they had wounded one of his lungs, and he breathed with great pain and difficulty, which increased daily. It was a consequence of his hurt, that he spoke so low as to be scarcely audible; therefore, he spoke very little.

(...) he would have been put in irons, for he was regarded as a determined prison-breaker, and I know not what else. (Great Expectations, 1861: 492-493)

Pip shows his thankfulness to Magwitch and promises that he will always stand by on Magwitch's side. Pip does not allowed to enter to nurse him but he stands outside the gates with his hand in Magwitch's hand. Pip is no longer become a proud boy who afraid of what people will think of his associates and his past. He honestly loves Magwitch and does not afraid to show this love to public.

In prison, Magwitch is condemned to die with other thirty two convicts. Within ten days of his execution, Magwitch is dies in prison. Before he died, Pip whisper to him that his daughter that he thought was die is still alive, well and becomes a beautiful lady. Pip says that he loves her. Magwitch kisses Pip's hand and passes away. Pip prays over his body and asks to God to forgive his lost benefactor.

"Dear Magwitch, I must tell you, now at last. You understand what I say?"

A gentle pressure on my hand.

"You had a child once, whom you loved and lost."

A stronger pressure on my hand.

"She lived and found powerful friends. She is living now. She is a lady and very beautiful. And I love her!"

With a last faint effort, which would have been powerless but for my yielding to it and assisting it, he raised my hand to his lips. Then, he gently let it sink upon his breast again, with his own hands lying on it. The placid look at the white ceiling came back, and passed away (Great Expectations, 1861: 498)

4.3.1.3. London

People moves from the country to the city of London to search great economic opportunity. Mostly people who are rich become selfish. It also happens to Pip. London is a setting for Pip becomes rather ugly, unnatural, selfish and a bad person. Pip adopts a snobbish attitude and thinks that he is too good for his surrounding. He says that Joe (Pip's brother in law) has a low learning and manner.

"Well! Joe is a dear good fellow - in fact, I think he is the dearest fellow that ever lived - but he is rather backward in some things. For instance, Biddy, in his learning and his manners."

"Oh, his manners! won't his manners do, then?" asked Biddy, plucking a black-currant leaf. (Great Expectations.1861: 158-159)

London has an extreme society between rich and poor. The authority gives service only for the rich. In London, Magwitch always becomes as an unwanted person. From very young age he is alone and always gets into trouble. Mostly he steals because of hunger and cold. It makes people assume that he is a criminal.

I've no more notion where I was born, than you have -
(Great Expectations.1861: 372)

4.3.1.4. New South Wales

London's Victorian laws and rules say that New South Wales is the destination for criminal and people who are considered as a crumb must be transported in New South Wales. Magwitch is one of the expatriate and considered as a crumb so he should get rid out of London for forever. In this quotation below, there is conversation through letter between Magwitch and Mr.

Jagers. He has warned him not to return to London because it will be dangerous.

If the expatriate return to London, they will receive extreme penalty from Law.

"I communicated to Magwitch (...) I also communicated to him another caution. (...) that he was expatriated for the term of his natural life; and that his presenting himself in this country would be an act of felony, rendering him liable to the extreme penalty of the law. (...) He guided himself by it, no doubt." (Great Expectations, 1861:361).

Magwitch has jobs here. He becomes a sheep farmer and stock breeder.

Magwitch's life in New South Wales brings financial success for him.

From that there hut and that there hiring-out, I got money left me by my master (which died, and had been the same as me), and got my liberty and went for myself. (...) It all prospered wonderful. As I giv' you to understand just now, I'm famous for it. (Great Expectations, 1861:347).

Magwitch sends his money to Mr. Jagger from New South Wales then Mr.

Jagger passes it to Pip and make Pip a gentleman.

It was the money left me, and the gains of the first few year wot I sent home to Mr. Jagers - all for you - when he first come arter you, agreeable to my letter." (Great Expectations, 1861:347).

