



XORIJY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

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DEPICTIONS OF CLASS CONFLICT IN CHARLES DICKEN'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS

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ABSTRACT. Charles Dickens' *Great expectation* (1861) offers a significant study of the Victorian lesson framework by depicting the battles of people endeavoring to explore social pecking orders he novel investigates the figment of propriety, the affect of riches on profound quality, and the enthusiastic results of unbending lesson divisions. Pip, the hero, at first aims to connect the upper course, accepting riches likens to individual worth. In any case, his encounters with Miss Havisham, Estella, and Magwitch uncover the ethical vacancy of the gentry and the respect of the working lesson. Through characters like Joe Gargery, who speaks to trustworthiness and lowliness, Dickens challenges the thought that respectability is tied to social rank. The novel eventually contends that genuine esteem lies in individual keenness instead of fabric riches. This article looks at the different representations of lesson struggle in *Great expectations* and their broader suggestions for Victorian society.

Key words: class conflict, social versatility, Victorian England, Dickens, ethical quality, riches

INTRODUCTION

Lesson divisions were a characterizing include of Victorian Britain, impacting openings, social intuitive, and individual desire. In *Awesome Desires*, Dickens studies the inflexible lesson structure by outlining how people are molded, compelled, or debased by their social standing "his article investigates the different delineations of course strife within the novel, centering on Pip's desires, Miss Havisham's refined rot, Magwitch's subversion of lesson desires, and Joe Gargery 's working-class nobility.

Main body

1. Pip's Change and the Figment of Culture Pip's travel from a destitute blacksmith's disciple to a noble man highlights the conviction that social headway likens o ethical predominance. At first, he sees Joe's straightforwardness with humiliation and idolizes the upper lesson. In any case, as he develops, he realizes that riches does not bring bliss or keenness. His frustration serves as Dickens' evaluate of the shallow values of Victorian society

2. Miss Havisham and the Rot of the Nobility Miss Havisham, in spite of her



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riches, lives in self-imposed wretchedness, symbolizing the stagnation of the gentry. Her choice to raise Estella as a unfeeling instrument of exact retribution highlights the passionate desolateness of the upper course. Dickens proposes that benefit without reason leads to rot and ethical debasement.

3. Magwitch: The Reversal of Course Desires As a convict-turned-benefactor, Magwitch challenges Victorian ideas of course prevalence. In spite of the fact that society names him as a criminal, he illustrates thoughtfulness and liberality, whereas numerous upper-class characters show remorselessness and self-centeredness. His monetary victory assist disturbs the thought that respectability and wealth are intrinsically connected

4. Estella and the Passionate Fetched of Benefit Estella's childhood in tall society clears out her candidly cold and unfit of shaping veritable connections. Her troubled marriage to Drummle - a brutal aristocrat-reinforces Dickens message that riches and status don't ensure fulfillment or ideals.

5. Joe Gargery and the Respect of the Working Course Joe, a straightforward metalworker, remains the novel's ethical center. In spite of Pip's starting disgrace over his humble roots, he afterward recognizes Joe's thoughtfulness and keenness. Dickens presents Joe as a counterpoint to the upper-class figures, illustrating that genuine worth is found in character, not status.

CONCLUSION

Through Great Expectations, Dickens uncovered the ethical vacancy of the upper lesson whereas celebrating the ethics of the working course. Pip's travel educates that social Versatility does not fundamentally lead to individual bliss, and genuine respectability may be a matter of character, not riches. By differentiating figures like Joe and Miss Havisham, Dickens evaluates the unbending social structure of his time and advocates for more fair and compassionate society

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