

APPENDICES

The Journey of Pip's searching for the meaning of Gentlemen

No	Quotes	Forms	Page	Answering Problem	Reference	Comment
1.	I had heard of Miss Havisham up town- everybody for miles round, had heard of Miss Havisham up town – as an immensely rich and grim lady who lived in a large and dismal house barricaded against robbers, and who led a life of seclusion.	Monologue	165	1.Upper class	Victorian society can be split up into three classes: upper, middle, and lower. 7Upper class; did not work, income came from inherited land and investments,(Zahia, 15)	Upper class is the highest level of social stratification, because of that, people who are not in the upper class line will feel in the classification. And that classification can create the unfair life in the world. As Zahia says that Upper class is people that do not need to work, they have so much wealth from their family, they inherit from their family. It is described in the novel that Miss Havisham is rich lady who live in large and dismal house. And Miss Havisham

						never work to get money, she is rich lady, no need to work.
2.	Herbert : ‘Her father was a country gentleman in your part of the world, and was a brewer. I do not know why it should be a crack thing to be a brewer. But it is indisputable that while you cannot possibly be genteel and bake, you may be as gentle as never was and brew. You see it every day.’	Dialogue	165	1 Upper class	The difference of labor marked the greatest discrepancy between these classes and many in the upper class disdained all connection with those involved in trade (Rothman, 8)	Mr. Havisham is the successful tradesman. He is one of the greatest businessmen, and he succeeds. So he became the richest and most respected person of the city. It agrees with Rothman opinion that upper class also come from the tradesman. Mr. Havisham proved that he can get much money from trade. He is the richest man in the town and belongs to an upper class people.

	<p>Pip : ‘yet a gentleman may not keep a public-house; may he?’</p> <p>Herbert : Well! Mr. Havisham was very rich and very proud”</p>					
3.	<p>I had heard of Miss Havisham up town—everybody for miles round, had heard of Miss Havisham up town—and could’t she ask uncle pumblechook if he knew a boy to go and play there?</p>	Monologue	49	1 Upper class	<p>The upper class is a group of the owners of natural resources and factories. Their power comes from employment of labors and wealth. This group controlled the political power of the country. (Radjah, 30)</p>	<p>According to her, upper class is group of people who have political power; It is described in the novel that Miss Havisham asks for Uncle Pumblechook to bring a boy to her house just for playing. It is not meant that people ask something trivial, is must be because of her power.</p>

	Isn't it just barely possible that uncle Pumblechook may be a tenant of hers.					
4.	I had heard of Miss Havisham up town— everybody for miles round, had heard of Miss Havisham up town – as an immensely rich and grim lady who lived in a large and dismal house barricaded against robbers, and who led a life of seclusion.	Monologue	49	1 Upper class	“The idea that a large house is only enough suggests that a bit of greed is associated with the owners of the house and the economic status of the upper class members that now occupy the house,” (Upham, 13).	Upham mention that the upper class is a person that has great economic status and must be the owner of his own house. Miss Havisham is the owner of Satis House the biggest house in the town.
5.	Pip: you said just now that Estella was not related to Miss Havisham, but				The idea that a large house is only enough suggests that a bit of greed is associated with the	Estella is Miss Havisham adopted daughter, and she life in Satis house until the end of the story, she grew up in the

	<p>adopted. When adopted?</p> <p>Herbert: there has always been an Estella, since I have heard of a Miss Havisham. I know no more.</p>	Dialogue	168	1 Upper class	<p>owners of the house and the economic status of the upper class members that now occupy the house, (Upham, 13).</p>	<p>house, got her needs, got an education, earned the luxury, until she became an honorable lady because she became one of the members of the luxury house of Miss Havisam. As Upham explanation that besides the owner of the house, the member of the house can also be categorized as an upper class people.</p>
6.	<p>“Bentley Drummle who was so sulky a fellow that he even took up a book as if its write had done him injury. ”He come of rich people down in Somersetshire.”</p>	Monologue	187	Upper Class	<p>“Nationally, it was the cash-payment and corn-law government of the landlords and the big bourgeoisie; and the Church. The Church, apart from its role as an upper-class money spinner, represented the age-old threat to tradesman</p>	<p>It is explained by Foster that the Upper Class people has power in society, and they are the landlord group, can do many thing what they want. it was same with Drammle, he can do anything what he want because he has power to do that, he is the richest man in England, so exactly he is an Upper Class.</p>