4.3.1.5. Solitary Hut

Solitary hut is a place where Magwitch becomes a shepherd. Magwitch stays in solitary hut by himself. He admitted that since he works here he never meets and sees a human. He only sees sheep faces and it makes him forget what

men's and women's faces look like. In his loneliness, he always remembers Pip's face. He is genuinely touched by the weakness of Pip as a poor little child. He never forgets of Pip's kindness and decides to do something to this child. He promises to God that Pip must have good life. He won't let this child suffering and being low.

When I was a hired-out shepherd in a solitary hut, not seeing no faces but faces of sheep till I half forgot wot men's and women's faces was like, I see yourn. (...) as plain as ever I see you on them misty marshes. (...) and I goes out in the air to say it under the open heavens - 'but wot, if I gets liberty and money, I'll make that boy a gentleman!' (Great Expectation, 1861:346).

4.3.1.6. Clara's House

Wemmick is Mr. Jagger's clerk and Pip's friend. He gives advice Pip not to go home and help Magwitch's hiding place. Compeyson knows that Magwitch is in London. Pip is being watched by Compeyson's watch men and it can make Magwitch in danger. Wemmick warns Herbert to hide Magwitch in Clara's house. The house is in right next to a dock on the Thames. Pip plans to carry out Magwitch's escape through river.

Clara returned soon afterwards, and Herbert accompanied me up-stairs to see our charge. (Great Expectations, 1861:406).

4.3.1.8. Thames

Thames is a dock near with Clara's house. Pip, Herbert and Startop prepare to put his plan in motion to escape Magwitch from London. Their destination is Hamburg, they go by boat. They move quickly because officers and

Compeyson's man are trying to chase Magwitch. They hide Magwitch in secretly hidden so Compeyson and officers can not know where their escape.

"Is he there?" said Herbert.

"Not yet."

"Right! He was not to come down till he saw us. Can you see his signal?"

"Not well from here; but I think I see it. - Now, I see him! Pull both. Easy, Herbert. Oars!"

(...) "Dear boy!" he said, putting his arm on my shoulder as he took his seat. "Faithful dear boy, well done. Thankye, thankye!". (Great Expectations, 1861:471).

4.3.1.9. Filthy Inn

After a day rowing, the dark night has come. So they decide to settle at a filthy inn for a night. Jack, a servant of this inn, tells Pip that there are four persons lingering near the inn. Pip worries that it could be the police or Compeyson's man.

I purposely passed within a boat or two's length of the floating Custom House, (Great Expectations, 1861:473-474).

"They must ha' thought better on't for some reason or another," said the Jack, "and gone down."

"A four-oared galley, did you say?" said I.

"A four," said the Jack, "and two sitters."

"Did they come ashore here?"

(Great Expectations, 1861:476).

4.3.1.10. River

Making their way down the river, Magwitch and Pip see their goal; it is a German Steamer that will take them away in distance. The river is the place where Magwitch attacks Compeyson and drawn him to death. Magwitch is taken to the officer's boat.

I saw the face tilt backward with a white terror on it that I shall never forget, and heard a great cry on board the steamer and a loud splash in the water, and felt the boat sink from under me. (.....)Herbert was there, and Startop was there; but our boat was gone, and the two convicts were gone. (Great Expectations,1861:480-481)

Compeyson is drowned and Magwitch is taken to the Officers' boat.

Magwitch gets many injure in the chest and deep cut in the head.

I saw it to be Magwitch, swimming, but not swimming freely. He was taken on board, and instantly manacled at the wrists and ankles. (Great Expectations,1861: 481)

4.3.2. Setting of Time

4.3.2.1. 19th century

Magwitch live in 19th century of England. England is a busy time because the industrial revolution. It is dark because of black clouds from smokestacks during the day and lit by gas lamp at night.

We Britons had at that time particularly settled that it was treasonable to doubt our having and our being the best of everything: otherwise, while I was scared by the immensity of London, I think I might have had some faint doubts whether it was not rather ugly, crooked, narrow, and dirty. (Great Expectations,1861: 20)

4.3.2.2. Christmas Eve

Magwitch meets a poor young boy name Pip for the first time in the Christmas Eve. He threaten Pip by saying that there are some people who are

hiding and prepared to cut Pip's liver and heart if he doesn't bring him files and some foods immediately.

