

THESIS

POVERTY AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF VICTORIAN SOCIETY IN CHARLES DICKENS *OLIVER TWIST*

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By

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MOTTO

Life is struggle

And struggle needs sacrifice

(Anonymous)



DEDICATION

This thesis is special dedicated to:

My beloved Mother...Mother...Mother...

*Even thousand thanks I addressed to you, that's not equal with all your
sacrifice for me*

*You are my bridge, when I needed to get across, you studied yourself long enough
for me to run across safely, I love you mother ...really loves you...*

My beloved father... you are my great teacher

Thanks a million for educate me as this...

*You may not come to see me now and latter... but your spirit always
accompanying me*

In everywhere I will go, May Allah gives heaven for be a good father

*My old brothers mas mujib and mas azif and my brother in-laws mas ayat and
mas agus*

My old sisters mba afif, mba Lely mba khofsoh and my sister in-laws mba elly

My young sister choy and dolphin

Thanks for your miracles love, motivation, care, spirit struggle, and pray

*My lovely nephew via (viol), Dina (dinosaur's), zakky (kojek), bila (billboard),
naza (aeng)*

And my youngest nephew Alicia al arasy (t' sweetest baby)

The world will be so empty without your amusing words and nice smile

My precious person... you are really soul that lives in my soul

*Two years will goes on, but we just running and running without knowing
when and where we will rest on...*

My special gratitude for iin (su in) and uus (su us)

I never forget with whom I laughed and with whom I wept, thanks friend...

*My close'st' friend Pentium satu... thanks for everything, laughing, crying and
anger he...he.*

*Sweet couple Syamsudin and Nurul thanks for support me till I can finish this
thesis*

The big family of English department 2002

Thanks for your togetherness and friendshipI love you all guys



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah the beneficent and merciful, praised to be Allah which Him only we worship and which Him only we ask for help. Thanks to Allah the Lord of the world, the creator of everything in the universe who has provided me the mercies and blessing until the writer able to finish this thesis. Peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who was become the messenger of Allah to make arrive gratifying news, warning and blessing for people on earth.

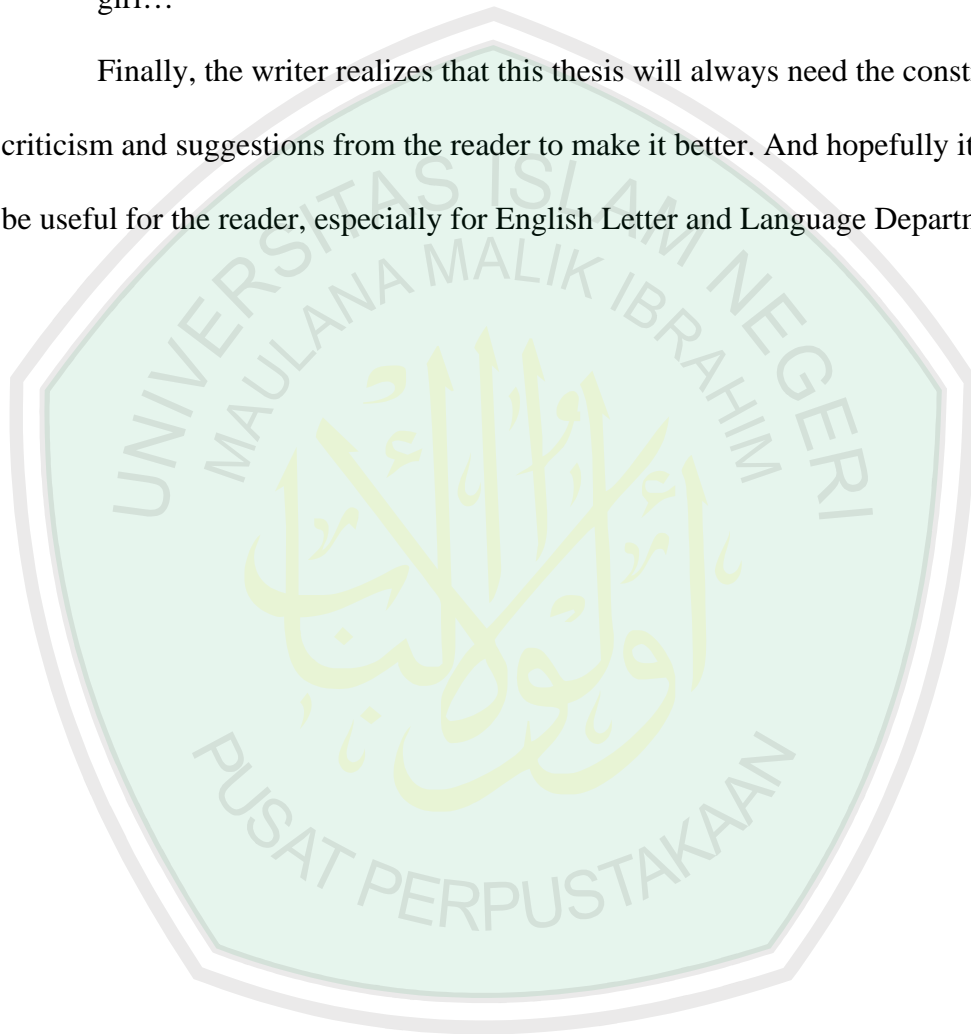
The writing of this thesis would not have been completed without some contributions and supports from many people. The writer deeply thanks to the advisor Sri Muniroch, S.S, M. Hum who has spent her time in correcting, guiding and giving her idea also suggestion and criticism to this thesis with patience.

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6. Sweet Ary, for lend me your computer...thanks for your kindhearted girl...

Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis will always need the constructive criticism and suggestions from the reader to make it better. And hopefully it can be useful for the reader, especially for English Letter and Language Department.



ABSTRACT

Istibsyaroh, 2007. **Poverty and Social Stratification of Victorian Society in Charles Dickens Oliver Twists** Faculty of Letters Malang the State Islamic University S-1 Degree Advisor: (1). Sri Muniroch S.S, M. Hum (2). M. Adam Bashori S. Hum

Literature is close to reality. How close it is, is affirmed in various ways, but the point remains that both have a two way relationship influencing one another. As what Teeuw said in his *sastra dan ilmu sastra* (1948) literature and reality is related each other, both need each other. Otherwise, poverty and social stratification in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* has a close relationship with the condition in England nineteenth century especially in Victorian period.

The story within the novel takes place in England nineteenth century during industrial revolution. As the industrial revolution progress there were a gap between the aristocrats, factory owners and their worker. This chaotic condition is caused by the rapid progress in science, technology, and even in literature that drove the Victorian to invent the modern idea of discovery. Social change and the increasing of science and technology and economic are the aspect of industrial revolution. Industrial revolution is the rapid progress caused by the new invention technology of industry and transportation. Thus Charles Dickens's depicts this condition into his *Oliver Twist*. He tells much about the condition in Victorian society during industrial revolution i.e. the condition of poor peoples that lives in absolute poverty, in contrast the living of the upper class (aristocrats and the factory owner) which lives in prosperity. The contradiction of this condition inspires the researcher to criticize it into her thesis entitled *poverty and social stratification of Victorian society in Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist*.

This research was aimed at answering the following question (1) what kinds of poverty does Charles Dickens describe in *Oliver Twist*? (2) What kinds of social stratification does Charles Dickens describe in Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist*? (3) Does the condition of poverty and social stratification reflect the real condition of Victorian society?

To achieve the above objectives of the study, the researcher applies the sociology of literature with Marxist criticism. Marxism had already flourished in nineteenth century as a pragmatic view of history that offered the working classes of society in opportunity to change their world and therefore their lives. Since this study is emphasized on the analysis of a literary work, it is, then, classified as literary criticism. The primary data of this study are collected from Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, and the secondary data are gathered from the social phenomenon during industrial revolution in England. The researcher herself becomes the research instrument in the process of data collection and data analysis.

Based on the researcher's analysis, poverty portrayed in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* is absolute poverty, whether social stratification there were the upper class(the bourgeoisie and the factory owner) and the lower class(working

class/) which also known as proletariats which lives in poverty. After comparing and contrasting the poverty and social stratification in Victorian society as portrayed in the novel and as reflected in the real life of Victorian society, the researcher then concludes that the novel truly reflects the condition of poverty and social stratification which has been captured by Charles Dickens's in his *Oliver Twist*. Hence, industrial revolution in England brings the Victorian society into both poverty and prosperity.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Everyone longs for beauty in life. Anyone can create something which she or he recons beauty. One of the beautiful creations is literature. Literature is human experience dealing with human thought, feeling, and attitude toward life, appealing from emotion and imagination (Learners, 1960:94). In literary works, we may find various kinds of problem taking place in our daily life and the emotional sense and individual. We may say that literature is identical with life.

