

MISS HAVISHAM'S INSANITY IN CHARLES DICKENS' *GREAT EXPECTATIONS*

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The research aims to discuss Miss Havisham's insanity and its effect toward herself and other character in Charles Dickens' Great Expectations. The objectives of the research are to describe Miss Havisham's insanity and figure out the effect of Miss Havisham's insanity toward herself and other character, such as Pip and Estella. The theories that are used in this study are character and characterization in order to find out the effect of Miss Havisham's insanity toward other characters. While the theories of insanity as Diogenes Syndrome is to describe the scale of Miss Havisham's insanity. The method of this research is said to be descriptive, and the technique of data collecting used is library research. There are two approaches used in the analysis namely psychological and sociological approach. The result of the research shows Miss Havisham's insanities based on Diogenes Syndrome are self-neglect, domestic squalor, and social withdrawal. Miss Havisham's insanity takes effect on herself and making her hate every men and deny her own feeling. Meanwhile, Miss Havisham's insanity also takes effect toward other character, such as Pip and Estella. In Estella, Miss Havisham's insanity makes her become Miss Havisham's doll and makes her as a rude woman. In Pip, Miss Havisham's insanity makes him love Estella and change his dream from a blacksmith boy into a gentleman. In conclusion, Miss Havisham's insanity can take effect toward herself and other character, such as Pip and Estella.

Keywords: *Insanity, Diogenes Syndrome.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Charles Dickens' in his novel entitled *Great Expectations*, shows a minor character named Miss Havisham who is described as an insane lady who wore a wedding dress and locked herself in her mansion. Miss Havisham is a very wealthy but insane old woman who lives at Satis House near Pip's village. She is faced with an inner conflict; a conflict between herself and her emotions. On the morning of her wedding day, Miss Havisham's soon-to-be-husband, which we learn is a convict named Compeyson, flees the scene, and leaves her heartbroken. From that day, Miss Havisham falls into a deep depression and lives a life of darkness in her dreary home. She is so strongly impacted by what Compeyson has done to her, and she refuses to be reminded of that awful event in her life. She becomes terribly insane. Her insanity takes effect not only herself but to other character as well. Therefore, the research focuses on two problems that are the insanity of Miss Havisham itself and the effect of the insanity toward herself and other characters, such as Pip and Estella.

Some theories are used in order to answer the problems. The theories are character, characterization, psychoanalysis, and insanity as Diogenes Syndrome. Dwight V. states that character is the representation of an individual being presents in a dramatic or narrative work through extended dramatic or verbal representation (1990: 1). The character is one of the

interesting things for personal opinions that the readers want to see how is the other people life and how they effort to pursue the goals. A character can be divided in the term of role, morality, and complexity. In the term of role, the character can be divided into major character and minor character. In the term of morality, the character can be divided into protagonist and antagonist. While in the term of complexity, the character can be divided into flat character and round or complex character.

Characterization is the author's presentation and development of characters. An author uses description, dialogue, dialect, and action to make the character more vivid and realistic. This method also creates readers' emotional or intellectual reaction to a character. Jones describes characterization as the depicting of clear images of a person (1968: 84).

Psychoanalysis, with its emphasis on the role of the unconscious in determining human behavior, is a specialized method for investigating the unconscious mental activities (Freud, 1949: 176). Freud distinguishes three parts or functional principles within the mind; the id, the ego and the superego (Freud, 1964: 100). The dynamics of interplay between these functions determines one's actions and overt behaviors. These principles of psychic dynamism are central to the interpretation of abnormal behavior in psychoanalysis. Id is the prime mover; it is the source of all psychic energy. Ego forms the second part of personality, which is partially conscious and partially unconscious. The third part of personality called the super-ego is the moral censor, which is identified with the voice of conscience.