"You bring me, to-morrow morning early, that file and them wittles. You bring the lot to me, at that old Battery over yonder. (...) That young man has a secret way pecooliar to himself, of getting at a boy, and at his heart, and at his liver. (Great Expectations.1861:2)
It was Christmas Eve, and I had no stir the pudding for next day. (Great Expectations.1861:12)

4.3.2.3. One night in the wretched weather

The wretched weather happen after Magwitch arrives. The weather changing implies the changes of Pip's life. Wretched weather implies about the grim description of Magwitch's arrival which destroys Pip's expectation.

It was wretched weather; stormy and wet, stormy and wet; and mud, mud, mud, deep in all the streets.(Great Expectations,1861:339).

4.3.2.4. The sunrise the morning

The sunrise the morning of the escape attempt did not foretell a successful ends to Magwitch, but instead foreshadows his redemption in death. Pip has now completely accepted Magwitch as his "second father" as he says:

For now, my repugnance to him had all melted away, and in the hunted wounded shackled creature who held my hand in his, I only saw a man who had meant to be my benefactor, and who had felt affectionately, gratefully, and generously, towards me with great constancy through a series of years. I only saw in him a much better man than I had been to Joe. (Great Expectations,1861: 482-483)

Pip doesn't concern with social class anymore. He simply sees that Magwitch has been better to him as he himself has been to Joe. In this case we can take a great moral lesson that love and human affection are more important than social class and material.

4.3.3. Setting of social

Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* is about the class system of Victorian England, since this novel tells us about the gaps between the rich and poor in extreme society. It can be seen from some aspect. The rules of England declares guilty and sentence to death even because of trivial violation, like steal a little money or clother and etc. The other is the nation prefer to send the entire crumbs to New South Wales to cleans the city from the crumb and criminal. Victorian is a very class society. Since there is the gaps between the rich and poor in extreme society. Facilities were only obtained by noble birth society like place to live, nice clothes and reasonable job security. As it told in this novel England is increasingly capitalist and to be succeeding in a capitalist society, they must be wealth and educated. In Magwitch's external conflict against society, Magwitch is a poor person and does not have education. His shabby appearance made other people avoid and suspect him. There are no people who are glad to see him or interested in him. He could not help scratching a living by committing crimes. It seems that society punishes Magwitch for his behavior.

"This is the way it was, that when I was a ragged little creetur as much to be pitied as ever I see (...)"Then they looked at me, and I looked at them, and they measured my head, some on 'em - they had better a-measured my stomach - and others on 'em giv me tracts

what I couldn't read, and made me speeches what I couldn't understand. They always went on agen me about the Devil. But what the Devil was I to do? I must put something into my stomach, mustn't I? - (*Great Expectations*, 1816: 373).

Based on the analysis in settings described in Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*, concluded that *Great Expectations* takes place in 19th century England.

England is a busy time for the industrial revolution. In this time, England is a powerful and wealthy country. In setting of places and times in this story, the industrial revolution of London makes the transition to new manufacturing processes. In setting of time 19th century described that London has a dirty living condition caused by factories. As it told in this story, London is increasingly capitalist. To succeed in a capitalist society, they must be wealth and educated. It makes the gaps between the rich and poor in extreme society. Magwitch's terrible and fearful appearances make people avoid and underestimate him.

In setting of places such as in mash a shore at grave yard, Hulk, New South Wales, Clara's house, Thames river, filthy inn, and river are indicates that Magwitch is intentionally removed from the law and society.

4.4. Magwitch's Self Esteem need motive

According to Maslow (1987) Humans have a need for a stable, firmly based, high level of self-respect, and respect from others. When these needs are satisfied, the person feels self-confident and valuable as a person in the world.

When these needs are frustrated, the person feels inferior, weak, helpless and worthless. People begin to search for self-esteem.

