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Course Title: History of English Literature

Course Code: ENG 418

Final

Answer To The Question -1

Great Expectations conveys a straightforward moral message social headway abundance and class are less significant than affection reliability and heart. Dickens quickly establishes the theme by exploring concepts of ambition and self-improvement and he shows pip learning this lesson. Pip's psychological mechanism for much of his growth is also based on these ideas. Pip is fundamentally a thinker of the future as soon as he can think of something that is better than what he has now he wants the improvement. He yearns to be a rich man when he sees Satis House when he considers his moral failings he longs to be good he yearns to figure out how to understand when he understands he can't. Pip's desire for self-awareness is the essential wellspring of the first's title. He believes he can advance in life so he has great expectations for it. Self-improvement and ambition take three forms in Great expectations ethical educational and social These drive Pip's best and worst behavior throughout the book. Pip's first goal is to improve his moral character. He is extremely serious with himself when he acts boldly and feels solid culpability that spikes him to act better from this point forward. He dreads the way he treated Joe and Bidly when he left for london for instance. Second pip needs to improve as a social individual. In fondness with Estella he longs to divert into a person from her social class and enabled by Mrs. Joe and Pumblechook he draws in fantasies about transforming into an honorable man. The main plot of the book is about bringing this fantasy to life. It allows Dickens an opportunity to tenderly ridicule the class arrangement of his time and make a point about how unusual it was. Significantly Pip's life as a respectable man isn't any more fulfilling or moral than his past apprenticeship as a metalworker. Thirdly pip wishes to improve academically. His desire to wed Estella and his social aspirations are deeply intertwined: A courteous fellow should have complete training. He gets no opportunity of progressing socially inasmuch as he stays an oblivious guy from the farm. This is something that Pip learns when he learns to read from Matthew Pocket as a young man and when he learns to read from Mr. Wopsle's aunt's school as a child. In the end Joe bidly and Magwitch teach Pip that one's education and social standing have no bearing on one's true worth and that one's love and conscience are more important than knowledge and

social standing. Dickens examines the class structure of Victorian Britain throughout Extraordinary assumptions ranging from the most despicable crook Magwitch to the miserable workers of the bog country the working class and the extremely wealthy. The ultimate moral theme of the book and the plot revolve around Pip's realization that love loyalty and inner worth are more important than wealth and social class. Pip comes to this realization when he realizes that despite how much he admires Estella a person's true character has nothing to do with their social standing. Drummle for example is a self-important high society imp while Magwitch a mistreated detainee has a significant feeling of inward worth. The most crucial thing to keep in mind is that the novel's depiction of social class is based on Victorian England's post-Industrial Revolution model. The respectability and genetic nobility of Dickens' characters whose fortunes have been acquired through trade are generally ignored. Even the wealth of Miss Havisham's family came from the brewery that is still connected to her manor. By connecting the concept of work and self-improvement to the theme of social class Dickens subtly reinforces the novel's overarching theme of ambition and self-improvement.

Honesty responsibility and wrongdoing The clever investigates the topics of wrongdoing responsibility and blamelessness largely through the characters of the convicts and the criminal lawyer Jaggers. The book is filled with imagery of wrongdoing and law enforcement from the cuffs Joe patches at the smithy to the scaffold at the London jail. This has become a significant representation of Pip's internal struggle to align his own internal upright heart with the institutional equity framework. By and large the outside parts of the law enforcement framework turn into a shallow norm of significant worth that Pip should figure out how to past search to track down a superior lifestyle choice his life similarly as. Turn into a shallow moral standard that Pip should figure out how to past search to have confidence in his own still small voice. For instance Pip feels guilty for helping Magwitch because he is afraid of the police and is initially terrified by him because he is a prisoner. Pip on the other hand has discovered magwitch's inner nobility so by the book's conclusion he can ignore magwitch's external status as a criminal. Out of conscience he assists magwitch in avoiding the law and the police. Pip has learned to trust his conscience and value magwitch's inner character so he has replaced an external standard of value with an internal one. In Great Expectations Pip takes dangerous risks in order to fulfill his desire to be sophisticated. After his first encounter with Estella Pip feels extremely self-conscious because I was a