Insanity is a behavior characterized by certain abnormal mental or mental disorder. It can cause suffering or a poor ability to function in ordinary life. Many disorders have been described with signs and symptoms that vary widely between specific disorder. One of the disorders is called by Diogenes syndrome. Diogenes syndrome (DS) is a disorder characterized by extreme self-neglect, domestic squalor, social withdrawal, apathy, compulsive hoarding of garbage or animals, refusal of help, and lack of shame (Berlyne, 1971: 515).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Great Expectations is the main source of the research. It is the thirteenth novel written by an English writer named Charles Dickens. In the first edition, it was published in 1863 by S.H. Goetzel. It is re-published in 2010 by William Collins. It consists of 480 pages and 59 chapters. Great Expectations has one major character and three minor characters who involve in the story. They are Pip, as the major character, Estella, Miss Havisham, and Magwitch, as the minor characters. Pip is an orphan who lives with his older sister and her husband. Estella is Miss Havisham's daughter who makes Pip falls in love with her. Miss Havisham is an eccentric rich woman who has a grudge to all of men. Magwitch is Pip's benefactor who was helped by Pip when he was going to be jailed.

In this article, two approaches are used. They are sociological approach and psychological approach. The approaches are needed to analyze the data. Sociological approach is used to determine the relationship between the characters who involve in the story. This approach is applied to analyze the effects of Miss Havisham's insanity toward other characters. While, psychological approach is an approach which is used to enhance the understanding of human mind and behavior. This approach is used to analyze how Miss Havisham's insanity developed and the effects of Miss Havisham's insanity toward herself.

Moreover, the novel entitled *Great Expectations* is analyzed by using descriptive research. Furthermore, to collect the data in form of printed material, library research is used. In other words, the data used in this research are all written materials.

In conducting the research, some steps are being used. The first step is reading the novel several times in order to understand and get some information from the story. The second step is finding the topic to be analyzed. The third step is looking for some appropriate theories. The fourth step is analyzing Miss Havisham's insanity. The theory of Diogenes Syndrome and sociological approach will be used. The fifth step is analyzing the effects of Miss Havisham's insanity toward herself and other characters. The theory of character and characterization will be used. The approaches that will be used are sociological approach and psychological approach. The last step is concluding the result of research.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 MISS HAVISHAM'S INSANITY IN CHARLES DICKENS' *GREAT EXPECTATIONS*

3.1.1 Self Neglect and Domestic Squalor

One indication of Miss Havisham's condition is self-neglect. Self-neglect is one indication of Diogenes Syndrome. Self-neglect is the inability to maintain self-care with the potential for serious consequences to the health and well-being of the self-neglector. The behaviors of living in self-neglect include unkempt personal appearance, neglecting household maintenance, and living in an unclean environment.

But, I saw that everything within my view which ought to be white, had been white long ago, and had lost its lustre, and was faded and yellow. I saw that the bride within the bridal dress had withered like the dress, and like the flowers, and had no brightness left but the brightness of her sunken eyes. I saw that the dress had been put upon the rounded figure of a young woman, and that the figure upon which it now hung loose, had shrunk to skin and bone. (*GE*, 2010: 50)

Miss Havisham neglects herself by wearing the yellow dress that used to be white. It is described that Miss Havisham used to wear a beautiful white bridal dress. As we know that bridal dress usually comes in very sparkling, glamorous, and beautiful and it is worn by a bride in her wedding. However, the bridal dress that Miss Havisham wears is now lost its sparks. The dress is not white anymore. Not only her dress, her body also lost its bright. The quotation describes that Miss Havisham is very skinny. Miss Havisham used to be a little bit rounded since the dress comes that way. However, now the dress is hanging loose on her since she is very skinny compared to she used to be. It shows that Miss Havisham neglects her health and her performance by wearing an inappropriate dress as her daily wears.

The most prominent object was a long table with a tablecloth spread on it, as if a feast had been in preparation when the house and the clocks all stopped together. An epergne or centrepiece of some kind was in the middle of this cloth; it was so heavily overhung with cobwebs that its form was quite undistinguishable; and, as I looked along the yellow expanse out of which I remember its seeming to grow, like a black fungus, I saw speckled-legged spiders with blotchy bodies running home to it, and running out from it, as if some circumstances of the greatest public importance had just transpired in the spider community. I heard the mice too, rattling behind the panels, as if the same occurrence were important to their interests. (*GE*, 2010: 73-74)

It shows how she cannot maintain her own house and makes her environment unclean. She leaves everything just as it used to be placed on her wedding day. She does not clean it at all. The epergne is covered with cobwebs until its form is indistinguishable. The long table that used to be a table for a feast is covered with black fungus. Even spiders are spotted running on the long table and mice are rattling behind the wall. It can be imagined how dirty

this room is with cobwebs, fungus, spiders, and mice in it. Another term for neglecting the maintenance and the environment of own house is called domestic squalor.