From the statement above, the writer wants to apply the theory of self esteem need motive to Magwitch. He has a sense to be respected from other because he feels inferior. He gains respect from other, by pushes his effort to the limit to makes Pip a gentleman come true. He does this, so that he can feel that he is still valuable for other person especially Pip. In this case is Pip, a child who is raised to be a gentleman by a crumb.

Magwitch realizes that money is everything and society judges a person only by their social background. It makes him inferior because he is a poor person. He has a perception that a good person comes from his or her appearance. When Magwitch and Compeyson were caught, Compeyson using his gentleman's manner to gets a punishment less then Magwitch. It has been described in analysis of Magwitch's external conflict with Compeyson. In a quotation below, it can be seen that described that Compeyson and his counselor manipulated this case and evidences to make Magwitch as if he always gets the profit from Compeyson's a dirty work. Compeyson's counselor convences the judge and society to save him, because it is impossible for a gentleman like Compeyson did the bad things. Compeyson makes a comparison between him and Magwitch's status. One is a criminal and rascal the other is a gentleman. Because of Magwitch's rudeness in a court, society prefers to save the gentleman and makes him has havier sentence. It can be shown from the following quotation.

I was always in debt to him, always under his thumb, always a-working, always a-getting into danger. (Great Expectations, 1861:376)

"He set up fur a gentleman, this Compeyson, (...) He was good-looking too. (Great Expectations, 1861:374)

I noticed how heavy it all bore on me, and how light on him. When the evidence was giv in the box, (...) how it was always me that the money had been paid to, how it was always me that had seemed to work the thing and get the profit. (Great Expectations, 1861:377)

Compeyson as could speak to (...) 'Gentlemen, this man at my side is a most precious rascal'? (.....) And when I says to Compeyson, 'Once out of this court, I'll smash that face of yourn!' (Great Expectations, 1861:377-378)

Magwitch finds that a gentleman is a person that will always be honored and accepted. As society believed that a gentleman is a person who has a good education and behavior, comes from noble birth, and wears the right clothes and jewelry. A gentleman generally has a power and higher status among other. In the society there is an assumption that people admire a gentleman. This quotation below, describes how Magwitch admires a gentleman.

"a gold 'un and a beauty: that's a gentleman's, I hope!
A diamond all set round with rubies; that's a gentleman's, I hope (...)" (Great Expectations, 1861:346)

Magwitch has a desire to be accepted by others and the only way is by become a gentleman. However he chooses another person who can help him to achieve his desire. It is because his fearful and terrible appearance makes him

inferior. There are no people who are glad to see him or interested in him and whatever he does people will never acknowledge him. This quotation below, describes how terrible and fearful he is. He looks as if he were a criminal instead of a gentleman.

A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg. A man with no hat, and with broken shoes, and with an old rag tied round his head (Great Expectations.1861:2)

No one seemed surprised to see him, or interested in seeing him, or glad to see him, or sorry to see him, or spoke a word, except that somebody in the boat growled as if to dogs, "Give way, you!" which was the signal for the dip of the oars. (Great Expectations.1861: 42)

Look'ee here, Pip. I was low; that's what I was; low. Look over it, dear boy." (Great Expectations, 1861:357)

Magwitch has a strong desire to make Pip as a gentleman. It is because Pip used to help him when he was hungry in the past. That is why he is loyal to Pip. He does not want Pip has the same condition like him which is poor and alienated by society. He promises to God that he will make Pip become a gentleman. He has a great expectation to Pip and he believes Pip will become a better gentleman. Magwitch is not like the other people who are competing to be a gentleman, but he is the owner and the creator of the gentleman itself. Of course, he has a higher status than the other gentleman. Magwitch's desire is clearly states from the quotation below. He is actually has hidden motive by helping Pip. He wants to be accepted and gains respect from people around him.

(...) and I goes out in the air to say it under the open heavens - 'but wot, if I gets liberty and money, I'll make that boy a gentleman!' (Great Expectation, 1861:346).

