CHANGE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER’S PERSONALITY IN CHARLES DICKENS’ *GREAT EXPECTATION* TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION

A THESIS JOURNAL

Submitted as a Partial of the Requirement for Bachelor Degree in English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Mataram

By:
YUNDA SASMITA
E1D 113 165

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM
2018
JOURNAL APPROVAL

Entitled:

Change of the Main Character’s Personality in Charles Dickens’ Great Expectation towards the Implementation of Character Education.

BY:

YUNDA SASMITA
NIM: E1D 113 165

Has been approved in Mataram on January by:

First Advisor,

Dr. H. Nurhidri, S.S., M.Hum
NIP. 197609232008011008
CHANGE OF THE MAIN CHARACTER’S PERSONALITY IN CHARLES DICKENS’ *GREAT EXPECTATION* TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION

Yunda Sasmita, Dr. H. Nuriadi, S.S., M.Hum, Eka Fitriana, S.S., MA.
English Department
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Mataram University
Email: Sasmitayunda@gmail.com

By:

Yunda Sasmita
E1D113165

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at analyzing the personality change of Pip as the main character in Charles Dickens’ *Great Expectation* towards the implementation of character education. Abraham Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs was used to analyze the study. Method used in this study was descriptive qualitative research that collect, analyze and interpret data. Result of this study found are; (1) personality of Pip in poverty condition in fulfill physiological need, esteem need, safety need, love and belongingness need, self-actualization need includes focus on problem rather than self they and independence from culture and the environment or autonomous, were kind-hearted, hard work, inferior and care. Then he got a benefactor so that he became a gentleman in London, personality change of pip happened in this wealthy condition because he wanted to change his life better and got Estella’s love. (2) the changes happened in personality change in physiological need, personality change in esteem need, personality change in love and belongingness, and personality change in self – actualization need includes personality change in need privacy and seceded, personality change in autonomous and interpersonal relations, were care less, arrogant and lavish. (3) there are some pillars that showed the implication of character education were love to God, honestly, discipline, kindness, humbleness, care, cooperation and tolerance.

**Key words:** *Great Expectation*, Personality Change, Character Education.
1. Introduction

Literature is one form of imaginative work that has a good value, contains of interesting events with various conflicts that are appeared. Not only that, the tendency of literary works is on the author's concept in playing with the psychology or emotions of the reader by presenting a surprising in it. In literature, there are fiction and nonfiction. Fiction more refers to works such as narrative prose or usually called narrative text (Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 10). According to Taylor (1981: 46), novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity that attempts to reflect and express something of quality of human experience.

In addition, character is one of intrinsic elements. According to Nuriadi (2016: 62) the term character refers into two things, the first is character as a person. Second one is refers to attitude, desire, emotion, and moral principle. Moreover, main character is a character that is concerned as a priority in the story or other literary work (Nurgiyantoro cited in Arista, 2015: 10). In other words, the main character appears dominant in the story besides influencing the dynamic character in the story.

Beside that, personality is a dynamic organization of the individual psychophysical system that determines the behavior and thoughts of individuals typically (Koswara, 1991: 11). Moreover, personality consist of behavior, idea, feeling and thought. According to Ahmadi & Sholeh (2005: 169), behavior of human being are analyzed in to three aspects are cognitive, affective and psychomotor.

Therefore, the writer analyzed the personality change of Pip as the main character. This novel was written by Charles Dickens (1861). It tells about an orphan named as Pip who has the ambition to be a Gentleman. The concept of the gentleman itself is based on a upper of social status, riches degree, education as one of the most important to determine a person deserving to be called a gentleman. Unfortunately, his family background was from a lower class society and he lives far away from the city in Marsh country. Pip lived with his sister and
her husband Joe is the Blacksmith. He was a good boy and someone who cared and loved his family and wanted to be a blacksmith like Joe. One day, he came to Satis House, he met Estella, Miss Havisham's adopted daughter. Estella insulted him as a lout. It is all done by Estela because Pip looked dirty, poor, and innocent. At that time, Pip started thinking to change his life to be equivalent with Estella's life. Then he wants to be a gentleman that rich, honorable person, and has the same level with Estella. It is all done to get Estela’s love. Until Pip got a donation that, he considered Miss Havisham. Changed occur in the life of Pip since he got the donation and moved to London. He was a gentleman that has education, money and get into higher society. His social status putted him at a distance to his family, and ashamed of their family social status. He was more concerned with Estella. Pip became arrogant and unjust to his family. He dissipated while Joe needed money. Until one day Pip was heavily indebted and almost into prison. Joe, Biddy and his friends help him in a downturn. Pip finally regretted what he had done before was wrong to his family especially to Joe.