However, literature does not only create a private imagination but also a report of reality in a certain periods and place. Literary work contains human expectation, fear, and joys and so on, in contrary, unpleasant one such as anger and sadness (Rees in Adi's thesis, 2002:1). These kinds of emotion are experiences. From that statement above, literary work is not only an imagination but also a true picture or reflection of human life. It describes what and how life is and the event that happens in the society in the past or the present time. Peck and Coyle states" one characteristic of novel is that novel tells a story, and the writers have, of course, always been interested in the world around them, because most novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problem in the societies in

which they find themselves". It can be concluded here that, literature is not only imagination through its word but also a portrait of social reality of a certain time. Related to this Long (1945:8) confirms, " literature is the expression of human life in words of truth and beauty It is the record of man spirit of his thought, emotion, and aspiration. It is the history and the only history of human soul." Furthermore, Griffith in Palupi's thesis states that, " apart from being fictional, literary work have the capacity for being truthful in conveying the reality of human experiences and interpreting the real world, even when they alter fact.

Literature has two broad categories. Perrine divided it into two parts (Soenariyono, 1988:4), literature of escape and literature of interpretation. Escape literature is that written purely for entertainment, to help us pass the time agreeably, it takes away from the real world; it enables us to forget our troubles. While interpretative literature is written to broaden and deepen and sharpen our awareness of life. It takes us through the imagination, deeper into the real world it is enables us to understand our troubles, and its object is pleasure plus understanding.

Based on the interpretative literature, literature helps us to have deeper understanding about our life. It can increase human quality of life. It also gives us way to learn the meaning of personal struggles in which they are engaged. Interpretative literature help human to feel and understanding their life better, while the escape literature just entertains us.

Literature should not only provide enjoyment for its readers but should also give something more important to our life understanding. Literature, as we

know expand or refine our minds or sharpen our sense of life. We have already known, although not to define, but at least we understand a little more clearly the object of our present study. Literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written record of man's spirit, of his thought, emotion, and aspiration.

The first category will not be discussed in this thesis, because the writer emphasizes on the interpretive literature which besides giving pleasure, it can be very useful to enrich people's life and help to face the world wisely. In this thesis, the writer emphasizes her study on prose, and to be more specific on novel by considering that a novel has many incident and conflict than other works of literature since it contains a number of characters. Moreover, a novel can reveal life more vividly although it is just a fictional piece of writing. According to Seeung in Huda's thesis," a literary work is not built upon its intrinsic structure but also influenced by a socio cultural background in which it is produced". Scoot also states the same argument" literature as an artistic work is not created in a vacuum, it is the work not simple of person, but of an author fixed in time in space". To go further in analyzing literary work especially a novel, here the writer uses sociological approach. About this Lawrenson and Swingwood (in Endraswara, 2003:79) classifies perspective of sociological approach into three categories, they are 1). a research which was focused on a literary work as a social document which reflect to the situation when a literary work was being created, 2). a research which was focused on the author's social background, and the last

3). a research which was focused on a literary work as a manifesto of historical incident and social cultural background.

From the three perspectives above, here the writer will interpret and analyze the novel using the first perspective that is, a research which is concerning about literary work as a social document which reflect the situation when that literary work was being created. The writer chose the first perspective because, in this study the writer will analyze *the Poverty and Social Stratification of Victorian Society in Charles Dickens Oliver Twist* whether it reflect the real condition of Victorian society, especially a society when this novel was being created.

According to Glickberk (in Endraswara, 2003:77), "All literature, however, fantastic or mystical in content is animated by a profound social concern and this is true or even the most flagrant nihilistic work". One fact that we can not deny is that the man of letter him selves is a member of society, and she or he exists in certain space and time which will influence much to his or her point of view in creating a literary work. The same statement is also stated by Levin (in Endraswara, 2003:79)"Literature is not only the effect of social cause, but also the cause of social effect" it means that, society or social condition actually can influences many aspects including a literary work.

In this study the writer is interested in analyzing poverty and social stratification of Victorian's society in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* because, first, the writer admires Charles Dickens so much. Charles Dickens is the greatest novelist in Victorian age whose novel is about social commentary and he was also a fierce critic over poverty and social stratification. About this, Peck and Coyle

also stated that” Dickens is a novelist with social purpose who writes to reform the society such in attitude to novel exists because of the feeling that story must have a point (Peck and Coyle, 1984:103). Secondly, as the writer read through the text, the text is appropriate to be analyzed in its poverty and social stratification. As revealed through the fiction that”...England nineteenth century was an epoch of much poverty and great social problems which resulted of two opposing class, the wealthy and the poor”.

Last, the writer hopes that this study will be direct contribution to the existing knowledge especially in the field of literature. Here the writer will use sociological approach. Sociological approach is a brunch of a literary criticism which assumes that literary work is not appears in an empty social background (Endraswara, 2003:77). So, in her research later she will relate the poverty and social stratification in *Oliver Twist* with the real condition of Victorian period, a period in which the author lives. About this (Samekto, 1990:406) in his *Sejarah Kesusasteraan Inggris* explains that, the Victorian period is generally defined as the period during queen Victorian ruled in England from 1837 to 1901. In this Victorian age the people protested against the policies of the aristocrats because of the gap between the aristocrat, the factory owner and their worker. It is suggested that this chaotic condition is caused by the rapid progress in science, technology and even in literature that lead the Victorian to invent the modern idea of discovery. The increasing of science, technology, economic and social changes are the main aspect in industrial revolution. Industrial revolution is the radical

change caused by the rapid progress of the new invention, technology of industry and also transportation.

However, this chaotic condition is not only in positive effect but it has negative effect too. The serious one is the difference between the rich and the poor, the factory owner and their worker and the lacks of human moral. In opposite, the positive effect of industrial revolution is the rising of humanism, prosperity, economic technology and the science development which is very useful and facilitates the Victorian society. Here the writer concludes that Victorian society has much reflected in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* like the difference classes between the factory owner and their worker and the existing of workhouse at Victorian society which indicates that there are so many paupers who lives there and implicates the existing of children labor that considered to be human right violation.

As the writer has been stated above that there was a gap between the aristocrat, the factory owner and their worker. Furthermore, the shameful practice child labor should have played an important role in the industrial revolution. At this time, it took for granted that a family would not be able to support itself if children were not employed. The children labor is the employment of children under age determined by law and custom. This practice is considered exploitation by many international organizations such as United Nation and the International Labor of Organization. The convention of the right of child state that:

” states parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and performing any work that is likely to be

hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social developments”

For examples, in nineteenth century, in textile industry children were put to work at the age of five (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty>)

So, it is quite clear that actually there is a relationship between the real condition in Victorian's society and the story in Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist*. Although it just revealed through the fiction, but it has represent the social condition of Victorian period where the author lives. One of the most common and important social problem in society is poverty. it is described by Soekanto in his book *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*,” kemiskinan diartikan sebagai suatu keadaan dimana seseorang tidak sanggup memelihara dirinya sendiri sesuai dengan taraf kehidupan kelompok” (1991:406).The statement above described that, poverty is a condition in which people can not take care of themselves in accordance with the living standards of their groups. There are many cause of poverty and one of which is caused by sudden change such as a revolution. Here the writer wants to describe poverty as it is captured by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver Twist*.

From the very beginning, Charles Dickens brings his readers to a world stricken by poverty since the poor are in the worst possible condition of poverty. One of the main factor is overpopulation in cities caused by the urbanization. A great many peasant migrated to cities among other London with the faint hope of finding jobs in big factories. It is because their own villages become the victims of industrialization.

As the industrial revolution progressed there was further social stratification. Capitalist, for example, employed industrial worker who were one component of the working class (each class include a wide range of occupation of varying status and income: there was a large gap, for example between skilled and unskilled workers), but beneath the industrial workers was a submerged" under class" contemporaries referred to them as the" sunken people" which live in poverty. In mid century skilled workers had acquired enough power to enable them to establish trade unions (socialism become an increasingly important political force) which they use to improve their status, while unskilled workers and the underclass beneath them remained much more susceptible to exploitation, and were therefore exploited. This basic hierarchical structure, comprising "the upper class"," the middle class"," the working Class", and the impoverished" under class" which frequently got violent.

From that long explanation above, it is clear enough that literature has a close relationship with society. There were some similarities about the condition in Victorian society and the condition which has been captured by Charles Dickens in *Oliver Twist*, like the difference between the middle class and the working class such as, Mr. Bumble, Mrs. Sowerberry and Mrs. Mann as the middle class who abuse of those lower class like *Oliver Twist* .Furthermore, Marxist criticism also show how deep the relation between literature and society. On the large measure Abrams states in a *glossary of literary terms*

...the historical evolution of man and institution is determined by changes in the basic mode of economic production; that such changes effect and alteration in the structure of social classes,

which in all eras carry on a struggle for economic, social and political advantage; and that the religion, thought and culture of any epoch-including(at least in some part) its such art and literature-are 'ideologies' and' superstructure' which, in complex 'dialectical' fashion ,derive from the structure and the struggle of classes distinctive for that era . (Abrams, 1981:129)

Moreover, Karl Marx adds that," Marxist criticism is concerned with the economic, class, and ideological determinants of the way an author thinks and writes but especially of the social reality of this time (Abrams, 1981:129)

Studies on Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist* have been much conducted by some critics in the same objects. Cita Cholisna Sodryani (2005) with her thesis *The role of setting on the main character in Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens* found the kinds of setting used in this novel *Oliver Twist*, such as neutral concerning the place and neutral setting concerning the time. In her study, she also described the role of setting of the main character like, setting in the parish's workhouse, the setting in the Mr. Sowerberry's house, setting in Mr. Bronlow's house, and also setting in Mrs. Mayly's house. Since this is an intrinsic analysis, so the researcher uses qualitative research because the data are in the form of utterance and words.