'I'm making a better gentleman nor ever you'll be!' When one of 'em says to another, 'He was a convict, a few year ago, and is a ignorant common fellow now, for all he's lucky,' what do I say? I says to myself, 'If I ain't a gentleman, nor yet ain't got no learning, I'm the owner of such. (Great Expectations, 1861:347-348)

Magwitch does some efforts to make his dream about Pip comes true. He works hard without thinking whatever the job is. In New South Wales, he spends his life as a shepherd and lives lonely.

When I was a hired-out shepherd in a solitary hut, not seeing no faces but faces of sheep till I half forgot wot men's and women's faces was like, (Great Expectation, 1861:346)

In Magwitch's internal conflict he ever thought to die because, as a shepherd, he feels lonely. He remembers about his desire to make Pip to be a gentleman that is why he works hard. He can solve his internal conflict by struggling and working hard even though he can not stand anymore. Because of Magwitch's loyalty and hard works, his master who was died gives all his money to him. Magwitch's life becomes promising and finally, gaining financial success.

When I was a hired-out shepherd in a solitary hut, not seeing no faces but faces of sheep till I half forgot wot men's and women's faces was like, I see yourn. (...) 'Lord strike me dead!' I says each (...) - 'but wot, if I gets liberty and money, I'll make that boy a gentleman!' (Great Expectation, 1861:346).

From that there hut and that there hiring-out, I got money left me by my master (which died, and had been

the same as me), and got my liberty and went for myself. (Great Expectations, 1861:347).

Magwitch sends all his money to Mr. Jaggers to raise Pip to be a gentleman. Magwitch risks his life just to see Pip's new life style as a gentleman in London. Even Mr. Jaggers has warned him not to return to London because it will be dangerous and he knows that death will haunt him, but he ignores it. He will face the people who will give him obstacle and he is not afraid to die because of his decision. From his action, we can learn that he wants to feel satisfied and valuable for other people, especially Pip. His great sense of triumph appears because people always consider him as a crumb, but now he has a higher status than the other person and the gentleman himself.

"I communicated to Magwitch - in New South Wales - (...) from the strict line of fact. I also communicated to him another caution. (...) he was expatriated for the term of his natural life; and that his presenting himself in this country would be an act of felony, rendering him liable to the extreme penalty of the law. (...) He guided himself by it, no doubt." (Great Expectations, 1861:361)

"And so I swear it is Death," (...) Here I am. To go back now, 'ud be as bad as to stand ground - worse. Besides, Pip, I'm here, because I've meant it by you, years and years. (...) and I'm not afeerd to perch upon a scarecrow. If there's Death hid inside of it, there is, and let him come out, and I'll face him, and then I'll believe in him and not afore (Great Expectations, 1861:347-348)

I've come to the old country fur to see my gentleman spend his money like a gentleman. (...) from the judge in his wig, to the colonist a stirring up the dust, I'll show a better gentleman than the whole kit on you put together!" (Great Expectations, 1861:356-357)

Magwitch is pleased seeing Pip's act in spending his wealth in the way the noble do, Pip wears jewelry, spends time by reading books, and spending the money like a gentleman. Magwitch is pleased because Pip's wealthy life is the reflection of Magwitch's desire for being accepted in noble society.

You acted noble, my boy," said he. "Noble, Pip! And I have never forgot it!" (Great Expectations.1861: 342)

"a gold 'un and a beauty: that's a gentleman's, I hope! A diamond all set round with rubies; that's a gentleman's, I hope! Look at your linen; fine and beautiful! 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 in. Ha, ha, ha! You shall read 'em to me, dear boy! And if they're in foreign languages wot I don't understand, I shall be just as proud as if I did." (Great Expectations.1861: 346)

Magwitch tells Pip that he is Pip's benefactor, but unpredictably it makes Pip ashamed knowing that his benefactor is actually a low born man. After in a long time, Pip believes that his benefactor is a noble lady, Miss Havisham. Magwitch has an obstacle to feel satisfied and accepted because Pip who is now rich becomes bad and selfish person. Pip feels disgusting toward him rather than feeling grateful on him.

You acted noble, my boy," said he. "Noble, Pip! And I have never forgot it!" (.....)"

