

**OPPRESSION REFLECTED IN CHARLES DICKENS' *OLIVER
TWIST* NOVEL (1837): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**



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ABSTRACT

SRI JUMIATI. 320110035. OPPRESSION REFLECTED IN CHARLES DICKENS' *OLIVER TWIST* NOVEL (1837): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH. RESEARCH PAPER. SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. 2015.

The major problem in this research is to reveal the existance of oppression in England as reflected in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist Novel. The research analyses Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist novel in a term of structural elements and analysis the England society during industrial revolution in the late of nineteenth century based on sociological perspective. In analysing the novel, the reseacher uses qualitative method. The data are divided into two kinds data, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data sources is the novel entitled Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens which is published in 1837. And the secondary data is the sources which is related to the issue taken by reseacher, such as the book of the theory namely sociological approach and other resources about England society during industrial revolution in the late of ninetenth century. The method of getting data is library research. However the descriptive analysis is the technique of data analysis. The outcome of the study draws the following conclusions. Firstly, based on the structural analysis of the novel, it is created based on the social phenomena in England during industrial revolution in the late ninetenth century. Secondly, Charles Dickens criticizes the social condition inside the country which reveal the social injustice such as oppression which is divided into five parts, namely exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism and the last is violence. It also reveals the needs of goverment to create justice in order to create peace and save childern.

Keywords: Oliver Twist, Oppression, England History, Sociological Approach.

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Background of The Study

People as human being cannot be separated one another, so that is way they are living together in a society. In order to create peace, people create their agreement for making role. However, the role which is created by some people in a small society itself is not always successful to resolve the social problem. In complexity, human life is built and influenced by some factors, such as religion, economy, politics, and family that simultaneously form social structure (Faruk, 1994). Those kinds of problem create the effect, and oppression is the commonest effect of unbalancing social condition.

“According Laurenso and Swingewood literature too pre-eminently concerned with man’s social world, his adaptation to it and his desire to change it. Thus novel as the major literary genre of industrial society can be seen as faithful attempt to recreate social world of man’s relation with his family, with politics, with the state” (Laurenso and Swingewood, 1972:12).

England in nineteenth century had a horrible history. According to Hoagland Industrial Revolution gave many impacts for society such as high unemployment, rapid urbanization and criminal action at that time (Hoagland, 1960:203). Regarding with the issue of oppression which is coming up in a society, *Oliver Twist* Novel by Charles Dickens which is published in 1873 is the novel chosen by researcher. The novelist from England who was born on February 7th, 1870 in Landport, Hampshire, England was the popular writer and social critic in that era.

A child named Oliver was the major character of this novel. The novel is started by the birth of the infant who had no father. Then Dickens presents the antagonistic novel namely Mr. Bumble, the selfish one, and Fagin’s gang as the master of crime. The food made Oliver grow into a skinny kid. Finally Oliver tried to ask for it. Unfortunately it brings him to get the punishment, Oliver was imprisoned and called him as insubordinate. In the next day the council announced that anyone who wanted to take Oliver they would be given five pounds (Dickens, 1837:85). By knowing nothing about London, Oliver ran away to London for more than seven days by walking.

The complication was begun. By meeting Fagin, the master of crime, Oliver is becoming part of them smoothly. Dickens perfectly presented that new problem

had arisen. Fagin abducted that orphan boy and forced him to rob Mr. Brownlow's house. Nancy, the girl who lives with the cruel man, Fagin and Sikes, tells everything about Oliver to Mr. Brownlow. By giving the information to Mr. Brownlow, Nancy was killed by Sikes. Sikes died in an accident and Fagin was arrested and sentenced to hang.