					exclusiveness.”(Foster 164)	
7.	“My Name, he said. is Jaggers, and I’m a layer in London. I am pretty well known. I have unusual business to transact with you”	Dialogue	128	Middle class	“the middle class can be also further divided into three more classes, which are upper-middle, comprising such occupations as lawyers, medical doctors and top managers, middle- middle including, for example, intermediate occupations like bankers and company employees, and lower-middle incorporating such jobs as clerks, secretaries and some owners of shops, (Zahia, 15)”	Zahia mentions those belong to the middle class are divided into 3 more classes, which are upper middle, middle-middle, and lower middle. The proof from the novel that belongs to middle class people is a Lawyer. And Lawyer is Upper Middle class.
8.	“Mr. Wopsel, the clerk at church, was to dine with us ”.	Monologue	24	Middle class	“lower-middle incorporating such jobs as clerks, secretaries and some owners of shops, (Zahia,	In the same recourses give more example who belong to middle class people. Zahia also explained that clerk is belong to

					15). “	middle class people so Mr. Wopsel is Lower-Middle class.
9.	“Mr. Wopsle’s great aunt, beside keeping this educational institutions, keep in the same room- a little general shop. she han no idea what stock she had or what the price of anything in it was.”	Monologue	42	Middle class	“The middle class made up of factory owners, bankers, shopkeepers, merchants, lawyers, engineers, businessmen, traders, teachers, and other professionals. In other words; it included everyone between the working class and the upper class,”(Radja ,30).”	Radjah mentioned that one of middle class member is teachers, and shopkeeper. In that novel Mr. Wopsle’s great aunt is belongs to middle class people, because clearly explained that she is teacher, and keeping the general shop by her own.
10	“and Uncle Pumblehook (Joe’s Uncle, but Mrs Joe appropiated him), who was well to so corn cadle in the nearest town and	Monologue	24	Middle class	“Middle class; men performed mental or ‘clean’ work, paid monthly or annually,”(Zahia, 15)	Uncle Pumblehook is one of middle class people because he does not require much power to work. he works in one company, and of course he paid monthly. as same as Zahia’s explanation about

	drove his own chaise cart.“					Middle class.
11	“I am my own engineer, and my own carpenter, and my own plumber, and my own gardener and my own Jack of all trade, said Wemmick.”	Dialogue	191	Middle class	“The middle class made up of factory owners, bankers, shopkeepers, merchants, lawyers, engineers, businessmen, traders, teachers, and other professionals. In other words; it included everyone between the working class and the upper class,”(Radja ,30).”	Beside Wemmick help Mr. Jagger as his assistant, he also has his own work. he is an engineer, plumber, gardener and trade. so he has so many work. and Radjah was explained that who belong to middle class is engineer, trader and so on. Mr. Wemmick classified as a middle class people.

12	<p>“my sister sir.. Mrs Joe Gargery, Wife of Mr. Joe Gargery, the blacksmith, sir.”</p>	Dialogue	7	Lower class	<p>Working class; men and women who performed physical labor, paid daily or weekly wages. (Zahia,15).</p>	<p>Zahia say that the lower class is people who appear by physical labor. it Joe who work by physic, he has to work hard because his work is blacksmith. as we know that the work of blacksmith is very heavy, exhausting, and rough-handed, that why blacksmith is categorized as a lower class. So Joe is a lower class people.</p>
13	<p>Pip: didn't you ever go to school Joe? when you were as little as me ?</p> <p>Joe: No pip</p> <p>Pip: Why didn't you ever go to school Joe?</p>	Dialogue	44	Lower Class	<p>“The education of the tradesmen and farmers and other persons standing in a similar relation to the class more usually designated ‘poor’” (Crossick, 6).</p>	<p>Crossick explain that in early 18th century people were depended on income and educations. By that the classification are will be formed between the upper, middle and lower class. Corssick explained that the poor one is the most concerned social class and their status is ditermaind by</p>

