

Good Things Come in Small Packages with Reference to the Novel *Charlie and The Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl

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The premise of food has recently begun to rule. The striking headlines of newly published novels create a center of our attention from behind the bookshop windows. Within its literature, each tradition portrays its characteristic cookery, as well as its atypical conventional rules and habits in the act of eating. Food offers a means of powerful descriptions. The purpose of this paper is to discover the theme of food in Roald Dahl's novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Its theme in juvenile literature goes hand in hand also with reassurance and coziness. The chocolate factory is the physical personification of the difference between poverty and wealth. Charlie's poverty-stricken home stands in the shadow of the behemoth chocolate factory, which is filled with innumerable riches. The chocolate factory also represents the idea that things cannot be fairly judged from an outside standpoint. It seems enormous from the outside, but its true glories lie below ground, where they cannot be seen without a closer look.

Most good stories start with a fundamental list of ingredients: the initial situation, conflict, impediment, climax, suspense, completion, and conclusion. Great writers sometimes shake up the recipe and add some spice.

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, children's book by Roald Dahl, first published in 1964. It was perhaps the most well-liked of his mocking, darkly comic novels written for young people and tells the story of a destitute young boy who wins a golden ticket to tour the mystifying and magical chocolate factory of Willy Wonka.

Charlie Bucket lives on the outskirts of town with his poverty-stricken family with his parents and all four grandparents. Each day on his way to school, Charlie passes the best and biggest chocolate factory in the world, run by the secretive Willy Wonka. When Charlie's father loses his job, things go from bad to worse. Grandpa Joe tells Charlie that in the past, competitor stole Wonka's candy-making top secret and the factory shut down. Later, the factory recommences production, but no one was ever seen entering or leaving. One day, Wonka makes known that he has hidden golden tickets in five Wonka chocolate bars, with the prize of a tour of the factory and a lifetime supply of Wonka products for each child who finds a ticket. Wonka-

mania surrounds the globe and one by one four of the tickets are found. Charlie finds money sticking out of a snow bank and buys himself two Wonka chocolate bars; the second encloses the last golden ticket.

The five children are greeted outside the factory by the eccentric clairvoyant Willy Wonka. The inside of the chocolate factory is magical and the workers are exposed to be the tiny cacao-loving Oompa-Loompas, rescued from Loompaland by Wonka. As the tour advances four of the children, too self-centered to follow the rules, suffer bizarre and often painful penalty. In the Chocolate Room, the gluttonous Augustus Gloop falls into the river of chocolate and is sucked into a glass pipe carrying the liquid chocolate to be made into falsify. The gum-obsessed Violet Beauregarde takes a piece of experimental chewing gum, which turns her into a blueberry. The tremendously spoiled Veruca Salt tries to seize a trained squirrel to have for herself, but the squirrels identify her as a bad nut and toss her down a garbage chute. Mike Teavee inserts himself into an experiment on sending candy bars through television and is get smaller to pocket size. The Oompa-Loompas regularly break into moralizing songs to comment on the children's mischief. At last, Wonka tells Charlie that, because of his respectful deeds, he is being given the chocolate factory.

Roald Dahl uses a book about chocolate, the final profligacy, to relay a message about the dangers of greed. All four of the naughty children are greedy in some way; Augustus is a glutton; Veruca is a spoiled brat; Violet is greedy for gum, and Mike is greedy for television. This novel reveals how greed can consume and ultimately destroy a person, particularly children, since each child is changed forever as a result of his or her greed.

The idea of karma reverberates heavily within Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. The children that do bad things have bad things happen to them. On the flip side, Charlie, who is a very good boy, has great things happen to him. He is kind and courageous and owns up to his errors. At the end of the book, Wonka leave Charlie his factory. Each of the other children receives a sentence that has something to do with their vice. Augustus Gloop, the awful glutton, gets stuck in a pipe after falling into a chocolate river. Violet Beauregard, the gum-chewer, gets turned into a human blueberry after eating an new piece of bubble gum. Veruca Salt, the spoiled unpleasant child, gets sent down a garbage chute after she doesn't get what she wants. Finally, Mike Teavee, obsessed with electronics, is disappearing when he tries to teleport through a TV. These painful punishments are what the bad people have earned. Charlie, being the only good and kind child, gets the only reward. The other good people, namely Charlie's family, all receive the remuneration of a place to live and unlimited food and care. Their insistence in their poor stage gave them hope, which led to them being heavily rewarded.

The story links the children's parents as responsible for much of their bad behavior. Most of the Oompa-Loompa songs, which are meant to teach main lessons, speak about the parents' role in corrupting these children, whether by indulging them, like Mr. and Mrs. Gloop and Mr. and Mrs. Salt, or simply turning the other cheek and not putting a stop to their bad habits, like Mr. and Mrs. Beauregarde and Mr. and Mrs. Teavee. This novel makes it clear how much authority parents have over the way their children turn out, and it serves as a reproofing tale to parents to make sure they raise children with sound values.

An important theme in *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* is how outward show can be to be regarded with suspicion. Many characters in the story are not what they seem. For instance, Dahl chooses to create most of the good things in this piece small. People pity Charlie for his small size and skin-and-bone ill-health, unaware of the goodness that he carries in his heart. Additionally, Wonka is also quite small, and the first explanation focuses partly on this. The Oompa Loompas are also a good thing in a small package. They are described as being the size of pygmies, yet they have the most significant jobs in the factory and they try to instill principles into the reader. The factory itself is small on the outside yet extends subterranean within the earth and contains numerous incredible things. These things encourage the reader to question reality and always look further than the surface.

Wonka's formation completely defy nature, hot ice cream, chocolate bars sent by television, chewing gum meals. Everything he creates is out of this world and further proof that nothing is truly impossible if you can think it up. Even more, Charlie himself proves that nothing is unfeasible with a dream:

he opened merely four chocolate bars during the entire Golden Ticket contest and managed to find one, while some children opened hundreds per day and did not. No one would expect a small, impoverished boy like Charlie to be the next heir of the Wonka factory, and yet he has achieved it—this is an inspirational message to readers that even the seemingly impossible is within reach. (*Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* 147)

The difference between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' runs throughout the text of *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Charlie is excruciatingly poor and this causes us to heavily commiserate with him. It also makes the climactic scene, where he take delivery of ownership of the factory, that much sweeter. All of the other kids at the factory are very well off and Veruca is rich. Coming with this, they all have dreadful vices. Veruca is spoiled, Augustus is voracious, Violet can't stop chewing gum and Mike is obsessed with electronics. Money sets the background, as money in the wrong hands can be dangerous. With their money, the kids became bad. With his money, Wonka created a authentic fairyland. Charlie, without money, isn't

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tempted and stays pure of heart. Mr. Salt is the embodiment of the evils of money, as he throws his money around and buys Veruca a Golden Ticket. Their misdeeds catch up with them, as they are sent down a trash chute. On the other hand, Charlie handles his poverty quite well. He doesn't desire unimaginable riches; he only wants enough to get by and to have the occasional chocolate bar. Of course, Charlie ends up magnificently wealthy and he can provide for his entire extended family. Veruca is punished for her inherited wealth, while Charlie must earn his.

One of the most notable things about Charlie and the rest of the Bucket family is that despite that bad hand that life has dealt them, they are all the time kind to each other and others, showing kindness in the way they care for one another during their hard times. The entire family tries to share their food with Charlie and Charlie in return tries to share his food with them. They are grateful for what they have, even if it is not a lot. Growing up in a home that places these important values above all else has twisted Charlie into the vertical child that he is and distances him from the unkind, showing no gratitude on children who are get rid of from the contest.

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