Oliver Twist describes how social conditions forced the major character to live a horrible life. So there are some reasons why the researcher is interested to analyze this novel. Firstly, this novel describes the struggle of poor orphan children who lived in a workhouse in the society by passing oppression. Secondly, the unbalancing condition that made children and poor people had never gotten their rights as children or even feeling happiness. *Oliver Twist* novel guides the researcher to know deeper about the kind of oppression in England. So, the researcher would like to analyze it by using Sociological Approach entitled **Oppression Reflected in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* Novel (1837) : A Sociological Approach.**

2. Literature Review

First research entitled *Children Abuse in Oliver Twist : A Genetic Structuralism* was conducted by Evi Nurhidayati. This study focused on the children abuse as portrayed in *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. Second research was conducted by Rulik Wahyuwinati entitled *Class Struggle of Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist A Marxist Analysis*. This study focused on the social classes condition and their struggling in a society in order to get their rights. Third research used structural analysis entitled *Comparison Between the Novel and Movie Version of Charles Dickens; Oliver Twist, A Structural Analysis* was presented by Renty Ika Wahyuni, the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This study was focused on the differences between the novel version and movie version of Charles Dickens' work especially the novel entitled *Oliver Twist*. Fourth was presented by Renitasari Oktaviastuti, the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, entitled *Poverty in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist : A Sociological Approach*. This study was focused on the poverty in England society in the early nineteenth century which called the Victoria era. Unstandard life in England after the existing of Industrial Revolution was the major discussion of this research. This study also explained the poverty which

created the crime and unbalance situation. Fifth research was conducted by Sugija as the lecturer in Surakarta University entitled *Analisis Tense dan Aspek dalam Novel Oliver Twist Karya Charles Dickens*. The outcomes of this research was describing of using “tense” and “aspek” in *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. Sixth research was conducted by Muntamah as the student of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN), Salatiga entitled *An Alaysis of Moral Values As Seen on Charles Dickens’ Novel Oliver Twist*. Moral value implied in Charles Dickens’ Novel was the main issue of the study. The result of the study is the moral value which involve bravey, humblesness, honesty, steadfastness, sympathetic to others, cooperativeness, thankfulness, kind-herated, trustworthines, sincerity, love and affection. Seventh research entitled an *Analysis of Intrisic Elements in Charles Dickens Oliver Twist* was conducted by Handayani. This study was focused in the analyzing the intrisic elements as presented in the Charles Dickens’ Oliver Twist Novel. Eighth research was conducted by Li-shu Chang Chien, as the student of applied English, Yuanpei University, China in 2012 entitled *Dickens’ Orphans as Figures for Justice*. The outcomes of this research is demonstrating the neglecting and abused child. Childern who did not get fully of their right was the main issue discussed in this reasearch.

3. Underlying Theory

a. Sociology of Literature

Sociology is essentially the science, objective study of man in society, the study of social institutions and of social processes; it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists (Swingewood, 1972: 11). The word sociology was taken from the Greek “socius” or “society” means society, and “logos” means science. So sociology means science or study about society (Saraswati, 2003: 2). Literature is created based on the social condition of society, and sociology as a science that studies the real life (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972: 12). Sociology studies the real life of the human beings in relation to their social, whereas literature is created based on phenomena as social life, as Swingewood (1972:12) states:

“As which sociology, literature is pre-eminently concerned with man’s social world, his adoption to it, and his desire to change it. Thus the novel, as the major literary genre of industrial society, can be seen as a faithful attempt to recreate the social world of man’s relation with his family and other institutions, the conflict and tension between groups and social classes”.

Type of sociology can be divided into three. First, is Sociology of the Author. Lauren and Swingewood believe that in writing a story, an author is always inspired by the happening in his society” (Laurence and Swingewood, 1972:7). Second is Sociology of the society. Sociology of the society is the study about the influence of the society and social condition in which particular literature work appears (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972:18). So that the society cannot be sapperated from litarature. Third is the sociology of the reader. Sociology of the reader attemptts to trace the ways in which a work of litarature is actually recieved by a particular society at a spesific historical moments (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972: 21).

b. Oppression

In 2006, Morton Deutsch stated that oppression is the experience of repeated, widespread systemic injustice (Deutsch, 2006:10). Irish Marrion Young, in his Book entitled *Justice and The Politics Defferences* believed that structural oppression involves relations among groups, these relations do not always fit the paradigm of concious and the intentional appression of one group by another (Young, 1990:39). Irish Marion Young stated that there are five forms of oppression. First is exploitation. Young believes that the injustice of exploitation consists in social processes that bring about a transfer of energies from one group to another to produce unequal distributions, and in the way in which social institutions enable a few to accumulate while they constrain many more (Young, 1990:49). Second is marginalization. Marginals are people the system of labor cannot or will not use (Young, 1990:49). The material deprivation marginalization often causes is certainly unjust, especially in a society where others have plenty (Young, 1990:49). Third is powerlessness. The powerless status is perhaps best described negatively, the powerless lack the authority, status and sense of self that professionals tend to have (Young,