<p>when you were as little as me?</p> <p>Joe: ‘well, Pip, said Joe, taking up the poker, and settling himself to his usual occupation when he was thoughtful, of slowly raking the fire between the lower bars: ‘I’ll tell you. My father, Pip, he were given to drink, and when he were overtook with drink he hammered away at my mother most on merciful. It were a most the only hammering he did</p>					<p>their education and their work. Joe never study, so he uneducated people, he cannot read, or spell even his name. whereas every upper class is educated. so it is clear that Joe is lower class,</p>
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	indeed excepting at myself.					
14	“When I know she was lying in wait for me to do wrong and she denounced me for a stupid, clumsy and laboring-boy”	Monologue	58	Lower Class	“The education of the tradesmen and farmers and other persons standing in a similar relation to the class more usually designated ‘poor’” (Crossick, 6).	In a same sources, Pip is also the uneducated people, although he can read, but in that evidence, Estella is still judge his by saying ‘stupid, clumsy and laboring-boy’. it is because, Pip has no work, he just help Joe as blacksmith so Estella call him laboring-boy.
15	“Now, Joe kept a journeyman at weekly wages whose name was Orlick”	Monologue	105	Lower Class	“Working class; men and women who performed physical labor, paid daily or weekly wages.” (Zahia,15).	. Orlick Work for Joe, to help him after Pip goes to town. Joe pays him weekly wages. It is same with Zahia’s opinion that lower class is people who appear by physical labor and mostly paid daily or weekly wages.
16	Mr. Jagger: “I’ll show you a wrist, repeated Mr.	Dialogue	197	Lower class	The lower class was divided into two sections: the working class	Radjah said that the working class is came from the laborer. so it is depend on their

	<p>Jaggers with a immovable determination to show it.</p> <p>‘Molly let them see your wrist.’</p> <p>Molly: ‘Master’</p> <p>she again murmured.</p> <p>‘please’</p> <p>Mr. Jagger: ‘Molly’</p> <p>said Mr. Jaggers, not looking at her but obstinately looking of the opposite side of the room</p> <p>‘let them see both your wrists. Show them come.’”</p>				<p>(laborers), and the poor. It contained men, women, and children performing many types of labor, including factory work, seam stressing, and chimney sweeping, mining, and other jobs. It consisted of about eighty- five percent of the population but owned less than fifty percent of the land, (Radja, 31).</p>	<p>work. one of them is servant. Mrs Molly is the Mr. Jaggers servant by calling Master, she work for him, in his house and become maid to the Gentlemen. so she is the Lower class.</p>
17	Mr. Jagger : Now, I	Dialogue	128-	The Relation	“Inheritances have immense	People can only change their social

	<p>return to this young fellow. And the communications I have got to make is that he has Great Expectations.</p> <p>Mr. Jagger : I am instructed to communicate to him, that he will come into a handsome property. Further that it is the desire of the present possessor of that property, that he is immediately remove from his present sphere of life and from this place, and be brought up as a gentleman.</p> <p>Pip : (My</p>		129	<p>between Social Class and Inheritance</p>	<p>consequences on social stratifications. On the one hand, they contribute to the reproductions of social inequality. On the other hand, they are also a direct cause of the increase of social differences. Inheritances favor individuals with a higher level of education and discriminate against those individuals who, in any case, have a much slighter change of achieving higher social position.”(Szydlik, 1).</p>	<p>status by increasing their wealth. This can be done by various things, namely working hard, running business or by getting inheritance. According to Szydlik by getting inheritance people can increase their social rank. It experienced to Pip who is undergoing social change after getting inheritance. From that dialogue Mr. Jagers convey that Pip will get great expectation. This is good news for him. Being a gentleman is his dream since he was kid. If previously he cannot become an upper class man, now by getting inheritance from stranger his social class changes from lower class to upper class man. This is in line with Szydlyk. According to him inheritance may increase</p>
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	dream was out, my wild fancy was surpassed by sober reality; Miss Havisham was going to make my fortune on a grand scale.)					one's social rank.
18	<p>Herbert: 'she had a half-brother. Her father privately married again – with his cook, I rather think.'</p> <p>Pip: "I thought he was proud" said I</p> <p>Herbert: 'My good Handle, so he was. He married his second wife</p>	Dialogue	166	The Relation between Inheritance and Social class	<p>If inheritance improves individual's opportunities then it has the potential to have a more severe impact on inequality. Several characteristic influences the likelihood of inheritance, age, education, region, and the inheritance of family member. Family inheritance in particular that of parent, is a key determinant of weather</p>	<p>Miss Havisham's brother also get inheritance from her father, which is raise his social status. Which he should have belong to lower class people like as his mother, but after he got inheritance from his father who is the richest man in his town and he belongs to an upper class people.</p>

	privately, because he was proud, and in course of time she died. When she was died, I apprehend he first told his daughter what he had done, and then the son becomes a part of the family, residing in the house you are acquainted with.”				individual will inherit or not, (Mauntenev, 33).	
19	Mr. Jagger: “further, that it is the desire of the present possessor of that property, that he be immediately removed from his present sphere of life and from this place	Dialogue	129	The Relation between Inheritance and Social Class	“The survey found strong links between inheritance and social class. Those in middle class occupations were not only more likely to have received an inheritance, but they also had most experience of the larger-	By getting inheritance he experience being a gentleman: different lifestyle, going to school, and different manner. He had the chance to become gentlemen and live among gentlemen. This clearly proves that getting inheritance is very influential with social class.