Another previous study is Nirmalawaty Widya (2002) in her thesis *Children suffering as reflected in Charles Dickens Oliver Twist*. She found poverty as reflected in *Oliver Twist*, various life attitudes of people at that time, the physical and mental suffering experienced by *Oliver Twist*.

Siti Zahroh (2004) *An analysis of taboo language in the novel Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens* In her thesis she found kinds of taboo language including words and phrases used in *Oliver Twist* and also the certain place was

they used to express that taboo language. Here the researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the research design, it is use to describe and explain the data.

In conclusion, although some of the previous studies above have been conducted the same object, it is the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. But this study is absolutely different with some analysis above. With sociological approach this study tries to explore the similarities between the conditions in England nineteenth century during Victorian period based on the novel *Oliver Twist* with the real condition of Victorian period, the time when this novel was produced. It is not only about poverty which has been discussed by Nirmalawaty but this study also discuss about social stratification as the other effect of industrial revolution. Moreover, this discussion about poverty is not only about the kinds like, absolute or relative poverty but the researcher will also explore the form of poverty which has been captured by Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist* such as, the lack of sanitation, health, hunger, orphanage and also the tragic condition of workhouse. About social stratification, later this study will covering the hierarchical structure of class at that time like, the upper class(the aristocrats), the middle class(the factory owners) , the working class(the upper-lower class) and the under class(lower-lower class). According to the third formulated problems does the condition reflect the real condition of Victorian society, here the researcher propose that this novel is really reflect the real condition of Victorian society. First reason is, because as the writer read trough the novel and her deep understanding about the real condition of Victorian society, it is extremely similar. Secondly, Charles Dickens is not only a realist but also moralist, he not creates a

mere imaginative novel but it contains certain purpose. As Peck and Coyle martin stated” Dickens is a novelist with a social purpose who writes to reform the society such an attitude to novel exists because of the feeling that a story must have a point.

1.2. Problems of the Study

According to the background of the study above, the statement of the problems are formulated as follows.

1. What kinds of poverty does Charles Dickens describe in *Oliver Twist*?
2. What kind of social stratification does Charles Dickens describe in *Oliver Twist*?
3. To what extent does the condition of poverty and social stratification reflect the real condition of Victorian society?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Sociological research is aimed at getting a comprehensive description about the relationship between man of letters and his or her society, the work of literature in society. Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of this study is:

1. to find out kinds of poverty described in Charles Dickens’ *Oliver Twist*
2. to find out kinds of social stratification described in Charles Dickens’ *Oliver Twist*
3. To find out to what extent does poverty and social stratification in *Oliver Twist* reflect the real condition of Victorian society

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This study will be mainly concerned with the main character *Oliver Twist*. As a reflection of children suffering in the industrial revolution in England, also the social stratification or the class system, which in this novel divided into two, the upper class, and the working class.

1.5 Significance of the Study

In relation to what have been discussed, this study has contributed in areas on both of theoretical and practical literature. *Theoretically*, this study is expected to give a good contribution to the critical study of literature especially in the sociology of literature. *Practically*, this study are firstly means to get better understanding about kind of poverty and social stratification in England during the Victorian age. Furthermore, this study is may also expected to lead other student of literature to be interested and later my do similar research of prose fiction related to other aspects especially the social cultural condition in Victorian age. For the researcher the outcome of this research is expected to be useful in answering the formulated objective appropriately.

1.6 Research Method

The research method in this chapter covers, research designs, data sources, data collection, data analysis, and the key terms.

1.6.1 Research Design

If we are analyzing a novel, we will come across into a number of literary criticisms. Literary criticism is primarily concerned with discussing individual work of literature (Peck and Coyle, 1984 :84)Furthermore they said that,” the

important things in discussing a literary work is read and reread the book we are studying, and trying to decide what they are about and how they work”.

Literary criticism is also regarded as the analysis, interpretation and evaluation of literary work (Peck and Coyle, 1984:149). But we must highlight that, literary criticism is not finding fault with, because in this literary study, criticism is viewed as an academic activity express the writer’s sense of what is happening on the text. Commenting on the subject matter and method of the text, criticism thus involve spotting the general theme of the work then seeing how the text present and develop these theme (Peck and Coyle, 1984:149). From here, we should bear in mind that the events and experiences described in a book are examples of universal human experiences. It means that, after the researcher have been known the common expression, event, feeling or problem, the researcher is able to commenting the various choice of the author has made. Then, the researcher is able to give a fresh slant or broader information on what perceive to be the central issue, especially the social phenomenon related to poverty and social stratification in Charles Dickens’s *Oliver Twist*.

Literature is close to reality. How close it is affirmed in various ways, but the point remains that, both have a two way relationship influencing one another. As what Teeuw said in his *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra* (1984)” literature and reality is related to each other, both need each other” (248). In Plato’s thesis known as *mimetic* he signified that literature imitates the reality were both men and nature integrated reality is experienced by men. It is true then, an experience is the best teacher. Thus experience is the ground to built literature, what we utter is what we

have achieved, we can not tell something we never see, hear, taste, smell or feel. Hence, after an experience is captured. An idea to write or create is possible to come up. It is often said that an idea does not fall from the skies (Damono, 1984:1) it is raised by the experiences of our sense.

In order to get a perfect result of this research, here the writer uses sociological approach. Sociological approach is a branch of literary criticism which assumes that, the existence of literary work is not in an empty social background. It means, society will be the main cause of a literary work. As Elizabeth and Burns have been stated, "literature is not only the effect of social causes but also the cause of social effect" (Endraswara, 2003:79).

Due to the fact that sociological approach itself consists of some approaches, here the researcher must give her best choice to the approach that she will use. In this thesis the writer will use Marxist criticism because; the writer analyzes poverty in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* that set in Victorian society in nineteenth century. Nineteenth century period was known as the industrial revolution in which it gives a great social change to the Victorian's society. As the writer has been states in the background of the study, in industrial revolution, the capitalist begins to classifying the society into classes, like the upper class, the middle class, the working class and the impoverished "under class". Each class includes a wide range of occupation of varying status and income. For example between skilled which has higher income than the unskilled workers that has a very low income. In other hand, due to the industrial revolution, in 1848 two young revolutionaries, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engle publish a document which

made a lasting impression on the history of man kind that more concerned with purely economic factors and the important role played by social class.

Two themes dominate the early writings of Marx and Engle are the all persuasive social influences of ideology and the division of labor. In brief, Marxism refuses to the capitalist people's power that seems to oppress the working people who do not have the tools of production who are known as poor people or proletariats. From here, the interrelatedness between Marxist and the writer's title thesis is, the industrial revolution drive the Victorian society in England into two opposing classes, they are the wealthy and the poor. And this condition brings the capitalist to classify the labor into classes, and then this classification implies that there was social stratification in Victorian's society

1.6.2 Data Sources

The primary source of this study is the novel *Oliver Twist* that was written by Charles Dickens, published in London, Penguin book 1966. whether the secondary data were taken from many appropriate documents according to the historical background, it is in the form of literary essay, articles, encyclopedias and text book that has relationship with any kinds of poverty and social stratification in Victorian's society.

1.6.3 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, here the researcher took the data from Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* which is related to the condition of society in industrial

revolution during Victorian period. In this research, the data is in the form of words, utterances, narration and description. Because of that reason, detailed reading and deep understanding are the most appropriate data collection technique in this study. This technique has both comprehensive and interpretive aspects since they are aimed at finding the characteristics and elements of the novel based on the subject of this research. To gain this technique, elaboration on other written material explaining the condition of Victorian's society in nineteenth century is also employed.

The next step is, the researcher classifying the data which carried out to the kinds and forms of poverty and social stratification of Victorian's society, i.e. absolute or relative poverty. After that, the researches highlights those required data, and then the data are use to answer the formulated problems.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

Since the data analysis is the process of finding and arranging the obtained data, so the researcher takes some steps:

1. Analyzing the data while reading the text. Then the researcher presents the data according to the research problem. It is identification about relative or absolute poverty and the exploration of the kinds of social stratification i.e. the upper class, the middle class and the working class.
2. Exploring the real phenomenon in England nineteenth century during Victorian period related to the effect of industrial revolution, which in many part causing poverty and the hierarchical structure into classes

3. Finding out the similarities between the content of the novel and the real condition of Victorian's society, so that the researcher is able to give a critical judgment whether the novel reflect the true history or not
4. Summarizing the finding and give comment

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Poverty : The lack of sufficient material and cultural resources to sustain a healthy. Existence, most distinguish between absolute or primary poverty and relative or secondary poverty. (*Collin's Dictionary of Sociology*)
2. Social stratification : The hierarchically organized structures of social inequality (Ranks, status, groups, etc) which exist in any society
3. Victorian society : The society pertaining to the time of Queen Victorian's region over Great Britain 1837-1901
4. Workhouse : a place where people who were unable to support themselves could go to live and work

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses all the review related to the condition in England during the industrial revolution: poverty, social stratification, Marxist criticism, Victorian society, industrial revolution in England, poverty in Victorian society, social stratification in Victorian society, and the previous studies.