Moreover, this study use Maslow’s hierarchy of needs. To achieve higher needs, humans must fulfill the previous levels. The first is physiological needs are need for food, water, oxygen, and normal body temperature, rest, sex. Second one is safety needs, are human needs of security, stability, freedom, protection, dependency, strength in protector, etc. (Maslow, cited in Junaidi, 2014: 14). Third one is need for love and belongingness is a necessity that encourages individuals to establish effective relationships or emotional relationships with other individuals in the work environment, family, and in the community. Fourth is need for self-esteem is a sense of appreciation, praise, and self-esteem. According to Maslow, this need is divided into two, the first respect or self-esteem that includes the desire to gain competence, a strong personality. The last is need for self-expression or self-actualization is the highest human need in Maslow’s theory. This need will arise if the previous needs have been satisfied well. This need is self-actualization as the desire of the individual to be the person who according to his desire and potential. This need includes see the reality efficiently, acceptance of self and others, natural and spontaneous focus on problems rather
than self need privacy and seceded, autonomous, freshness of appreciation, peak experience, social interest, interpersonal relations, democratic character structure, discrimination between means and ends, sense of humor, creativeness, rejection of enculturation.

On the other hand, this study analyzed the character education. It is a system of giving good character values to all that involved in the school. Therefore, they have knowledge, awareness and action in implementing those values (Azzel, 2011: 36). There are 9 pillars in character education are (1) Love to God and all creations, (2) Responsibility, discipline and independent (3) Honesty (4) Respect and well manner (5) Affection, care and cooperation (6) Confidence, creativity and hard work (7) Justice and leadership (8) kindness and humbleness (9) Tolerance, peace and unity. Therefore, the writer analyzed Pip's personality changes because he was one of the main characters who almost appeared in every event and his personality changes. The writer conducted a study about the change of the main character’s personality in Charles Dickens’ *Great Expectation* towards the implication of character education.

Based of background of study, the research questions are; (1) How is Pip’s personality described in poverty condition based on Maslow’s theory hierarchy of needs? (2) How is Pip’s personality change described that happen in wealthy condition based on Maslow’s theory hierarchy of needs? (3) What is the implication of personality change in character education?

The purpose of the study is to find out Pip’s personality in poverty condition and personality change described that happen in wealthy condition based on Maslow’s theory hierarchy of needs. In addition, to find out the implication of personality change in character education.

2. Methodology

In this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research that collect, analyze and interpret data. the writer used library research. Sources of data are primary source from novel *Great expectation* by Charles Dickens and secondary sources is from another sources that support this study. Data collection is library
research that collect data from primary and secondary sources. While data analysis is descriptive analysis that followed by explaining, describing, clarifying and concluding the result.

3. Finding and Discussion

After analyzing Pip as the main character in novel *Great Expectation* based on classification of Abraham Maslow’s theory hierarchy of needs, the personality of the main character changed from the poverty condition to the wealthy condition in the story.

3.1. The Personality of Pip in Poverty Condition.

This section is focused on personality of the main character Pip in novel *Great Expectation* in poverty or when Pip was in lower class society of the story. Pip lived in Marsh and lived with simplicity. From this condition found that Pip was kind-hearted, hard work, inferior, and care.

1. Physiological Needs.

In this need refers to need for food. From this need, Pip shows his kind-hearted personality by giving food and file to the convict and he forced to steal the food from the kitchen, to fulfill his need for food is less because he has to steal the food, basically he is kind-hearted person by giving the food to the person he even didn’t know. It can be proved by these quotations “I said I would get him the file. And I promised to get what food I could. Then I ran home without stopping.” (p.7). And “I thought about the file and food I must soon steal.” (p.8).

2. Safety Needs

In this need, the convict threatened Pip to bring him food and file. Fear and anxiety that Pip felt like a terror about his promise to the convict so he removed his anxiety by taking some food and give them to the convict without reported or told about that convict to people. It can be proved by this quotation “I went up to my dark room. I was in terror of my promise to the man with the iron!” (p.9)
3. Belongingness and Love needs

This need shows that he loved Joe and his family. And also he loved Estella but he felt inferior to Estella because he worked hard as apprentice. It can be proved by these quotations “I loved Joe, and the fear of losing his trust tied my tongue.” (p.15) And “I worked hard as his apprentice. But I was always worried that Estella would see my dirty face through the window of the forge.” (p.30).

4. Esteem Needs

From this need he couldn’t fulfill his need because he didn’t get the praise or confidence instead treated rudely by Estella that made him felt inferior as a common boy. It can be proved by this quotation “What coarse hands he has!” said Estella. “And what thick, ugly boots!” (p.20)

5. Self-actualization Needs

- Focus on problem rather than himself

This need make Pip changes himself to be less common boy so that Estella cannot make fun of him. He did not think himself for just being a common boy but made what Estella did to him as a problem to solve with think about being a less common boy and learned about everything to Biddy. It can be proved by this quotation “One day I awoke with an idea. I knew how I could make myself less common.” (p.23)

- Autonomous

This need related to the potential by working hard to fulfill his life. Pip uses his ability for being a blacksmith so that he can be independent. It can be proved by this quotation “When I was old enough, I was to work with Joe in the forge. Until that time, I did odd jobs. Any money I earned went into a box on the kitchen shelf.” (p.15)

- Interpersonal Relations

This need still related to love and belongingness. Pip actualized himself to create a close relationship to Miss Havisham by coming to visit her and more than that he wanted to see Estella. It can be proved by this quotation “I wanted to visit
Miss Havisham one more time. I claimed it was to thank her for all she’d done for me. Both Joe and I knew I really hoped for a glimpse of Estella.” (p.30-31)

3.2. Pip’s Personality Change in Wealthy Condition

This is a change happened by Pip when he got a fortune from a benefactor to go to London and became a gentleman, he lived as gentleman there with just asked money to his lawyer Therefore, personality change of Pip can found such as an arrogant person, care less to his family and lavish.