1990:50). Fourth is cultural Imperialism. Cultural imperialism involves the universalization of dominant group's experience and culture, and its establishment as the norm (Young, 1990:54). Cultural imperialism that the oppressed group's own experience and interpretation of social life finds little expression that touches the dominant culture, while that same culture imposes on the oppressed group its experience and interpretation of social life (Young, 1990:56). The last is violence. Iris Young stated that member of some groups live with the knowledge that they must fear random, unprovoked attacks on their persons or property, which has no motive but to damage, humiliate, or destroy the person (Young, 1992:37).

B. Research Method

The research belongs to descriptive qualitative research which is conducted to interpret the findings. Object of the study is the novel entitled *Oliver Twist*. The data are divided into two, the first is the novel itself and Laurenso and swingewood's theory, Young's theory and any other book related with the issue.

C. Discussion

1. The Structural Elements of The Novel

Oliver Twist novel was written in 1837 by Charles Dickens. Charles Dickens presents the orphan child namely Oliver Twist, Bill Sikes, Fagin, Monks, Rose Maylie, Nancy and Mr. Brownlow as the major character. The minor character are Mr. Bumble, Mr. Sowerberry, Mrs. Sowerberry, Sally Thingummy, Mrs. Mann, Agnes Fleming, The Bookseller, Mrs. Bedwin, Bull's Eye, Mr. Grimwig, Barney, Mr. Giles, Mrs. Corney, Tom Chitling, Brittles, Mrs. Maylie, Harry Maylie, Betsy, Mr. Fang, Jack Dawkins, Little Dick, Charlotte, and Mr. Gamfield.

The author also uses the literary elements namely theme. The theme deals with the issue that is taken by the researcher is "*Oppression creates crimes*". In creating the social setting of England, Dickens provides the oppression happens everywhere.

The author uses non-participant point of view. It means that Dickens is not involved in the story. It is because of Dickens acts as the third person that

knows everything about all such as characterization and all their nature, and plot of the story.

Dickens is very selective in using words because this novel belongs part of history of the great country. The author uses the gramatical sentences in a form of standart and non-standart gramatical structure. But most of his narration are standart gramatical stucture. The other form is that direct and indirect speech.

The story begins when poor woman gave the birth of a handsome child Oliver Twist. The complication is divided into two conflict namely internal conflict. Internal conflict begins when Oliver had an idea to run away from Mr. Sowerberry house, a cruel man. Although Oliver does not know where he should go. Second is external conflict. It comes when Oliver lived with Mrs. Mann. Oliver is nine-years Old, the day when Oliver was in half-baptized, but Mrs. Mann lets him in hunger. the second is coming from workhouse. Oliver asks for more gruel, unfortunately it sends him to the cruel undertaker. Then climax is most important. The climax of this story is started when Fagin exactly knew that Oliver lived in Mr. Brownlow's house. Oliver is abducted by Bill Sikes and brought in Fagin's house. Fagin and his gang plan to commit the rubbering in Mr. Brownlow's house. The last is resolution. Nancy replaces her life in order to resolve the problem by saving Oliver from the cruelty of Fagin and his gang.

In *Oliver Twist*, another stuctural elements namely figurative language is also used. Figurative language can be found in a form of personification and hyperbola.

In conclusion, making them into unity in order to build the great story. In order to be independent people need so many sacrifice for it.

2. Sociological Analysis

a. Social Aspect

The effect of industrial revolution can be seen in the social aspect, for instance, social condition in a form of social status gives the important role when people live in a society. It is compatible with the exsistence the social status as the effect of industrial revolution. Some of the upper class are the owner of the

industry. As Dickens presented in the *Oliver Twist* novel, Mr. Brownlow is identified as upper class. It can be seen on the statement below :

“The old gentlement was a very respectable-looking person-age, with a powdered head and gold spectacles. He was dressed in a bottle green coat with a black velvet collar, wore white trousers, and carried a smart bamboo cane under his arm” (Dickens, 1837:66).