Domestic squalor is indicated by extremely cluttered in the household where the accumulation of items such as rubbish, excrement, and decomposing food.

So I left my fairy godmother, with both her hands on her crutch stick, standing in the midst of the dimly lighted room beside the rotten bridecake that was hidden in cobwebs. (*GE*, 2010: 140)

It shows that Miss Havisham leaves her bridecake rotten and covered by cobwebs. She leaves it from the day she was left by her fiancé on her wedding day. Until then, she never clean, move or even touch her things inside her mansion.

Miss Havisham neglects herself and her environment. She neglects herself by wearing the same clothes every day and does not care about her health at all that caused her to be very skinny. She also neglects her environment by leaving everything behind from the day of her wedding day. She leaves everything, such as her bride cake, tables, and rooms, are rotten, covered with cobwebs and fungus, and does not clean it at all. She also does not care about maintaining the house.

3.1.2 Social Withdrawal

Another symptom that is shown by Miss Havisham is social withdrawal.

‘If Miss Havisham wished to see me,’ returned Mr. Pumblechook, discomfited.

‘Ah!’ said the girl; ‘but you see she don’t.’ (*GE*, 2010: 48)

It is a conversation between Mr. Pumblechook, Pip’s uncle, and Estella, Miss Havisham’s daughter. It shows how Mr. Pumblechook asks Estella if Miss Havisham can see him for a while. However, Estella replies that Miss Havisham does not want to see him. Not only Mr. Pumblechook, Miss Havisham also does not want to meet other people. She only allows a few people to see her, such as Pip and Estella.

‘Dear Miss Havisham,’ said Miss Sarah Pocket. ‘How well you look!’

‘I do not,’ returned Miss Havisham. ‘I am yellow skin and bone.’ (*GE*, 2010: 75)

It is a conversation between Miss Havisham and Miss Sarah Pocket. Miss Havisham replies Miss Sarah Pocket’s compliment cynically. It feels like Miss Havisham keeps the distance toward Miss Sarah Pocket. Miss Havisham does not want an intimate conversation happens between them.

‘And how are you?’ said Miss Havisham to Camilla. As we were close to Camilla then, I would have stopped as a matter of course, only Miss Havisham wouldn’t stop. We swept on, and I felt that I was highly obnoxious to Camilla. (*GE*, 2010: 75)

While Miss Sarah Pocket is replied cynically, Miss Camilla is being ignored and humiliated. Miss Havisham asks Miss Camilla’s condition without looking at her. She asks Miss Camilla while walking around the table without stopping or looking to Miss Camilla. It seems that Miss Havisham is not comfortable in making a conversation with other people.

Miss Havisham is not really good in maintaining a relationship with other people. Sometimes she does not want to see other people, sometimes she lets other people see her but she is not very welcome with them. She also does not have desire to get out from her house and make a new relationship with other people that may heal her heart. It shows how she withdraws from her society and wants to live a good life by herself.

3.2 THE EFFECT OF MISS HAVISHAM’S INSANITY TOWARD HERSELF

3.2.1 Hating Every Men

Miss Havisham hates everymen. Her betrayal, caused by Compeyson, made her hate other men. She wants to take revenge on other men. She wants to make other men suffer from heartbreak. She feels that is the only way she can move on from the past. However, Miss Havisham makes Estella as her doll to make her revenge comes true.

‘I don’t say no to that, but I meant Estella. That girl’s hard and haughty and capricious to the last degree, and has been brought up by Miss Havisham to wreak revenge on all the male sex.’ (GE, 2010: 157)

In order to take her revenge, Miss Havisham tells Pip to love Estella since Estella is her doll. She uses Estella to break Pip’s heart.

She drew an arm round my neck, and drew my head close down to hers as she sat in the chair. ‘Love her, love her, love her! How does she use you?’ (GE, 2010: 214)

Miss Havisham forces Pip to love Estella. It seems that Miss Havisham can see that Pip loves Estella. If Pip really loves Estella just like the way she loved Compeyson, she can take a revenge on Pip. When Pip is deeply in love with Estella, Miss Havisham will tell Estella to cheat on him, just like Compeyson did to her, so that Pip can feel how she feels right now.