	<p>and be brought up as a gentleman in a word, as a young fellow of great expectations”</p> <p>Pip: My dream was out; my wild fancy was surpassed by sober reality; Miss Havisham was going to make my future on a grand scale.</p> <p>Mr. Jagger: ‘Now Mr. Pip,’ pursued the Lawyer ‘I address the rest of what I have to say, to you.</p>				<p>valued inheritances”, (Rowlingson,31).</p>	
20	<p>“his practiced on her affection in that systematic way, that he got great</p>	Monologue	167	The Relation between Inheritance	The biography of property is a particularistic one, bound by social relationships that channel	Compaysoon is the man who made Miss Havishame hurt. At the first he had good intentions to marry her, but it turned out he

	<p>sums of money from her, and he induced her to buy her brother out of a share in the brewery (which had been weakly left him by his father) at an immense price, on the plea that when he was her husband he must hold and manage it all.”</p>			<p>and Social Class</p>	<p>its inheritance within particular sets of personal biographies, such as those linked by kinship and marriage. (Brudner and White, 3)</p>	<p>had a bad intent to seize her property, he approached her just to earn money. He wants Miss Havishame wealth and plans to manage the company together after the wedding. But it never happened. He wants to maintain his social class existence or even want to make it higher. It is deliver by Brudner and white, that by marriage someone property can stay still in that position, or can make it higher. That way Compaysoon has a sly plan to grabs Miss Havisham wealth.</p>
21	<p>“At last his father disinherited him, but he softened when he was dying, and left him well off, though not nearly so</p>	<p>Dialogue</p>	<p>166</p>	<p>The relation between Inheritance and Social Class</p>	<p>His wealthy got from inheritances property to the amount from his father. As a part of Bingley family, she thinks that wearing an elegant</p>	<p>According to Hariyanti inheritance got from family or their father. And people who get inheritance is life as a noble. It is same with Miss Havishame that get inheritance from her father, the riches</p>

	well off Miss Havishame.”				gown in every party at ball so important to determine her social status. She feels that it shows one’s pride and position in society.(Hariyanti,8)	gentlemen in her town. and she life as a noble lady with enormous wealth.
22	Herbert: Her father was a country gentleman in your part of the world, and was a brewer. I don’t know why it should be a crack thing to be a brewer; but indisputable that while you cannot possibly be gentle and bake, you may be as gentle as never was and brew. You see it every day.	Dialogue	165	Gentleman	Traditionally the title of gentleman only applied to men in the upper class, and was a sign of their social status,” (Rothman, 9).	The dialogue between Pip and Herbert above shows us that Gentleman must from Upper Class people. In that dialogue Herbert explain about Mr. Havisham, the succeed brewer and the richest man in town. This proves what is already described by Rothman. He explained that Gentleman is from an Upper Class people, and Mr. Havisham categorized as a Gentleman.

	<p>Pip: Yet a gentleman may not keep a public-house; may he? said I.</p> <p>Herbert: not on any account, but a public-house may keep a gentleman. Well Mr. Havisham was very rich and very proud. So was his daughter.</p>					
23	<p>Pip: ‘Miss Havisham was only child?’</p> <p>Herbert: ‘Stop a moment, I am coming to that. No she was not an only child; she had a half-brother. Her</p>	Dialogue	165-166	Gentleman	<p>“A gentleman in the 19th century had a considerable and stable income which was esteemed as being of the higher class.”(Ágústsdóttir,20).</p>	<p>Not everyone can be called gentleman at that time. Only an influential people, who have power can be called as a gentleman. Besides, having a lot of money Mr. Havisham has power in society. Mr. Havisams is rich. He is succeeding</p>