2.1 Poverty and Social Stratification

2.1.1 Poverty

Poverty is defined with a rich vocabulary, in all cultures and throughout history. From the analytical perspective, thinking about poverty can be traced back at least to the codification of poor laws in medieval England, through to the pioneering empirical studies, at the turn of the century, by Booth in London and by Rowntree in New York. Rowntree's study, published in 1901, was the first to develop a poverty standard for individual families, based on estimates of nutritional and other requirements. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty>)

Poverty is a condition in which a person or community is deprived of, or lacks the essential for a minimum standard of well being and life. Since poverty is

understood in many sense, these essential may be material resources such as food, safe drinking water and shelter, or they may be the social resources such as access to information, education, health care, social status, political power, or the opportunity to develop meaningful connections with other people in society.

In the *Collin's Dictionary of Sociology*, poverty is defined as the lack of sufficient material and cultural resources to sustain a healthy. Existence, most distinguish between absolute or primary poverty and relative or secondary poverty. **Absolute or primary poverty** refers to a lack of the basic requirements to sustain physical life; the subsistence poverty of not having sufficient food and adequate shelter. Booth and Rowntree were amongst the first researchers to demonstrate the widespread incidence of absolute poverty in the UK. (David and Jary, 1991:489) An example of an absolute measurement would be the percentage of the population eating less food than is required to sustain the human body. Whether **relative or secondary poverty** views poverty as a socially defined and use to demonstrate the inadequacy of definitions of absolute or primary poverty by referring to the cultural needs of individual and families within the context of the rest of society. It is a realistic definition which relates poverty not only to physical needs but also to the norms and expectations of society. (Jary and Jary, 1991:489) In this case, the number of people counted as poor could increase whiles their income rise. A relative measurement would be to compare the total

wealth of the poorest one-third of the population with the total wealth of the riches 1% of the population. There are several different income inequality metrics.

From the definitions of poverty above, it can be concluded here that, in general poverty can be understood in two terms; the first term defined poverty as the lack of essentials for the minimum standard of well-being and life such as food and shelter, whether the second term which Jary calls it "a relative poverty" it is more complicated than the first definition because this term views poverty is not only to the physical need but also to the norms and expectations of the society, including the income disparities or wealth disparities, some said that this factor was seen as an indicator of poverty. So in this case, the numbers of people counted as poor could increase while their income rises, this condition depends on the living standard of that society, some called this condition of poverty as "a subjective poverty". It has been stated in sociological theory that "Simmel also had a relativistic theory of poverty...if people who are members of the upper classes have less than their peers do, they are likely to feel poor in comparison to them"(Ritzer, 2004:164).

2.1.2 The Causes of Poverty

Many different factors have been cited to explain why poverty occurs.

However, here the writer likes to explore the point of view of Samuelson and

Nordhous (Soekarni, 2005:119-122) which according to them there are three causes of poverty they are, the distinction of property possession ,the distinction of individual ability, and the third the distinction of education and work training. It is explained bellow;

1. The Distinction of Property Possession

Limited asset can be the cause of poverty, for example, village inhabitant who did not owned lands will suffering difficulties to get crop. The difference of someone property with another according to Samuelson (Soekarni, 2005:119-122) can be caused by the skill of entrepreneurship and inheritance which received from their parents. The man with good entrepreneurship inclined to be success in getting property. While, there is also rich people who do not have the skill of entrepreneurship, but they have much property inheritance from their family.

2. The Distinction of Individual's Ability

Someone less ability can be the cause of their failure in life. Some of individuals ability consist of, physical ability (IQ), emotional ability (EQ), and spiritual ability (SQ). From the three ability above, Intelligentsia ability or IQ could be the most urgent thing, although to gain property emotional question like spirit, ambition, skill and talent is very important. However, someone's ability will influenced by inheritance and our surroundings.

3. The Difference of Education and Work Training Acceptance

Limited education and work training can be the cause to get a good job. The empiric data showed, so many people with low education do not have enough

skill lives in poverty. Generally, this group works in informal sector with low wages

It is clear now the cause of poverty is very complicated. From the three causes above, However, the poverty in England was also one effect of the Industrial Revolution. Industrial development however brought new social relations and problem in society as seen in the rise of a new group of factories owners and industrial capitalist. As factories grew larger the rich got richer. On the other hand, the condition of the worker got worse. It further states that the condition of English workers in Industrial Revolution has always generated the most controversy among historians since England was the first country to industrialize and because the social consequences seem terrible there.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_Law)

2.1.3 The Effects of Poverty

Some possible effects of poverty, some which may also be causations of poverty as mentioned above, thus conforming what's known as "poverty circle" and complicating the subject even further, some effects of poverty are:

2. Hunger

Food is a basic necessity. Those who are fortunate try to eat three square meals a day: however over 840 million people around the world go hungry everyday and more than half billion people are undernourished. They do not get enough vitamins and minerals from the food that they eat to stay healthy. One of the main causes of hunger is poverty. Most people who are hungry do not have enough money to purchase the food they need. It is also the picture of condition in

Victorian period, most people and children goes hungry everyday; they got no sufficient of food because of their low wages.

3. High Crime Rate

The immediate effect of poverty is it can change the life attitude of the people. Begging in the street and becoming a street musician, then is an alternative legal way of earning money and the worst feature of this is when becoming criminals is a common thing. Here, it becomes clear that the bad impact of the industrial revolution in Victorian as have been captured by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver Twist* is the price that should be paid in terms of suffering and demoralization when they come to the deadly environment of the underworld criminals.

4. Homelessness

Population makes the metrics of population of the world stands at 5.7 billion people. Over hundred million of people in our world today have no housing. Million more people of the world population got severe housing problem. They live in home without adequate sanitation, with an irregular electricity supply, built out of flimsy materials, and without adequate security. Housing problems affect both small and large cities, poverty has makes many people homelessness. In Victorian period, Seaman further explains that the evils of the factory system also gave miseries to their house conditions. It is said that the houses in which the new factory hands lived were built very quickly and every cheaply. The result of this was the disfigurement of huge areas of the north of

England by rows and rows of crowded, badly built and unhealthy dwellings.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_Law)

2.2 Social Stratification

Social inequalities are central to any understanding of social stratification: but social stratification itself consists of more than simply inequalities of life chance. The concept of social stratification as a particular form of social division emphasizes the idea that individuals are distributed among levels or layers of a social hierarchy because of their economic relations. These layers or strata are real social groupings, forged together through both their economic relation and their associated social relations and interactions.

The word stratification is derived from the word stratum that means layers; Sorokin in (Soekanto, 1991:252) defines social stratification as “the classification of people or society into classes. The result of this is the higher classes and the lower classes. In brief, social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of people in a society, or the hierarchical arrangement of social classes, castes, and strata within society. In his book *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*, Soekanto divides social stratification into:

1. Close Social Stratification

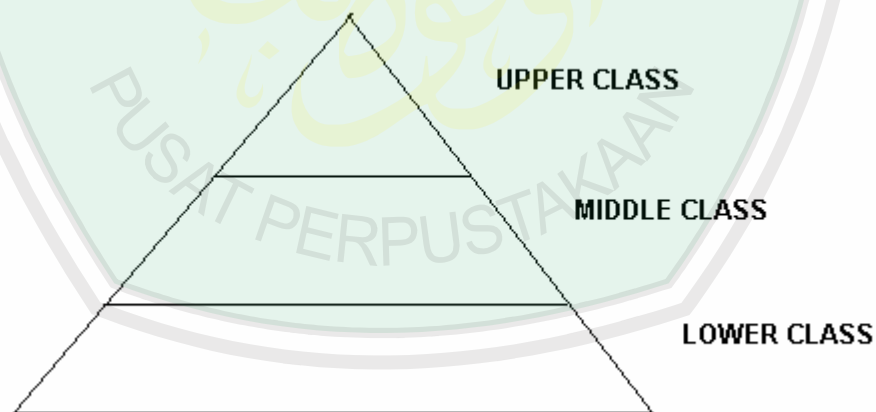
This is an inherited system. In this system it is impossible for one person to change classes; one can not go to the higher or to lower class since he is born until the end of his life. This can be seen in Hinduism term in classifying his society into caste, like Brahmana, Ksatria, Vaisya and Sudra, each class has its

own position and authority. This also can be seen in America, there is a discrimination between white people and black people, this system is called *segregation* and not different with *apartheid* system that separate between the white people and the black people in South Africa. (Soekanto, 1990:256)

2. Open Social Stratification

This system is not inherited; each person can make an effort to reach the higher class (*achieved status*). It can be achieved by education, because in many areas person who have higher education have a good image then put them to a good position (Soekanto, 1990:256).