Miss Havisham’s insanity takes effect on herself very bad. She becomes very depressed and hates everymen. Her ultimate mission is to crush men’s heart as she was crushed by one of them. She only thinks to take revenge on other men. She wants to make other men feel what she feels.

3.2.2 Denying Her Own Feeling

In the middle of the story, Miss Havisham develops a new feeling. She feels that breaking men’s heart is not right. She seems like in a denial.

‘Did I never give her love!’ cried Miss Havisham, turning wildly to me. ‘Did I never give her a burning love, inseparable from jealousy at all times, and from sharp pain, while she speaks thus to me! Let her call me mad, let her call me mad!’ (GE, 2010: 271)

Miss Havisham shows her denial. She wants to believe that she has given Estella all of her love but the truth is that she has only been using Estella as her doll to break men’s heart.

‘Who am I,’ cried Miss Havisham, striking her stick upon the floor and flashing into wrath so suddenly that Estella glanced up at her in surprise, ‘who am I, for God’s sake, that I should be kind?’ (GE, 2010: 320)

Once again, Miss Havisham is in her denial. She finally feels that she is not a good person and only hurt other people feelings. She finally realizes that she should be kind. Miss Havisham wants pity from Estella and Pip for her madness and sadness. She believes that she is the one to blame for all of her actions.

Finally, nearly at the end of her life, Miss Havisham is realizing the hurt and heartbreak that she caused.

‘Until you spoke to her the other day, and until I saw in you a looking-glass that showed me what I once felt myself, I did not know what I had done. What have I done! What have I done!’ And so again, twenty, fifty times over, What had she done! (GE, 2010: 356)

She repents herself and tries to beg for forgiveness. She realizes that she makes other people hurt just in the same manner as her own. She realizes that rather than achieving any kind of personal revenge, she has only caused more pain to other people. She has changed her way of thinking since the beginning of the novel.

Miss Havisham finally can change although it seems too late for her. She starts her changing by denying her own heart and making new steps to be a better person. However, she realizes all of her wrongdoing just before she dies.

3.3 THE EFFECT OF MISS HAVISHAM'S INSANITY TOWARD ESTELLA

3.3.1 Making Estella as Her Doll

Estella is a victim of Miss Havisham's behavior and teaching. Estella does not learn what love is or how to love another person. Rather, Miss Havisham raises Estella to be a heart-breaker who tortures men in order to take her revenge toward men.

Miss Havisham would embrace her with lavish fondness, murmuring something in her ear that sounded like 'Break their hearts my pride and hope, break their hearts and have no mercy!' (GE, 2010: 83)

Miss Havisham tells Estella to break Pip's heart. She is claimed by Miss Havisham as her pride and hope to break men's heart. Estella is told to have no mercy to other men, especially Pip. Estella is used by Miss Havisham to be a doll for her.

Miss Havisham watched us all the time, directed my attention to Estella's beauty, and made me notice it the more by trying her jewels on Estella's breast and hair. (GE, 2010: 78)

Estella only stays quiet as Miss Havisham puts her jewels on her breast and hair since she is taught to be a robot. Miss Havisham adds jewels to boost Estella beauty in order to attract Pip's attention. She only obeys Miss Havisham as her brain, her controller. Estella is only a projection of Miss Havisham's status, a rich woman. She is like the jewels that attract people by its charm, beauty, and valuable thing.

Estella realizes that Miss Havisham is only making her as Miss Havisham's doll.

'It is a part of Miss Havisham's plans for me, Pip,' said Estella, with a sigh, as if she were tired; 'I am to write to her constantly and see her regularly and report how I go on - I and the jewels - for they are nearly all mine now.' (GE, 2010: 241)

Estella knows that Miss Havisham's plan to break men's heart is not right. However, she just does not know how to fight Miss Havisham. She only thinks to win her heart in order to win her wealth. She surrenders with all of Miss Havisham plans just to get the jewels. She even thinks that the jewels and her life is a unity. She is the jewels and the jewels are her. She becomes very materialistic and only thinks about wealth.

Moreover, Estella claims herself that she has no heart.

'You must know,' said Estella, condescending to me as a brilliant and beautiful woman might, 'that I have no heart - if that has anything to do with my memory.' (GE, 2010: 211-212)

She claims that she actually has no heart. Miss Havisham makes her entire personalities.

