

The characters of the great expectations

- **Pip** : is the protagonist and narrator in Charles Dickens's novel Great Expectations (1861). He narrates his story many years after the events of the novel take place.
- **Abel Magwitch**: is a first man who escaped from the jail. He met a man called Compeyson at the Epsom Races.
- **Compeyson**: is a second who escaped from the jail. He was the main antagonist of Charles Dickens' novel, Great Expectations.
- **Mrs. Joe**: is Pip's much older sister, she is just the worst of every older sister.
- **Joe Gargery**: was blacksmith but, no education, no polish, and failing to better protect.
- **Miss Havisham**: is a significant character in the Charles Dickens novel Great Expectations (1861). She is a wealthy spinster who lives in her ruined mansion.
- **Estella Havisham**: Like the protagonist, Pip, Estella is introduced as an orphan.
- **Mr. Jaggers**: is Pip's guardian, Miss Havisham's lawyer who always wins his cases.
- **John Wemmick**: is a fictional character in Charles Dickens's novel Great Expectations. He is Mr Jaggers's clerk and the protagonist Pip's friend. Some scholars consider him to be the "most modern man in the book."
- **Mr. Pumblechook**: is Joe's uncle, but Mrs. Joe considers him to be one of her best friend. (he sells seeds and stuff).
- **Herbert Pocket**: the best friend to Pip in city.
- **Orlick**: is portrayed as a recurring villain. He scares Pip as a young boy by insinuating (coax) that the Devil.
- **Bentley Drummle**: is Pip's lifelong revenge. He is mean, haughty, and shameless.

- **Matthew Pocket**: is Miss Havisham's cousin and the only member of her family who spoke his mind about her fiancé, Compeyson. He told her, Compeyson was not a true gentleman. So, he had serious doubts about the proposed marriage.
- **Clara**: is Herbert Pocket's love and fiancée.
- **Biddy**: is a nurse of Mrs. Joe, then she was married by Mr. Joe.
- **Arthur Havisham**: is Miss Havisham's younger, rebellious half-brother.
- **Molly** : Jaggers's housekeeper. Pip realizes that she is Estella's mother.
- **Mr. Wopsle** : The church clerk in Pip's country town.

Theme of the novel “*The Great Expectation*”

As the novel progresses, the theme of self-improvement, particularly economic and social self-improvement, will become central to the story. In that sense, Pip's deep-seated sense of moral obligation worked as a kind of psychological aspect to the novel's theme of social advancement.

Characteristics

Climax· A sequence of climactic events occurs from Chapter 51 to Chapter 56: Miss Havisham's burning in the fire, Orlick's attempt to murder Pip, and Pip's attempt to help Magwitch escape London.

Themes· Ambition and the desire for self-improvement (social, economic, educational, and moral); guilt, criminality, and innocence; maturation and the growth from childhood to adulthood; the importance of affection, loyalty, and sympathy over social advancement and class superiority; social class; the difficulty of maintaining superficial moral and social categories in a constantly changing world

Motifs· Crime and criminality; disappointed expectations; the connection between weather or atmosphere and dramatic events; doubles (two convicts, two secret benefactors, two invalids, etc.)

Symbols· The stopped clocks at Satis House symbolize Miss Havisham's attempt to stop time; the many objects relating to crime and guilt (gallows, prisons, handcuffs, policemen, lawyers, courts, convicts, chains, files) symbolize the theme of guilt and innocence; Satis House represents the upper-class world to which Pip longs to belong; Bentley Drummle represents the grotesque caprice of the upper class; Joe represents conscience, affection, loyalty, and simple good nature; the marsh mists represent danger and ambiguity.