"Stay!" said I. "Keep off! If you are grateful to me for what I did when I was a little child, I hope you have shown your gratitude by mending your way of life. If you have come here to thank me, it was not necessary.(....) (Great Expectations.1861: 342)

In the end of this story, Pip is completely loyal to Magwitch, when he is waiting for death sentence. Pip feels miserable when they are separated. He promises that he will always stand by on his benefactor's side. Pip no longer becomes proud of the boy who is afraid of what people would think about where he comes from. He honestly loves Magwitch and sees Magwitch as a great and generous man. Magwitch is touched because finally he gets acknowledgement by someone. On the day of Magwitch's death, Pip tells him about Estella, the child that he has believed dead is actually still alive, well and becomes a beautiful lady. Magwitch is glad to know that his daughter is honored and he is happy to know that noble Pip loves her. Magwitch is now completely as a valuable person in the world. He kisses Pip's hand and dies peacefully.

"Dear Magwitch, I must tell you, now at last. You understand what I say?"

A gentle pressure on my hand.

"You had a child once, whom you loved and lost."

A stronger pressure on my hand.

"She lived and found powerful friends. She is living now. She is a lady and very beautiful. And I love her!"

With a last faint effort, which would have been powerless but for my yielding to it and assisting it, he raised my hand to his lips. Then, he gently let it sink upon his breast again, with his own hands lying on it. The placid look at the white ceiling came back, and passed away (Great Expectations, 1861: 498)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Magwitch as a peripheral character in Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations* belongs to round and static character. It is because he has both positive and negative sides. He has some positives sides such as loyal, kind, sensitive, fatherly, smart, hard worker and struggle but, he also described as a stubborn, clumsy and rude person. He has more than one specific trait or round, and he does not change in some way from beginning until the end of the story or static.

As a peripheral character, Magwitch experiences two kinds of conflict, which are internal (person against himself) and external conflict (person against person) Magwitch's internal conflict is when he feels that the time with

Compeyson is the hardest time he ever had, He can not do anything because Magwitch is always under his power. Next is when Magwitch works as a shepherd, He feels lonely and ever though to die, but he remembers about his desire to make Pip as a gentleman. He is not giving up, even when he can not stand anymore.

Magwitch also experiences external conflicts with society, Compeyson, Pip and Molly. His external conflict against society happens when society punishes and avoids him because he is a criminal and when Magwitch realized that society judge a person whether she or he is rich or not, her external conflict against Compeyson happens when Compeyson gets a lesser sentence than him for Compeyson is believed because of his smooth manner, Society and law prefer to save gentleman then a criminal and when Magwitch attacks Compeyson who makes Compeyson drown, His external conflict against Pip happens when Magwitch reassure that he is the real benefactor, Pip feels disgusting toward him rather than feeling grateful on him because Magwitch is a low person, his external conflict against Molly happens when Molly murders a woman who like him, she also says to Magwitch that she has murders their child because of jealousy.

Setting is divided into three; they are setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social. Setting of place in this novel is in London. Setting of time in in this novel is on 19th century.

Setting of social in this story is Victorian England, since this novel tells us about the gaps between the rich and poor in extreme society. Facilities are

only obtained by noble birth society like place to live, nice clothes and reasonable job security. As it told in this novel England is increasingly capitalist and to be succeeding in a capitalist society, they must be wealth and educated. Society punishes Magwitch because he does not fulfill any any kind of criteria.

Finally, the cause of Magwitch's self esteem motive happens is his attitude towards other people that must be respect. He pushes his effort just to make his dream about Pip comes true. He does this, so that he can feel that he is still valuable for other person, especially Pip. After that he can be as a person who is respectable for other people.

5.2 Suggestion

Hopefully that this thesis can be analyzed by using another approach like sociological approach, since this novel also tells us about the gaps between the rich and poor in extreme society. From the lowest class, Magwitch, the low class Joe and Mrs. Joe, the middle class, uncle Pumblechook and the high class Miss Havisham. The social status is the central theme in this story caused by Industrial Revolution of Victorian England.

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