'Hear me, Pip! I adopted her to be loved. I bred her and educated her, to be loved. I developed her into what she is, that she might be loved. Love her!' (GE, 2010: 214)

Miss Havisham says it herself that she makes Estella that way. She only teaches her to be loved and not to love.

Sending her out to attract and torment and do mischief, Miss Havisham sent her with the malicious assurance that she was beyond the reach of all admirers, and that all who staked upon that cast were secured to lose. I saw in this, that I, too, was tormented by a perversion of ingenuity, even while the prize was reserved for me. (GE, 2010: 269)

Miss Havisham only teaches Estella to attract men. After they are attracted to her, she can torment and does mischief to them. She is taught to be unreachable by all of the men that attracted to her. Miss Havisham teaches her to have no heart and selfish.

Estella, one of Miss Havisham's victims, also suffers from Miss Havisham's insanity. She is controlled by Miss Havisham to take her revenge. She is taught to crush men's heart, especially Pip. She becomes heartless and very selfish.

3.3.2 Making Estella as a Rude Woman

Estella follows Miss Havisham's order no matter what. She develops her character into a very rude woman.

Though she called me 'boy' so often, and with a carelessness that was far from complimentary, she was of about my own age. She seemed much older than I, of course, being a girl, and beautiful and self-possessed; and she was as scornful of me as if she had been one-and-twenty, and a queen. (GE, 2010: 49)

Pip claims that Estella is very rude. He is not used to Estella calling him 'boy'. In the novel, Estella never calls Pip by his name. She only calls him 'boy'. She believes that she is a queen and has a very high social status. She can call everyone as she please even it can be rude to other people.

She came back, with some bread and meat and a little mug of beer. She put the mug down on the stones of the yard, and gave me the bread and meat without looking at me, as insolently as if I were a dog in disgrace. I was so humiliated, hurt, spurned, offended, angry, sorry - I cannot hit upon the right name for the smart - God knows what its name was - that tears started to my eyes. (GE, 2010: 54)

Pip even cries after he gets humiliation from Estella. She gives Pip food but put Pip's food on the ground. She treats Pip as he is a dog that is given food by its owner. Pip feels very disgrace and humiliated. Estella treats Pip very rude and still does not realize it and never ask Pip's forgiveness.

'Less coarse and common?' said Miss Havisham, playing with Estella's hair. Estella laughed, and looked at the shoe in her hand, and laughed again, and looked at me, and put the shoe down. She treated me as a boy still, but she lured me on. (GE, 2010: 210)

Estella only knows how to be a rude person in front of Pip. She still mocks Pip even after he changes his appearance. She laughs at him although she knows Pip is changing into a better person.

Nearly at the end of the story, she knows who she must blame to. She does not want to take all of her credit for doing that way and blames Miss Havisham for raising her like that.

'You should know,' said Estella. 'I am what you have made me. Take all the praise, take all the blame; take all the success, take all the failure; in short, take me.' (GE, 2010: 270)

Miss Havisham, in order to make Estella a lady, molds Estella's personality to be very rude. She becomes unreachable just like a very high social person. She humiliates Pip, laughing at Pip's condition, and mocking Pip. In the end, she realizes that Miss Havisham teaches her wrong and blame Miss Havisham for making her the way she is.

3.4 THE EFFECT OF MISS HAVISHAM'S INSANITY TOWARD PIP

3.4.1 Making Pip Love Estella

Miss Havisham encourages Pip to love Estella from the first time they met.

‘You say nothing of her,’ remarked Miss Havisham to me, as she looked on. ‘She says many hard things of you, but you say nothing of her. What do you think of her?’ (GE, 2010: 52-53)

Pip is told to love Estella. However, Miss Havisham’s real intention is to make a revenge toward men. Miss Havisham makes Estella be a doll for her to crush men’s heart.

I thought I overheard Miss Havisham answer - only it seemed so unlikely - ‘Well? You can break his heart.’ (GE, 2010: 52)

Pip is manipulated by Miss Havisham by making him love Estella. She makes Pip believe that she is a good person by helping him to get Estella. Pip is blinded by Miss Havisham’s kindness despite her real intention to him.

Pip actually believes Miss Havisham and really love Estella. He even confesses his feeling to Estella.