Based on Sorokin's view, usually the stratification is described by the using of triangle



The criteria used to stratify the people into classes are, wealth, power, authority, respect and higher education. (Soekanto, 1990:283) if one has all of the criteria he is considered as one of the higher class. The way each person relates

with other depends on which class he belongs to usually the society has a certain pattern to describe how a person should behave towards people from the other classes.

1. Upper Class

According to Green in Palupi's thesis, one of the upper class's ideal is "one of icy reserves with strangers and quiet self-sufficiency within intimate circles". The other is that they try to spend as little time as possible in business in order to devote more time to leisured pursuits.

For the member of upper class, education carries little prestige. Not many people from upper class finish their studies in college. The upper class also does not expect their members to actively join committee or organization. In the case of choice, they prefer old things to new one.

2. Middle Class

"The middle class style of life is governed by one supreme hope and activity striving for success, upward movement, getting ahead" A member of the middle class depends on other members. His success depends on the approval of occupational superiors. In comparison with the upper class, the middle class like the new things such as a new automobile, a new house, etc.

A college degree, membership or leadership in church, civic affair or formal organizations is focus deeply. Education is regarded primarily as means to improve status. The middle class strives more than any other class, but with a greater possibility of frustration. (Green, 1964:192-3)

Here it can be concluded that, the middle class seems to do a great effort to gain the more prestige status, it is the upper class. They achieved it in many various ways, like education, active in committee or group discussion to improve their knowledge; hence they prefer to get ahead. Some of this middle class's attitude is very different with the upper class that seems very proud of their position so they have not a hope or progressive view to getting ahead.

3. Lower Class

Lower class in capitalist society is also known as the working class/proletariat, and **Working class** itself is a term used in academic sociology and in ordinary conversation. In common with other terms relevant to social class it is defined and used in many different ways, depending on context and speaker. The term incorporates references to education, to occupation, to culture, and to income. When used non-academically, it typically refers to a section of society dependent on physical labor especially when remunerated with an hourly wage. Here the term working class is defined as the second term it is used in non-academically because in this case lower or working class which refers to the class Blue-collar workers and manual labor or The homeless and permanently unemployed, as well as the "working poor."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working_class).

This condition was a portrait of Victorian society during industrial revolution. The aristocrats and middle class not care anymore with their condition, they just concerned and thinking about their life and furthermore, they seems to exploits the lower/working class because of their lack of the tools of production

by having a full work with very low wages, as a result, they face their life very hard even just a gruel of food. This also can be seen in the system of a workhouse and orphanage, in practical, the aristocracy just exploits them by working hard but with low wages and insufficient food because the cost of food have been reduced by them for their private need.

Social stratification is has a close relationship with the term of social classes. Freedman defines class as” all people and family that know deeply about their position, and their existence is also known by the society or public” (in Soekanto, 1991:260). So, the understanding of class is followed with the term stratification without differentiate the factors of stratification like money, land or power. (1990:260) it is clear now, that there is no significant differences between class and stratification although some theories debated about this, that social class and social stratification must be differentiate according to the way of classification. Like Kurt B Mayer who differentiates that social stratification is classified according to the respectful of society or *status group*, whether social class is classified according to their economic factors. (1991:285) In conclusion, the points remain that the amount that differentiate the society into layers are property or material, authority, respectful, and knowledge or education.

About class Marx (in Suseno, 2003:112) states that “the existence of human being is the class struggles” this conception is as the main role in the unstable production in society, it means that the condition of majority can be controlled by minority people because they have no tolls of productions. The class

resistant since last time ago up to now is focused on resistant of rich people (bourgeoisie people) to poor people (proletarians).

Under capitalist people's power, domination of everyone is free to have something, it is different from feudal era that give special right to people who have wealth, domination for rich or elite people. In feudal era the production intended to fulfill consumption needs, and in capitalist era is dedicated to get more profits. These systems basically can not exist all the time, because the workers classes always try to find out the way to change that system. And middle class who has no modal such as farmers and bourgeoisie people will up the class, then finally only two classes that exist in society, that are: bourgeoisie people and proletarians.

About this Marx stated that "in capitalist society the class is divided into three, they are proletariats (lives from salary), the factory owner or the owner of the modals (lives from profits), and the last the owner of the lands (lives from renting their lands)...but because in the concepts of alienation the owner of the lands is not discussed so in the last capitalism there is only two classes (Suseno, 2002: 113). Here it is become clear now that in Marx's view the class in capitalist society were only the bourgeoisie class and proletariats.

Bourgeoisie class were successfully in dominating economy and politic, with this domination they change human being's relationship to be commercial transaction by putting the labor's power as the same as a marketable things. This condition is going to be the dehumanization process of labor classes which are always grinded. This treatment causes the labors to revenge because they were

grinded and treated them as a marketable thing, they realize their condition and it must be changed. So, they make an association in communist organization with a goal to fight bourgeoisie classes and defense them selves by maintaining the labor's salary, building cooperation and controlling the chaos in society.

By learning and getting information about their blur condition, they will be more spirit and realize that they must make their condition better by damaging the bourgeoisie classes. The resistant is done by them get results; they can take the right of bourgeoisie's ownership and give it to proletariat's dictator. From these ideas, revolution that has been decided by socialist people has been formulated.

From the concept above, Marx makes classes struggle becomes a fundamental thing and almost becomes the only one reason of all conflicts which happen in the world. Marx also gives a new definition to social classes sociologically before he knows the basic of its definition firstly. It is defined that social classes are focused on the controversial of rich and poor people and also between classes which get special right because of clan and legitimating of law for a special goal. So the class struggle concept exactly appears because the division of work development is done socially by appearing the ownership of production tools individually, in another word it becomes basic of difference classes in society.

2.3 Marxists Criticism

Marxist literary theory starts from the assumption that literature must be understood in relation to historical and social reality as interpreted from a Marxist

standpoint (Newton, 1998; 85). In 1948 two young revolutionaries, Karl Marx and Frederick Engel, published a document which made a lasting impression on the history of mankind. They were more concerned with purely economic factors and the important role played by social class. Two themes dominate the early writings of Marx and Engel, the all-pervasive social influences of ideology and the division of labor. (Damono, 1979:26).

These trends are reflected in literature. As we have seen, the notion of literature as a reflection of society was a popular nineteenth century conception, and Marx and Engel, are no exception in adhering to this view (Alan Swing wood, 1970:43).

In the writing of both Marx and Engel, then there is no fashionable theory of literature relating with society, but merely hint, and some dogma. A writer who did devote a considerable part of his talent to literature was the Russian, George Plekhanov. Plekhanov's study of literature emphasized the weakness of early Marxist literary sociology. He naturally states the explicit sociological correlation. His approach was remarkable eclectic for a Marxist, borrowing heavily not only from Marx but also from Kant and Taine. The concept of reflection, Plekhanov suggests, hinges on grasping the 'mainspring' of social life, that is, the fact of class struggle (Alan Swingewood, 1970:50-52).

George Luckacs, the most prominent Marxist theoretician of literature after Plekhanov, virtually accepts Plekhanov's argument that literature reflects the class struggle. Surveying the development of an explicit social interpretation of literature; it is instructive to note the areas of agreement and divergence. With this

in mind, we can now examine the most recent attempts to go beyond the mechanical, external, and frequent reductionist approach which above all concentrates on the literary work itself as literature.

Marxist criticism on literature is basically used for the analysis since there is the unity of ideas between the analysis and the criticism. These will help us in understanding humanity aspect in the Marxism more easily. Marxist criticism on literature is intended to give its attention especially to any kind of domination as adopted from Marxism, whose goal is to liberate people from their being alienated because of the domination to be themselves in due course. Practically this study will focus itself on external aspect of the literary work since Marxist criticism on literature analyses literature within the terminologies of historical conditions and the literature's condition (Eagleton, 2002:V1).

Speaking about Marxist criticism on literature, we are faced with the form of literature will shape coherence with Marxist ideas. Marxist work is essentially placed within the structure of social realism which carries not only the aesthetic style but also the ideology of a writer. When social realism is observed from the linguistic point of view, they are noticed to be composed of two words; social and realism. The word social refers to a group of people or community in a certain place (Hornby, 1987:819). They are not bound with where they live but also with how they live, moral values and traditions. Those are the measures that mark them, that distinguish a group of people in one place from others. Thus, Marxist literary works are rich with ideas of social (certain group of people) connections

and problem. As Eagleton (2002:06) said, “understanding literature means understanding the whole social process in which literature becomes a part of it”.

Meanwhile, the word realism is derived from the word real, actual, or true. Shortly, it has explained itself to speak chiefly on reality, the social reality.

Nevertheless, it needs to be emphasized that the special character of social realist writings are not only on detail of reality, but also the reproduction of the true reality from specific characters under certain circumstances (Angels in Eagleton, 2002:56). Social realist writings are not the style of writings which has the same function as a mirror that reflects anything in front of it as much alike as it really is, and that what makes it different from naturalism. There are oppression, restlessness, and hope inside of it.