common laboring boy that my boots were thick and my hands were rough. After moving to London where he is exposed to a glamorous urban world so crowded with people and so brilliantly lighted Pip quickly develops expensive habits. Pip rapidly strays into the red subsequent to burning through cash on things like an individual worker and costly garments which harms Herbert's funds as well as his own. Even more troubling is the fact that Pip tries to avoid anyone who might damage his image as a sophisticated young gentleman. In the end it is demonstrated that sophistication is a meaningless and superficial value because it does nothing to help Pip achieve anything and only makes him miserable and lonely. In the novel training assumes a part in friendly headway and self-improvement. and Biddy both use their education to look for new opportunities demonstrating that education can be a source of gratitude. Pip receives an education that aids in his advancement to a new social position but the education does not improve Pip's character or make him smarter. Pip observes that Biddy learns everything I learn and she uses the opportunity to learn as much as she can to eventually become a schoolteacher. Biddy also teaches Joe how to read and write. At the point when Pip and Herbert totally fizzle at dealing with their individual accounting records obviously Pip's schooling doesn't really furnish him with down to earth abilities or presence of mind. Pip transforms himself into the man he needs to be once he realizes the character of his sponsor something he never learned in school. The novel emphasizes the significance of family despite the fact that Estella and Pip both become orphans as children. Pip is encircled by Joe's adoration and backing as a youngster however he neglects to see the value in the meaning of their unhindered warmth. After realizing his errors he eventually makes amends with Joe. Miss Havisham Estella's adoptive mother teaches her negative morals and gradually teaches her what it means to care about other people. Learning who to trust and how to be a loving family member is an important part of growing up for both characters. In the book's conclusion Estella states Suffering has been stronger than all other teaching. Both Pip and Estella make mistakes and face the consequences of their families' pasts but their difficult family histories also help them see what really matters in life. From this point forward, Pip tells the story from an undisclosed time. With his irritable sister and her jovial husband the blacksmith Joe Gargery he spends his childhood in Kent's marshes. As the young Pip visits the graves of his family members, he meets an escaped convict named Abel Magwitch in the churchyard. Pip provides him with

food and a file but both the fugitive and Compeyson who was once his partner in crime but is now his enemy and a fictitious gentleman are quickly apprehended. Miss Havisham who was left half-mad by her lover's departure on their wedding day years earlier asks Pip to come visit her later. At Satis House Estella Miss Havisham's adopted daughter lives with her. Estella learns from her how to make men envious of her beauty. Pip is cautious at first, but he eventually falls for Estella, who doesn't love him back. He is growing more and more ashamed of his humble upbringing as he tries to win over Estella with his desire to become a gentleman. He is in any case disappointed when he turns into Joe's understudy all things considered. A few years later a lawyer by the name of Mr. Jaggers shows up and tells Pip that thanks to an anonymous donor he can now go to London to get an education. Pip acknowledges that the money is from Miss Havisham who doesn't stop him of the idea. When Pip first arrives in London he is taught to be a gentleman by Matthew Pocket and his son Herbert whom he first met at Satis House years earlier. Additionally instruction is being given to Bentley Drummle an unlikable animal with a sluggish mind. Later Pip who is becoming more and more snobbish is horrified to learn that Magwitch is his enigmatic donor. Pip's social standing is also compromised and Magwitch is at risk of being captured. It is decided that Pip and Magwitch should leave England after Pip tells Herbert about the situation. Pip goes to Satis House before he leaves where he defies Miss Havisham about how she persuaded him to think she was his benefactor. He also declares his love for Estella, but she turns him down. She says she will marry Drummle despite Pip's warnings about him because he is interested in her. After that Pip learns a few shocking things like that Compeyson was Estella's lover and that Magwitch is Estella's father. He also grows closer to Magwitch whom he comes to respect. Pip and Magwitch are attempting to leave London by boat when the police and Compeyson arrive. Just as Magwitch rises up out of the battle between the two detainees in the Thames Compeyson's body is discovered later. After being taken into custody and being found guilty Magwitch passes away in jail while awaiting execution. Pip is imprisoned due to his obligations, but his chronic illness prevents him from being locked up. From that point onward Joe appears and gives Pip a medication to improve. Furthermore Joe informs him that Miss Havisham has passed away. Pip discovers that his married brother has paid all of his bills after Joe leaves. After accepting an offer to work in Cairo for Herbert's company Pip lives a simple but content life. He returns to Britain after more than a decade and

pays a visit to the site of Satis house. There he meets Estella a widowed woman. In the hope that they will never again part Pip takes her hand as they leave.

Great Expectations works in a variety of ways: as a critique of Victorian society and an investigation into memory and writing. Nonetheless maybe of more prominent importance is the best quest for one's actual personality. All through the novel Pip understands that dedication and sympathy are a higher priority than his incredible assumptions of social standing and riches. Also mentioned was the film's blend of comedy mystery and tragedy. In the original ending Pip and Estella did not meet again but Dickens was convinced to write a happier one. Anthony Wager portrays a poor orphan named Pip in rural England. When Pip occasionally visits Estella's home the spinster Miss Havisham Martita Hunt he falls in love with her. Pip now played by John Mills finds out later, when he is still a young man, that a mysterious donor has given him a gentlemanly life in London. Despite Estella's declarations that she isn't keen on him he industriously seeks after Estella, presently played by Valerie Hobson and structures companionships with the reckless Herbert Pocket Alec Guinness there. Finally, Pip encounters Abel Magwitch Finlay Currie a moved away from convict to whom Pip as a young person had once given comfort. After Magwitch admits that he is Pip's benefactor Pip arranges to escort him out of England where he is still wanted. Magwitch is now wealthy in other countries. However when Magwitch is killed in a fight with an old foe the plan fails.