1. Personality Change in Psychological Needs

From this need he could fulfill his need for food with dinner in Herbert's house. His behavior changed during he lived in London so he have to adapt himself to new environment so that he can called gentleman. The change of his personality also involved the psychomotor aspect, because this aspect is about action or behavior of person. It can be proved by this quotation “Tomorrow we go to dinner at my father’s house. If you are to be a gentleman of good fortune, we must work on your manners.” (p.35)

2. Personality Change in Love and Belongingness Needs

The personality in this need before was care and love his family especially Joe. A turning point of pip's personality in his behavior that is marked by changes in his behavior towards Joe. He cared less about his family and did not even want to visit Joe when he visited his village. This is belong to psychomotor aspect because he showed his feeling change that continued by his action also change with didn’t want to visit Joe. What he prioritized was went to Miss Havisham's house and met Estella. It can be proved by this quotation “The next day I returned to the village. I felt I should stay at Joe’s. But I stayed at the Blue Boar instead. I did not visit Joe. I went straight to Miss Havisham’s where I was greeted by a new gatekeeper. (p.46)
3. Personality Change in Safety Needs

In this need before showed that he did not get his safety because he worried about his promise to the convict so that he was a kind-hearted person. In this need, Pip's worried turn out to be a worry for debt. His worry is belong to affective aspect because relate to emotion and feeling. He did not think about his promise but now worry about dept as the result of his lavish in London. It can be proved in this quotation “I was alone and in debt. With Magwitch gone, there was no income.” (p.60)

4. Personality Change in Esteem Need

Joe gave his respect to Pip for the social status change that pip got. On the other hand, Pip felt uncomfortable with Joe call him sir, he thought that if he can be normal with Joe then Joe will too. It can be conclude to affective aspect change from he felt inferior of himself become a person who respected. “But as our visit went on, Joe seemed more and more uncomfortable. It can be proved by this quotation “He began to call me “sir.” This made me feel angry and out of temper.” (p.45)

5. Personality Change in Self- Actualization Need

- Personality Change in Independence from culture and the environment or autonomous

This need shows that he was not independence again but dependent to someone and money. From this need, the psychomotor aspect changes during the story, because in poverty condition he did the action by working hard to fulfill his life but now he did not has to work hard because he just asked money to Jagger. It can be proved by this quotation “This meant spending great sums of money. Whenever I needed more, I went to Mr. Jaggers” (p.44)

- Personality Change in Need privacy and seceded.

The kognitive aspect takes part in this need, because Pip thought that he was now a gentleman and he did not want to walk beside a common friend. His thought refers to believe or perception of Pip that they were not in same level since that day. It shows Pip's arrogant personality, who is selfish and concerned only with his current social status as a gentleman. It can be proved by this
Now that I wore fine clothes, I did not want to walk beside Joe in his plain ones. (p.35)

3.3. Implication to Character Education

- **Love to God**
  Pip shows his pray to God is obedience of Pip to God with offering prayer in his room. “When I got to my little room and said my prayers, I thought how common Estella would consider Joe. (p.22).
- **Honestly**
  It shows that Pip can be a trusted person when he did not want to lie to Joe. But I couldn’t lie to Joe. Later, I followed him into the forge. (p.22)
- **Discipline**
  Discipline that showed by Pip when he learned about alphabet from Biddy every evening “A village school for children met each evening” and “With Biddy’s help I learned the alphabet.” (p.15)
- **Kindness and Humbleness**
  His kindness showed when he gave the food and file to the convict that he did not know before and it was done for the humanity reason.
- **Care and Cooperation**
  When he lived as gentleman he cared to his friend there, Pip cared to Herbert and paid his debt before he fall in to debt too. “I offered to help Herbert pay off his debts.” (p.51)
- **Tolerance**
  It shows when Joe called Pip ‘Sir’ for his new status, it was also as tolerance towards different social status between lower class and upper class. “He began to call me “sir.”

4. Conclusion

The personality op Pip is analyzed through hierarchy of need by Abraham Maslow in poverty condition of the story or when he lived in lower social status in Marsh village. Based on analysis through physiological need, esteem need, safety need, love and belongingness need, self- actualization need includes focus on
problem rather than self they and independence from culture and the environment or autonomous, the personality of Pip found are work hard, kind- hearted, care and love his family. The personality change to Pip in wealth or when he moved to London and became a gentleman. Then change happened in personality change in psychological need, personality change in esteem need, personality change in love and belongingness, and personality change in self – actualization need includes need privacy and seceded, autonomous and interpersonal relations, the personality of Pip that cause by those things are Pip became careless, arrogant and lavish.
REFERENCES