“... stopped at length before a neat house, in a quiet shady street near Pentonville” (Dickens, 1837:76).

On the contrary, Fagin and his gang are becoming the working class. In order to defend their life, those people are doing crime in a form of picking pocket. Bites, Jack Dawkins and other children are participated in crime in order to avoid the death in hunger.

“Oliver Twist was an companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months, at last they got so voracious and wild with hunger, that one boy, who was tall for his age, and hadn't been used to that sort of thing (for his father had kept a small cook-shop), hinted darkly to his companions, that unless he had another basin of gruel per diem, he was affraid he might some night happen to eat the boy who slept next him ... (Dickens, 1837: 14).

Dickens presents the other nonstandart living of woman in a form of prostitution. In *Oliver Twist* novel, the minor character namely Nancy and Betsy become the prostitute that the payment is not totally macth with all her sacrifice.

1. Economic Aspect

Dickens presents the economic problem in a form of too much poverty inside that country. for example, after creating new poor law in 1834, children must work in workhouse. They would not receive the equal wages. This era is becoming the most economic problem which is felt by Parrish society.

‘It was a very dirty place. The rooms up stairs had great high woodenchimney-pieces and large doors, with paneled walls and cornices to theceilings.... Spiders had built their webs in the angles of the walls andceilings; and sometimes, when Oliver walked softly into a room, themice would scamper across the floor, and run back terrified to theirholes’ (Dickens, 1837: 128).

Bleak, dark, and piercing cold, it was a night for well-housed and fed to draw round the bright fire and thanks God they were at home, and for the homeless, starving wretch to lay him down and die (Dickens, 1837: 165).

The poverty covers almost the whole of the city. The condition of housing is totally under standard.

“The kennel was stagnant and filthy. The very rats, which were here and there lay putrefying in its rottenness, were hideous with famine (Dickens, 1837: 128).

Almost all middle and working class live in unhealthy environment. People could not get the better place and it would be never. It is triggered by the enormous problem such as unemployment, poverty, and even crime.

2. Political Aspect

The regulation for ten hours per day for children in doing work has been declared. Most of people disagree about that regulation, but those starving could not be changed.

‘...Oliver should be “farmed”, or, in other words, that he should be sent to a branch-workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor laws, rolled about floor all day, without the inconvenience of too much food or too much clothing...’ ! (Dickens, 1837: 4)

‘...Hurried away to a large ward: where, on a rough, hard bed, he sobbed himself to sleep. What a noble illustration of the tender laws of England! They let the paupers go to sleep! (Dickens, 1837:10).

‘He was badged and ticketed, and fell into his place at once—a parish child—the orphan of workhouse—the humble, half-starved drudge—despised by all, and pitied by none’ (Dickens, 1837: 3).

Although the poor people work hard, but they would not get the equal salary. The owner of authority covertly corrupts that.

‘...To the workhouse, they found out at once, what ordinary folks would never have discovered—the poor people liked it! It was a regular place of public entertainment for the poorer classes; a tavern where there was nothing to pay; a public breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper all the year round; a brick and mortar elysium, where it was all play and no work.’ (Dickens, 1837: 11)

The workhouse is created by Government in order to reduce the social problem, but the fact is not. Dickens presents how pitiful the workhouse is. By having small portion of food, poor people exactly send to the death.

‘Then came night—dark, dismal, silent night. Other watchers are to hear the church-clocks strike, for they tell of life and coming day. To him they brought despair. The boom of every iron bell came laden with

theone, deep, hollow sound—Death.’ (Dickens, 1837: 402). ‘Saturday night. He had only one night more to live. And as he thoughtof this, the day broke—Sunday’ (Dickens, 1837: 402).

Meanwhile, the death punishment is the exsecution created by the goverment in order to reduce the criminality in England. For more clear, Dicken shows for the reader about the death penalty which is given by Fagin. He is sentenced by hung.