A Marxist criticism on literature believes that there is a close relationship between literature and reality. Literature is a special way to perceive reality and is tightly related with a reality which becomes the mental or the social ideology of an era (Eagleton, 2002:07). Departing from the reality itself, literature stands upon social reality and social relation that occur. Furthermore, it will implicitly describe the structure of a community written in the works, and perceive the existence of classes which trigger the domination of one class upon the other. Moreover, the criticism will also show how the domination will create alienation: alienation upon man of nature, of other man, and himself. A degradation of humanity value since man will be no longer able to understand what he really needs. He is forced by situations to do something outside his will only to stay alive. It is how this

analysis will have its progress, by examining the main problems which have been raised and other interrelations underlying them.

Therefore, the study scrutinizes the codes the writer used to relate the works with its cultural background, including religion, social, economic, and political conditions, and also the writer's ideology to get back to reality. As Plekhanov said in Eagleton (2002), "it is the writer's duty to translate social fact into literary works, and it is the critics' works to decode those literary signs back into reality".

The factor of ideology has become significant when the content of a work is to be determined since a literary work is a subjective insight of an objective world. Yet, it is said in Eagleton that the ideology must present obscurely. It must emerge from a dramatized condition.

Political tendency must implicitly appear from dramatized conditions. Only through this indirect way, a revolutionary literary work can be effective for its bourgeoisie reader's consciousness. A novel with socialist basis will get its target if it is specifically describes a real causal relationship, destroys conventional illusions of those relations. (Angels in Eagleton, 2002:55).

Here is where the harmony between the writer's intention and the works' aesthetic values lies.

Next, Marxist literary works are said to be revolutionary. It is not to mistakenly be considered as the provoking subject for massive movements which include physical clash only. Revolutionary here means the presence of the enlightenment of ideas and thoughts because literary works are the product of thinking which are aimed at the development of the readers' intellectual and moral

(Eagleton, 2002:101) explains an example of literature's characteristic of being revolutionary that is by giving it's readers a scientific experience even though literature itself is not science. Thus, in its revolutionary characteristic, it is hoped that the literary works are able to draw their readers' selves' consciousness out of them up, to make them realize what they really need by releasing them from domination and alienation chains through a given situation written in stories.

There are a lot of aspects contained in Marxism. Yet, this study is limited into the class struggle in Marxism point of view only. Departing from the social relationship which are pictured in the novel *Oliver Twist*, this study will shows how Charles Dickens portrays the condition of Victorian society during industrial revolution which seems to open the hidden world of the Victorian working classes into his novel. This research will be presented one by one by connecting them with the background of the writing of the works. Hence, this research is focused on the external background. The external background try to combines the socio-cultural background of the stories, that is the condition of Victorian's society in England during industrial revolution at the time of the writing, and the ideological background of the author to meet the ideological background of the whole stories.

2.4 Victorian Period

The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned from 1837 until her death in 1901. It was an era of extraordinary expansion and development. The Victorian period is roughly the time between 1850 to 1900, although signs of the new period may be noticeable as early as 1830, and sign of

the next age that is modern age appear during the last two decades of the 19th century. (Wiyono, 1976:90) The Victorian Age is a period about which is almost impossible to generalize because there are many incidents that took place. However, Kittson Clark in Nirmala's thesis suggests, a division of queen Victoria's reign into three periods: the earlier period, 1830's and 40's, characterized by depression, unrest, and reform; the middle period, from 1846 to 1866, characterized by prosperity, complacency and all in reform; and the late period, starting with the second Reform Bill of 1867 and continuing through the great depression of 1873 to the end of the century. It is characterized by even more drastic changes than in the earlier periods.

In addition, Mashburn (1999) also confirms that the late period of the Victorian age, people protested against the policies of the aristocrats since there was a gap between the aristocrats, the factory owners and their workers. Mashburn also explains that this chaotic condition is caused by the rapid progress in science, technology and even in literature that drove the Victorians to invent the modern idea of discovery. Annan in Langbaum (1967:68) states among others that in this age, Victorian experienced democracy and popular education. It is also reported that in science, there were Darwin with his theory of evolution which perhaps caused the most controversy between science and religion of that age, Karl Marx with his Marxism, Malthus with his book on population and other modern movements which took form.

In technology, the Victorians created astonishing innovation and change: in textile industry. They invented spinning loom, James Watt's steam engine and

many other improvements which made England pioneer not only in industrial technology but also in social relations and urban living (1983:764). However, on the contrary, as it is reported by Seaman (1955:51), the sense of that rapid changes were taking them further away from a world in which they were comfortable and brought them into social, political, and economic problems which were almost too complex to solve. Thus, it can be summarized that the invention of the new technology: spinning loom, steam engine, and machinery which were expected to be benefit to all people, in fact gave miseries to them.

2.4.1 The Industrial Revolution in England

In the Mid-Victorian era, as it is stated by Mc Kay, et al, England sat on top of the world, and there were many reasons for it. One of which is the awareness of science and technology, which made England, have an enormous lead over all countries in the development of industry. (1983:766)

It is reported that, the industrial Revolution was started by inventions in textile industry, invented by John Kay with his flying shuttle, Hargreaves with his spinning jenny and almost at the same moment, Richard Ark Wright also invented another spinning machine, the water frame, and the most popular was the steam engine by James Watt. These inventions, with numerous other improvements were reasonable since the major manufacturing industry of Britain throughout the eighteenth century was textile industry. Mc Kay further states that the effect of the rapid changes accompanied by a really sudden growth of the population. The growth pressures of growing demand, the creation of new factories gradually

spread in England and it was something new in history. With no model to copy, England had to pioneer not only in industrial technology but also in social relations, economics, and even in political institutions. Thus, it becomes clear that the effect the growing factories, then, changed England not only in industrial but also in the structure of the society. A new group of industrial capitalist and the workers arose. As a result, the poor got poorer and poorer.

From the explanation above, there is no doubt that the Industrial Revolution brought both riches and power to Great Britain, and that it also benefited other nations. At the same time, as it is illustrated by Seamen (1954:51) it also brought great evils with it.

The evils of the factory system in its early stages have been described in all the English history books. Hours were long, wages low, working conditions thoroughly bad, discipline tyrannical. The worst feature of the system at the time was that both women and children, owing to the smallness of the men's wages, were compelled to work in factories, or, worse still, the coal mines, and under conditions which by the 1830's were admitted to be unworthy of a civilized nation.

Seaman further explains that the evils of the factory system also gave miseries to their house conditions. It is said that the houses in which the new factory hands lived were built very quickly and every cheaply. The result of this was the disfigurement of huge areas of the north of England by rows and rows of crowded, badly built and unhealthy dwellings, not all of which have disappeared even yet. Here, it can be seen that the worst feature of Industrial Revolution which unavoidably created social unrest to the society was women and children, who used to work in fields, now worked in factories with dangerous machinery, and dangerous mines. Ironically they got very small wages. In addition; Lloyd

(1959:118) states that anyone who reads *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens (a nineteenth-century author) will see something of the worst side of industrial development.

Industrial Revolution brings England both wealth and power. However, it also brings many consequences in the life of the society. In short, Industrial Revolution has already changed the structure of society in their politic, social, and economic that will be depicted below.

The political consequences of the latest phase of the revolution brought the division of the world into the have and the have not countries .It is explained that the countries that were already industrialized had won power and prestige. On the other side, the country, which had huge population but little industry, became dependent on powerful and industrialized countries. Moreover, it is also said that the government of each modern nation is expected to support the industry of have-not countries and to strengthen their position in a dangerous and competitive world. Thus, it can be concluded that the Industrial Revolution has created a new political system in which the industrialized countries had made have-not countries dependent on them, due to the power of their new industrial technology.

The second consequence of the Industrial Revolution in England was in social and economic. Industrial development however brought new social relations and problem in society as seen in the rise of a new group of factories owners and industrial capitalist. According to Mc, at al (1983:782) as factories grew larger the rich got richer. On the other hand, the condition of the worker got worse. He further states that the condition of English workers in Industrial

Revolution has always generated the most controversy among historians since England was the first country to industrialize and because the social consequences seem terrible there.

From the explanation above, this condition was understandable since most profit had to go back into the business for new and better machinery. People were reluctant to work in the factories partly because they resembled the poor houses where destitute inhabitants had to labor for very little pay. Moreover, the factory owners did not care about the workers and as the result the workers felt oppressed, the worker got small wage that led them to live in poverty. The houses in which they live were in unhealthy conditions and towns and cities become more crowded and polluted and the slum inhabitants... the worker were mostly exile from villages and could not find a job had to force themselves in any possible way with all the capacity they possessed to keep themselves and the families away from dying of starvation. Then, becoming beggars and pickpockets was their solution to stay alive. Industrial Revolution indeed not only brought England both wealth and power, but also the long-run consequences that cannot be ignored on the live of the society, and one of them is of course they lives in an absolute poverty which means that they can not fulfils their base necessities like food and a proper house.

4.2 Poverty in Victorian Society

Like most of Dickens's work, this novel *Oliver Twist* is one of his literary works who use to call the public attention to various contemporary social evils in Victorian society, including the workhouse, child labor, and the recruitment of

children as criminal, therefore, Victorian society was the period of the social unrest and great social problem named poverty.