‘You are part of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every line I have ever read, since I first came here, the rough common boy whose poor heart you wounded even then. You have been in every prospect I have ever seen since - on the river, on the sails of the ships, on the marshes, in the clouds, in the light, in the darkness, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets.’ (GE, 2010: 325)

Pip confesses his love to Estella. He is deeply in love with Estella. However, Pip begins to know the real plan of Miss Havisham in Estella.

‘I know. I have no hope that I shall ever call you mine, Estella. I am ignorant what may become of me very soon, how poor I may be, or where I may go. Still, I love you. I have loved you ever since I first saw you in this house.’ (GE, 2010: 322)

He reminds his self that Estella is not the one for him. Estella is only a doll that is used by Miss Havisham to deceive him.

Miss Havisham’s intentions towards me, all a mere dream; Estella not designed for me; I only suffered in Satis House as a convenience, a sting for the greedy relations, a model with a mechanical heart to practice on when no other practice was at hand; those were the first smarts I had. (GE, 2010: 287)

Pip actually begins to suspicious with Miss Havisham. He realizes that he is suffering from the day he came to Satis House. From that day, he only wants Estella’s love. He feels that from that day he only think of Estella and wants to marry Estella. His real goal of becoming a gentleman is to marry Estella. However, he knows the plot that is schemed by Miss Havisham using Estella.

In the end, after Pip finds out Estella’s decision to marry Bentley Drummie, Pip can move on from Estella and live a life without any intention to get Estella anymore.

‘We are friends,’ said I, rising and bending over her, as she rose from the bench.

‘And will continue friends apart,’ said Estella. (GE, 2010: 432)

Pip states that it is okay for him to be just a friend and lets Estella marry another man. He finally can be free from the thought of marrying Estella.

Pip actually falls into Miss Havisham’s trap. He is bewitched by Estella’s charm that is actually controlled by Miss Havisham. She uses Estella to make Pip fall in love with her and to break Pip’s heart. Despite that reason, Pip still really loves Estella.

3.4.2 Changing Pip’s Dream

Miss Havisham changes Pip’s dream to become a gentleman. He has this intention in order to make a value of his life. He wants to be Estella’s husband and raise his social status. In order to be a gentleman, an anonymous benefactor comes and helps Pip. He escapes from

his low-class community and comes to London. He tries to deny his reality that he was a blacksmith boy.

‘I am ashamed to say it,’ I returned, ‘and yet it’s no worse to say it than to think it. You call me a lucky fellow. Of course, I am. I was a blacksmith’s boy but yesterday; I am - what shall I say I am - to-day?’ (GE, 2010: 221)

He wants to be known as a gentleman, not as a blacksmith boy anymore. Pip begins to believe that his patron is Miss Havisham. He believes that Miss Havisham helps him to be a gentleman and will make him marry Estella one day.

In the end, after Pip realizes that Miss Havisham is not his benefactor, Miss Havisham tells Pip the truth of her intention. She confesses that love is very bad. She makes Pip believe that love should not be strive for.

‘I’ll tell you,’ said she, in the same hurried passionate whisper, ‘what real love it. It is blind devotion, unquestioning self-humiliation, utter submission, trust and belief against yourself and against the whole world, giving up your whole heart and soul to the smiter—as I did!’ (GE, 2010: 214)

Pip is told that Miss Havisham does not care about Pip. She does not know that Pip really loves Estella. She just says sorry that Pip is heartbroken by loving Estella. She implies that Pip should work hard to make his dream comes true.

In conclusion, after meeting Miss Havisham, Pip changes his dream to be a gentleman. He does not want to be a blacksmith anymore. He wants to raise his life value by making him have a higher social status. He wants to be seen by Estella and marries her one day.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion is that heartbroken can make people depressed. One who is depressed can do anything just to make her happy or forget her heartbroken. She can close her heart and blame herself as she is the reason for her heartbroken or blames other people and take revenge so they can feel the same way as she does. If she blames herself, she will close her heart and do harmful things to herself, such as hurt herself by not maintaining her health or even end her life right away by suicide. If she blames other people, she will do anything just to get her revenge. She will use other people as her puppet to take his revenge or revenge them with her own hand. Just like Miss Havisham in the novel *Great Expectations*. She closes her heart and do harmful for her life by neglecting her health, appearance, household. She also withdrawing herself from her society. Miss Havisham also uses other people to get her revenge. She molds Estella to be a doll for her and hurts Pip using Estella. She does everything to make her revenge comes true.

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