3. Religious Aspect

Protestant becomes the majority of religion which is believed by England society.

“That’s not the point”, said the doctor misteriously, Mr. Giles, are you a protestant?”

“yes, sir. I hope so” flattered Mr. Giles who had turned very pale.”

And what are YOU, boy?” said the doctor, turning sharplu upon Brittles”.

“Lord bless me, sir!”” replied Brittles. Starting violently, I’m the same as Mr. Giles, sir!” ” (Dickens, 1837:341).

Then tell me this, said the doctor, both of you! Both of you! Are you going to take upon yourselves to swear that that boy upstairs is the boy that was put through the little window last night! ” (Dickens, 1837:341).

On the contrary, poor people have no Sunday clothes to go to church. Poor man never has enough time to be a good man, because their whole time is used for getting money to live.

“It would have been very like a Christian, and a marvellously good Christian too, if Oliver had prayed for the people who fed him and took care of him. But he hadn’t, because nobody had taught him” (Dickens, 1837:12).

In conclusion, the existence of religion has no meaning for the poor people, because those poeple have known nothing about how to live in protestant faith.

4. Cultural Aspect

Becoming the selfish and materialism are the effect of the harshness in the enviorement. In *Oliver Twist* novel, we can find Mrs. Mann, the old woman which actually should take care of childern, but she does not. She exactly knows that the childern are in hunger, but she lets it and pretends that the

children are alright. Mrs. Mann corrupts the money that actually that fund is to fulfill the children need.

“the elderly female was a woman of wisdom and experience, she knew what was good for children, and she had a very accurate perception of what was good for herself. So she appropriated the greater part of the weekly stipend to her own use, and consigned the rising parochial generation to even a shorter allowance than was originally provided for them (Dickens, 1837:6).

It can be concluded that Mrs. Mann is the selfish woman, without giving any care to the children, although the children are going died in hunger.

“this was no very great consolation to the child. Young as he was, however, he had sense enough to make a freint of feeling great regret at going away. It was no very difficult matter for the boy to call tears into his eyes. Hunger and recent ill-usage are ggreat assistances if you want to cry, and Oliver cried very naturally indeed“ (Dickens, 1837:14).

“He should seem too hungry when he got to workhouse. With the slice of bread in his hand, and the little brown-cloth parish cap on his head (Dickens, 1837:14).

The narration above shows to the reader that how hunger and poor cloth are covered Oliver in Parrish. He seems too hunger to go to workhouse with Mr. Bumble. Afterwards, other selfish is coming from London as reflected in *Oliver Twist* novel. After Sikes killed Nancy, Fagin hates Sikes, because actually Nancy can provide money for Fagin. In his selfish, Fagin always wants to be the owner of everything include authorized the children. But in that fact, mostly Nancy is controlled by Sikes.

‘On Rose, sweet, gentle girl! My heart is set, as firmly as ever heart ofman was set on woman. I have no thought, no view, no hope in life,beyond her; and if you oppose me in this great stake, you take my peaceand happiness in your hands, and cast them to the wind. Mother, thinkbetter of this, and of me, and do not disregard the happiness of which you seem to think so little” (Dickens, 1837: 248)

Rich people would marry with the people in the same classes. But in the *Oliver Twist* novel, Dikens presents the opponent. The intermarriage between Marry and Harry would become the example of the intermarriage.

5. Science And Technology

In *Oliver Twist* novel, Dickens mostly reveals the social problem in England. Although some event draw the use of technology, but that is not too

much. For example, when Oliver is asked by Harry to write a message. In that day, Harry would leave London and he asks Oliver to address that letter to General office (Dickens, 1837:262).

The other product of technology is that when Oliver started his life as labor. The use of coal cellar is revealed in Oliver Twist novel.

“So, you will begin to pick oakum tomorrow morning at six o’clock, added the surly one in the white waistcoat ” (Dickens, 1837: 12).

“... and he was keeping it in the coal-cellar with a select party ” (Dickens, 1837: 5)

Young Oliver Twist becomes the picker oakum with all children in a workhouse. The result of the children work would be sold to the ship-builders.