Poverty is one effect of the industrial revolution. Poverty understood in many senses, but the main understandings of the term include:

- 1. Description of material need**, typically including the necessities of daily living, like food, clothing, shelter, and health care. Poverty in this sense may be understood as the deprivation of essential goods and service.
- 2. Describing economic resource**, including a lack of income, wealth, assets or entitlements. Economic measures are based either in norms of sufficiency or relative income:
- 3. Description of social need**, such as social exclusion, dependency, and the ability to participate in the society. This would include education and information. Social relationship has been a key element in the understanding of poverty developed in international organizations. They take the concept of poverty beyond the area of economics.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_Law)

In Victorians times, for Britain itself, poverty was seen as a dishonoring, guilty state (lack of highly praised virtue of industry being the presumed reason), justifying a rather uncharitable treatment. We can see it in almost Dickensian portrayal of a dehumanized regime resembling a reformatory, children could also be kept there with their family or alone, or rather penal labor, as the poor could be put to hard, manual labor and were subject to physical punishment.

The shameful practice of child labor also has played an important role in the Victorian society during industrial revolution. The displaced of the working classes from the seventeenth century on, took it for granted that a family would not be able to support itself if the children were not employed. Many children worked 16 hours days under atrocious conditions, as their elder did. Ironically, this condition was allowed by the government which recommended that children aged 11-18 be permitted to work a maximum of twelve hours per day; children 9-11 were allowed to work 8 hour days.

Another dark note in England during the industrial revolution was about the *poor law*. *Poor law* was the system for the provision of social security in operation in England and the rest of United Kingdom from 16th century until the establishment of the welfare state in 20th century. It was made up of several acts of parliament and subsequence amendments. The extreme longevity of the poor law meant that some of the generalization made about it refers to only apart of its history, for example the use of workhouses. **Workhouse** was a place where people who were unable to support themselves could go to live and work, although in practical, a workhouse was just a matter of exploitation of the poor, because they were lives in less eligibility. Less eligibility was the condition of the poor law amendment acts 1834. The less eligibility principle was to make the workhouse a deterrent. It stated that working condition in the workhouse had to be worse than the worst job possible outside of the workhouse. This principle also extended to the food served inside of the workhouse. The meals supplied in the workhouse had to be worse than the worst meals outside the workhouse. Furthermore, for

much of the period of the poor law, the dependent poor were classified in terms of three groups:

1. The impotent poor could not look after themselves or go to work. They included the ill, the elderly, and children with no one to properly care for them. It was generally held that they should be looked after.

2. The able-bodied poor normally referred to those who were unable to find work either due to cyclical or long term unemployment in the area, or a lack of skills. Attempts to assist these people, and move them out of this category, varied over the centuries, but usually consisted of relief either in the form of work or money.

3. The vagrants or beggars sometimes termed sturdy rogues, were deemed those who could work but had refused to. Such people were seen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as potential criminals, apt to do mischief when hired for the purpose. They were people needing punishment or sometimes sent to called 'house of correction'.

From the explanation above it can be concluded here that, the kind of poverty in Victorian period is categorized into absolute poverty. *Absolute poverty* defined as the basic requirements to sustain physical life or the subsistence poverty of not having sufficient food and adequate shelter, means that this condition was the portrait of Victorian social condition at that time because as the researcher has been stated above that, in industrial revolution took it for granted that a family would not be able to support itself if the children were not employed, facing life is very hard to them with no tools of production and limited skills.

Because of this condition, the middle class like to exploits those to have a full work with low wages, it because they have no choice. This also can be seen in the life of a workhouse, it states that the meal supplied in a workhouse was the worst meals outside of the workhouse. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty>).

2.4.2 Social Stratification in Victorian Society

In the Mid-Victorian period, in English history there were distinct class differences in its Society. There were three classes in England. These were the Aristocrat (the upper class), the Middle-Class (or Factory owners) and the working class (the lower class). Each class had specific characteristics that defined its behavior. These characteristics were best seen in four areas of British society (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/social_stratification)

The Top Class was known as the aristocracy. It included the Church and, nobility and had great power and wealth. This class consisted of about two percent of the population, who were born into nobility and who owned the majority of the land. It included the, Royal Family lords spiritual and temporal, the clergy, great officers of state, and those above the degree of baronet. These people were privileged and avoided taxes. This also further explained by Anthony wood that”

At the top of the social pyramid the aristocracy and wealthy landed families continued to enjoy the pleasant round of elegance and entertainment that had been the unquestioned privilege of their class throughout the eighteenth century. Their world was one of good talk, good food, and an intimacy with the great men of their day (Anthony wood, 1960:17)

The middle class consisted of the bourgeoisie - the middle working class.

It was made up of factory owners, bankers, shopkeepers, merchants, lawyers,

engineers, businessmen, traders, and other professionals. These people could be sometimes extremely rich, but in normal circumstances they were not privileged, and they especially resented this. There was a very large gap between the middle class and the lower class.

The British lower class was divided into two sections: "the working class" (laborers), and "the poor" (those who were not working, or not working regularly, and were receiving public charity). The lower class contained men, women, and children performing many types of labor, including factory work, seamstressing, Chimney sweeping, mining, and other jobs. Both the poorer class and the middle class had to endure a large burden of tax. This third class consisted of about eighty-five percent of the population but owned less than fifty percent of the land. Industrialization changed the class structure dramatically in the late 18th century. Hostility was created between the upper and lower classes. As a result of industrialization, there was a huge boost of the middle and working class. As the Industrial Revolution progressed there was further social division. Capitalists, for example, employed industrial workers, who were one component of the working classes (each class included a wide range of occupations of varying status and income; there was a large gap, for example, between skilled and unskilled labor), but beneath the industrial workers was a submerged "under class" sometimes referred to as the "sunken people," which lived in poverty. The under class were more susceptible to exploitation and were therefore exploited.

<http://www.hiddenlives.org.uk/articles/social> .

The government consisted of a constitutional monarchy headed by Queen

Victoria. Only the royalty could rule. Other politicians came from the aristocracy. The system was criticized by many as being in favor of the upper classes, and during the late 18th century, philosophers and writers began to question the social status of the nobility. During the time-period known by most historians as the Industrial Revolution, a great change overtook British culture. Aside from the political and economic change which occurred, a profound social alteration transpired. The general public attempted to make their life better, sought employment in newly-formed industries. Many of the workers which included women and children, labored through 12 hour work shifts, with poor nutrition, poor living conditions and completing tedious tasks. These factors, accompanied by various ideological precepts by Britain's intellectual community, and those concepts imported from France, provoke a crucial social evolution. Though no government was overthrown, a distinct transformation took place causing rebellious behavior to explode among the working class. The middle class held to two basic ideologies that served in the exploitation of the lower order of the British society. As stated by Frederic Angles in in Nirmalawati's thesis in his *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844* .

Hence it comes, too, that the social war, the war of each against all, is here openly declared. Just as in Stiner's recent book, people regard each other only as useful objects; each exploits the other, and the end of it all is that the stronger treads to the weak under foot and that the powerful few, the capitalist, seize everything themselves, while existence remains.

In the context of the "industrial revolution" this meant that the pleasure

extracted from life would be at the working classes' expense. This provided a perfect justification for the middle class to capitalize on. The working class of Britain, throughout the industrial revolution and through the Victorian age, acted in a defiant manner toward both the aristocracy and middle class. This behavior extended from the everyday activities of the workers to radical anarchist movements that categorized the underground.

The middle class seemed to be just as familiar with the inverse of Benthamism as they were with its normal application. The pleasure principle was measured in terms of minimalization of pain. If the sum of pain, in a given Situation is less than the sum of pleasure, than it should be deemed pleasurable. The inverse principle applied to the working class was how pain (work) can be inflicted, with the absolute minimum distribution of pleasure (wages), without creating an uprising.

The second, Evangelicalism, was considered to be selfish Because of its inflexibility toward actions outside of its Moral realm. The Church at that time would help the poor only to pacify its conscience. Andrew Mearns, in his Article "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London", investigated the misery of the working class and exhorted the church for inactivity on the working classes behalf. He stated that "whilst we have been building our churches and solacing ourselves with our religion . . . the poor have been growing poorer, the wretched more miserable, and the immoral more corrupt." He continued, listing detailed accounts of how the lower class survived and suffered. It was written to evoke a reaction from the church attending middle class.

Isolated by these ideologies and rigid social class distinctions, the lower class began to dislike the industrialists that employed them. There were basically two types of radicals that followed a more active part in expressing their disdain for the system that imprisoned them. The first group of radicals engaged in carousing, pamphleteering and the explosion of pornography. This printing and distribution of resistant and even seditious material toward the system was frowned upon by the government. The carousing and debauched behavior was a rebellious social statement emphasizing the lower classes rejection of the hypocritical social restraint the middle class attained to. A second group of radicals pursued their Anarchist agendas to the point of destroying machinery in an unbosoming manner. These extremists performed any act that would disrupt the system and discredit the government by making it appear inept at stopping the social unrest. This was a direct reaction to the isolation caused by the difference in social class.