	<p>father privately married again- his cook, I rather think.</p> <p>Pip : 'I thought he was proud.'</p> <p>Herbert : 'My good Handel, so he was. He married with second wife privately, because he was proud, and in course of time she died. When she was died, I apprehend he first told his daughter what he has done, and then the son becomes a part of family.</p>					<p>tradesman. He is the owner of brewer. As a consequence he got power in society. He is an Upper class man and belongs to Gentleman. After he died, Arthur Havisham, his second child inherits his wealth as well and become part of his family. Although he has bad behavior he still included a gentleman because he also belongs to upper class people.</p>
24	Mr. Jagger : Now, I	Dialogue	128-	Gentleman	If birth determines whether	Jonge explains that, if someone is

<p>return to this young fellow. And the communications I have got to make is that he has Great Expectations.</p> <p>Mr. Jagger : I am instructed to communicate to him, that he will come into a handsome property. Further that it is the desire of the present possessor of that property, that he is immediately remove from his present sphere of life and from this place, and be brought up as a gentleman.</p> <p>Pip: (My dream was out,</p>		129		<p>you are a gentleman or not one can conclude that the ‘title’ gentleman is hereditary. However, birth alone is in fact not sufficient to determine whether somebody is a gentleman or not.(Jonge,4)</p>	<p>categorized as a gentleman from birth, then there will be no more gentlemen. It is mean that the gentleman will only be the nickname of generations of hereditary family. Only those of gentleman descendants will become gentleman in the future. But this right is evidenced in a great expectation novel which the gentleman could have from any circle as long as he has a character to fill up the gentleman category. In essence Jonge disagrees that gentleman is inherited. Because of that gentleman can be from every social class.</p>
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	my wild fancy was surpassed by sober reality; Miss Havisham was going to make my fortune on a grand scale.)					
25	Bentley drummel, who was sulky a fellow that he even took up a book as if its writer had done an injury, did not take up an acquaintance in a more agreeable spirit. Heavy in figure, movement, and comprehension- in the sluggish complexion of his face, and the large awkward tongue that	Monologue	186- 187	Gentleman	I find any kind of dishonesty unworthy of an honourable man, and I consider it cowardly to hide our origins, to take on a stolen title; to try to appear above one's station. I was born of parents who certainly held honourable positions. I have six years of service in the army, and sufficient wealth to live comfortably; but despite all that I certainly have no wish to	It has been discussed above that Gentleman is not hereditary but Gentleman is certainly from among the rich, respected and honorable. But not only because of the wealth that makes people categorized as gentleman but also their behavior and modesty take part in the calculation. It would be useless if someone is rich but does not have good manners. It is says by Moliere. He admits that he is not a gentleman, because he sees the gentleman around him a lot of dishonesty and the

	<p>seemed to loll about in his mouth as he himself lolled about in a room. He was idle, proud, niggardly, reserved, and suspicious. He came of rich people down in Somersetshire, who had nursed this combination of qualities until they made the discovery that it was just of age and a blockhead. Thus, Bentley Drummel had come to Mr. Pocket when he was a head teller than that gentleman, and half a dozen heads thicker</p>			<p>take on a title to which others in my place might believe they had a right, and I tell you frankly that I am not a gentleman.(Moliere, 42)</p>	<p>temperament of a coward who only takes the rights of others. It is not a gentleman. And he does not want to damage the image of a gentleman. It is reflected in Great Expectations novel, the same person as Gentleman. He is Bentley Drummel. Bentley Drummel is the richest man in England, he is Gentleman because he is rich but it is not fulfill the real category of Gentleman. Moliere says that a gentleman like Drummel will destroy the image of a real gentleman. Drummel can be categorized not a gentleman.</p>
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	than most gentlemen.					
26	I never saw him, but I have heard my father mention that he was a showy man and the kind of man for the purpose. But he was not to be, without ignorance or prejudice, mistaken for a gentleman, my father most strongly asseverates; because it is a principle of his that no man who was not a true gentleman at heart, ever was, since the world began, a true gentleman in manner.	Monologue	166-167	Gentleman	“I believe the word gentleman signifies that character which is distinguished by strict honor,* self-possession, forbearance, generous as well as refined feelings, and polished deportment,” (Lieber, 21).	Lieber states that in 19 th century a gentleman should have a good manner, kindness, politeness, and generosity. Lieber make it clear, the real meaning of gentleman. But, the gentleman that mentioned in the novel is not categorized as gentle as the gentleman should be. Compeyson for example, he is a bed gentleman. Compeyson could not categorize as a gentleman, because he has a bed behavior. He cheated Miss Havisham just to get her treasure. He lied to Miss Havisham, he say want to marry her but lied. Lying and greedy are not the character of gentleman. He is not a gentleman.

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