3. Oppression Analysis

a. Exploitation

The first exploitation is clearly presented by Dickens in the beginning of the story. Covering by poverty, Oliver starts his life in a farm house with the cruel old woman. Afterwards, Mrs. Mann, the old woman covertly corrupts the costs which is provided to that child by pretending that all are going to be normal.

“... that Oliver should be farmed or in other words, that he should be dispatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles-off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor-laws, rolled about the floor all day, without inconvenience of too much food or too much clothing, under the parental superintendence of an elderly female, who received the culprits at and for the consideration of seven pence-halfpenny per small head per week (Dickens, 1837:4).

The children must work by having very low wages and of course their living without proper clothes and food. The second form of exploitation is coming from Fagin. He takes care of the unlucky children, he feeds them kindly. Afterwards the children must do all the Fagin’s command.

“Going to London? Said the strange boy, when Oliver had at length concluded.

“Yes”.

“Got any Lodgings?”

“No”.

“Money?”

“No”.(Dickens, 1837:55).

Dickens depicts how pity Oliver Twist is. Homeless and hunger become part of his now.

‘...I suppose you want some some place to sleep in tonight, don’t you?’
“I do. Indeed, answered Oliver “ I have not slept under roof since I left the country” (Dickens, 1837:55).

“I’ve got to be in London tonight, and I know a’ specable old gentelmen as lives there, won’ll give you lodgings for nothink, and never ask for the change, that is, is any genelmen, he knows interduces you”” (Dickens, 1837:54).

“offering you something for nothing and never ask change ” (Dickens, 1837:54).

Oliver has nothing to defend his life. So, after Fagin lets him to stay in his incredible house, unconsciously Oliver is becoming the part of the master crime.

“it is my living, and the cold,wet, dirty street are my home, and you’re the wretch that drove me to them long long ago, and that I’ll keep me there, day and night, day and night,, till I die!” (Dickens, 1837:116).

Fagin creates a good image in order to steal the childern’s heart, then all he has done seems that he is really kind man by helping them who are homeless and powerless. But it would be harsh in the end. Fagin destroys the youth age of childern. Putting them into crime and sending the girl namely Nancy and Betsy in evil of prostitution.

b. Marginalization

In Oliver Twist novel, Dicken has been presenting the form marginalization, when young Oliver Twist was born from poor family which has no father. Even he is authorized by other people.

‘...Oliver should be “farmed”, or, in other words, that he should bespatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles off, where twenty orthirty other juvenile offenders against the poor laws, rolled about floorall day, without the inconvenience of too much food or too muchclothing...’ ! (Dickens, 1837: 4).

By declaring new regulation to the society that ten hours for childern to work and the unequal wages are the prove that those people have been marginalized. Even they are recognized as the citizen but the fact that they have no right. It seems that they are not part of the society. all of the working class also feel the same thing. Their existance and their affliction

seems never be seen by the government. They are people who live in the society but the fact is that they do not belong in it.

c. Powerlessness

The first powerlessness in *Oliver Twist* is the moment when Oliver would be sent in Mr. Sowerberry, a dreadful man. Because there is no power on him, so *Oliver Twist* must follow and obey this horrible decision. Oliver's unwillingness can be found in this statement:

“Oliver fell on knees, and clasping his hands together, prayed that they would order him back to the dark room- that they would strave him-beat him-kill him if they pleased-rather than send him away with that dreadful man” (Dickens, 1837:22).

Before those children are being exploited by the master of crime, they experience the powerlessness, so that is why they could not make any decision at all.

d. Cultural Imperialism

In *Oliver Twist* novel, Dickens could not mention clearly the form of cultural imperialism which is done by some community. However, after exiting of industrial revolution, the way of life of England society has changed. for example they are being selfish.

“the elderly female was a woman of wisdom and experience, she knew what was good for children, and she had a very accurate perception of what was good for herself. So she appropriated the greater part of the weekly stipend to her own use, and consigned the rising parochial generation to even a shorter allowance than was originally provided for them (Dickens, 1837:6).

Those who are having skill could be worked, but they have small wages. In the other hand, human definitely need food and place to live. However, poverty spreads inside the society quickly. some woman are becoming the prostitute. “She is honour by her sex” (Dickens, 1837:46). Dickens presents Nancy and Betsy as the prostitute. In order to defend their life, they would do anything to avoid hunger and death. Injustice, unemployment, poverty, creating new law, crime and changing of attitude are the most serious problem that definitely bring the society into a affliction or even death.

e. Violence

Firstly, it is coming Noah. Humiliation of Oliver's mother makes Oliver do a horrible action by hitting Noah.

"Crimson with fury, Oliver started up, overthrew the chair and table, seized Noah by the throat, shook him in the violence of his rage, till his teeth chattered in his head, and collecting his whole force into one heavy blow, felled him to the ground" (Dickens, 1837:43).

"He'll murder me!" blubbered Noah. (Dickens, 1837:57).

Secondly, when Fagin threatened Oliver by putting the knife in front of Oliver's face and saying rudely.

"He trembled very much though, for even in his terror, Oliver could see that the knife quivered in the air" (Dickens, 1837:60-61)"
"what have you seen? Speak out, boy? Quick! Quick! for your life" (Dickens, 1837:61).

"You SHALL have time to think, and save yourself this crime; I will not lose my hold, you cannot throw me off. Bill, Bill, for dear God's sake, for your own, for mine, stop before you spill my blood! I have been true to you, upon my guilty soul I have!" (Dickens, 1837:560)"

The man struggled violently, to release his arms; but those of the girl were clasped round his, and tear her as he would, he could not tear them away" (Dickens, 1837:561).

In the middle of the night, Sikes goes to Nancy and he is so angry. Nancy tries to explain smoothly, but Sikes could not control his emotion. Nancy is killed by him.

"She staggered and fell: nearly blinded with the blood that rained down from a deep gash in her forehead; but raising herself, with difficulty, on her knees, drew from her bosom a white handkerchief—Rose Maylie's own—and holding it up, in her folded hands, as high towards Heaven as her feeble strength would allow, breathed one prayer for mercy to her Maker" (Dickens, 1837:561).

"It was a ghastly figure to look upon. The murderer staggering backward to the wall, and shutting out the sight with his hand, seized a heavy club and struck her down" (Dickens, 1837:561).

1) Indirect Violence

Indirect violence can be found when Noah humiliates Oliver. Noah is an arrogant boy who hates Oliver and he always humiliates Oliver.

“Yer know, continued Noah emboldened by Oliver’s silence, ans speaking in jeering tone of affected pity, of all tones are annoying, “Yer know Work’us, it is can’t be helped now, and of course yer couldn’t help it then, and I’m very sorry for it, and I’m really sure we all are, and pity yer very much. But yer must know, work’us, yer mother was a regular-down bad’un” (Dickens, 1873:43).
“What did you say?” (Dickens, 1837:43).
“A regular-down bad’un Work’us” said Noah (Dickens, 1837:57).

D. Conclusion

Having analysis in both chapter IV and V, the reseacher would like to present the following conclusion. The first, the great author Charles Dickens depicts the social condition of England society since the existance of indutrial revolution in the late of ninetenth century as reflected in *Oliver Twist* novel which is published in 1873. The issue such as injustice include oppression is becoming the most important view which Dickens emphasizes. Secondly, Secondly, Charles Dickens criticizes the social condition inside the country which reveal the social injustice such as oppression which is divided into five parts, namely exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism and the last is violence. It also reveals the needs of goverment to create justice in order in creating peace and save childern. By having rapid technology especially in a form of using machine so manual work which is done by hand, rapidly changed by machine. So that’s why unemployment problem increases rapidly. The oppression which is divided into five parts namely exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism and the last is violence. The harness of the enviorement makes the poor people become powerless such Dickens presents in the novel, in the major character namely Oliver Twist and all childern inside Fagin’s house, so that’s way, because there is no power to control theirselves, poor people are being exploited. The exploitation leads the violence and marginalization. And if those things are in a big number, the cultural imperialism could not be avoided. For instance in England society, the consequences of the harshness of the inviorement makes the poeple become selfish. There is no respect on role anymore, in order to defend their life from the death.

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