The behavior of the working class was termed rebellious by the middle class and aristocracy of British society. The expression "rebellious" characterized their divergence from the conservative norms established by the middle-class. James Phillips Kay argued that the environment industrialization created in Britain was responsible for his development of this immoral behavior. He continued by pointing out the "ceaseless drudgery" of the work that the person must perform; "in squalid wretchedness, on meager food and expends his superfluous gains on debauchery." This allowed the working class to justify their departure from the illusionary "traditional" values the middle class promoted and

their adoption of a system fitting to their social environment.

Adam Smith justified the oppressive environment that the working class was subjected to in his work "Wealth of Nations". He introduced the concept of "Laissez - faire" to government and its role in the economy. By adopting the "Hands off" policy, the British government created an environment which was conducive to a pure state of capitalism. In this mode, the industries were given a blank check for the exploitation of the working class. The result was large-scale urbanization and industrialization that produced hideous living and working conditions. Various ideologies arose from intellectuals and radicals of England, Ireland and the ensuing French revolution. These ideas of *liberty, rights, equality and revolution* were produced to the masses and prompted the motivation for change produced to the masses and prompted the motivation for change. However, revolution never occurred as the government allowed the working class opportunities to vent its social frustrations. These "opportunities" were found in the lower classes leisure time. Spending time in pubs, theaters, music halls and sporting activities created an Outlet for the miserable and unhappy.

Thus, the rebellious behavior exhibited by the working-class of the British society was demonstrated in everyday life and justified by both the living and working conditions of workers. The issue of the disciplinary and suppressive actions initiated by the middle and ruling class was deliberate and calculated. This discipline was used in culling the behavior of the working class and maximizing its productivity. Industrialization and urbanization took a toll on the British lower social order, but, consequently, did not push it into a revolution. This is to the

credit of a society that had the ability to express itself in coping with social inconsistencies and change.

.2.4.4 Previous Studies

This study is aimed at finding the kinds of poverty and social stratification in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*. There are some previous studies used related to this study.

Studies on Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* have been much conducted by some critics in the same objects. Cita Cholisna Sodryani (2005) with her thesis *The role of setting on the main character in Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens* found the kinds of setting used in this novel *Oliver Twist*, such as neutral concerning the place and neutral setting concerning the time. In her study, she also described the role of setting of the main character like, setting in the parish's workhouse, the setting in the Mr. Sowerberry's house, setting in Mr. Bronlow's house, and also setting in Mrs. Mayly's house. Her research proposes some statements of the problem namely: 1) what kinds of setting are used in the novel, 2) How is the role of setting on the main character *Oliver Twist*. In analyzing the novel, a descriptive qualitative method is used because the kinds of setting and also the role of setting are richly described. However, this thesis is very different with the Cita's thesis, although we analyze the same object it is the novel *Oliver Twist* but different in the aspect of research. The writer analyzes poverty and social stratification and it categorized into external aspect, in opposite the Cita's thesis analyzes the intrinsic aspect of *Oliver Twist* it is *the role of setting on the main character Oliver Twist*. It also means that we used the different theory, the

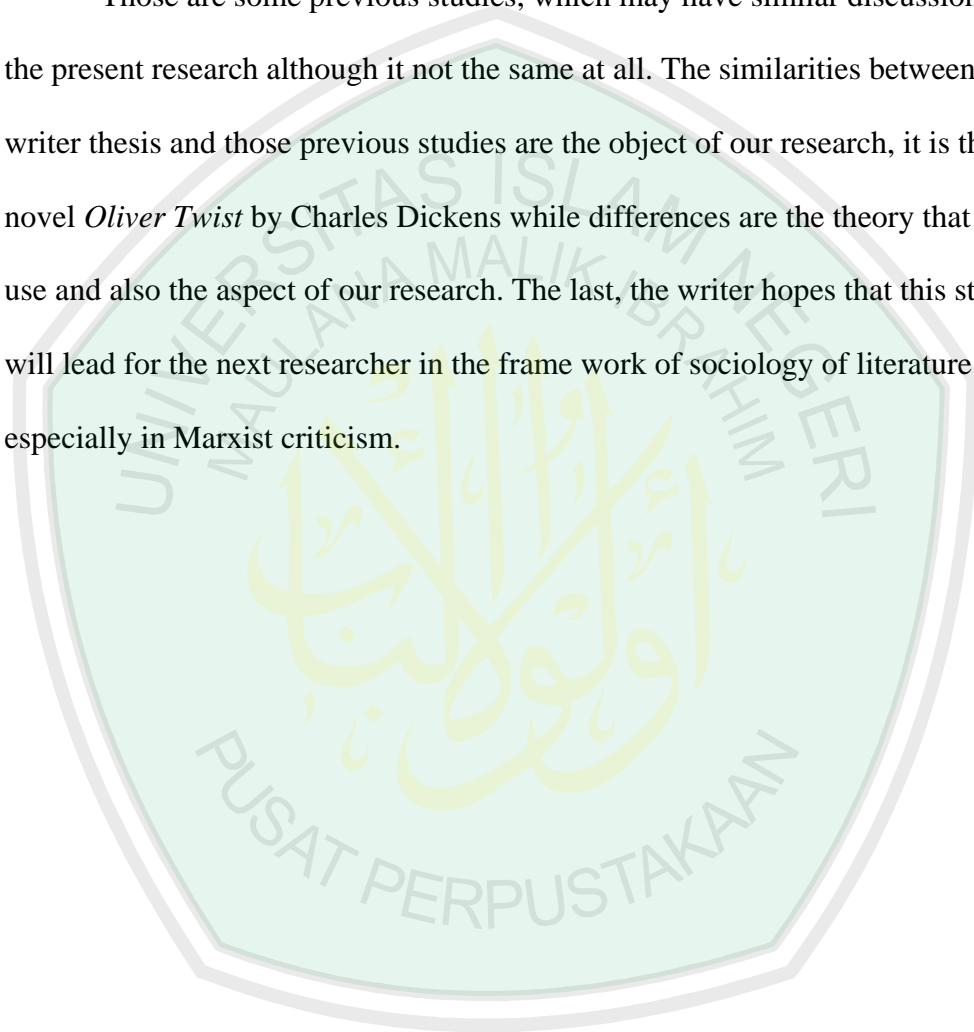
researcher use Marxism whether Cita used structuralism. In conclusion, we have different views about art, the researcher views art as '*l'art engage*' or '*tendenzkunst*,' whether Cita views art as '*l'art pour l'art*'. (Nyoman Kuta, 2005:366)

Another previous study is Nirmalawaty Widya (2002) in her thesis *Children suffering as reflected in Charles Dickens Oliver Twist* She found poverty as reflected in *Oliver Twist*, various life attitudes of people at that time, the physical and mental suffering experienced by *Oliver Twist* also some figure of speech employed by Charles Dickens including, metaphor, personification, euphemism, irony, synecdoche, and the archetype. In her thesis she use theory of social psychology, it is a scientific attempt to understand and explain how the thought, feeling and behavior of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of other. According to her it is the suitable theory to reveal the social condition in industrial revolution.

Siti Zahroh (2004) *An Analysis of Taboo Language in the Novel Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens*. The research problems in her thesis are: 1) in what places are taboo words and phrases expressed in *Oliver Twist*? 2) What are kinds of taboo words and phrases used in *Oliver Twist*? The results of her research shows that the place where taboo words are expressed in the workhouse, Mrs. Sowerberry's house, Police office, Mr. Brownlow's house, Book stall, Empty shop, Chertsey bridge, and warehouse. The kinds of taboo language are: supernatural beings, ominous speech, names of animal and the name of god. She found kinds of taboo language including words and phrases used in *Oliver Twist*

and also the certain place was they used to express that taboo language. Here the researcher use descriptive qualitative as the research design, it is use to describe and explain the data.

Those are some previous studies, which may have similar discussion with the present research although it not the same at all. The similarities between the writer thesis and those previous studies are the object of our research, it is the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens while differences are the theory that we use and also the aspect of our research. The last, the writer hopes that this study will lead for the next researcher in the frame work of sociology of literature especially in Marxist criticism.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of three parts: introduction, poverty in Victorian society as revealed in *Oliver Twist*, and the social stratification during industrial revolution as revealed in *Oliver Twist*.

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter the writer will analyze and discuss the collected data of the study of the novel *Oliver Twist*, which is focus on the poverty and social stratification in Victorian society during industrial revolution that is depicted by Charles Dickens into his novel *Oliver Twist*.

The poverty here, include the absolute or primary poverty which was faced by Victorian society and also social stratification which in industrial revolution divided into classes, like the upper class(aristocrats, the owner of the factories) and the working class (the lower class).

3.2 Poverty in *Oliver Twist*

One of the most common and important a social problem in society is poverty. Poverty as described by Soekanto in his book *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar* (1991:406) is a condition in which people cannot take care of themselves in accordance with the living standard of their groups. There are many cause of poverty and one of which is caused by the sudden change such as revolution. Here, Charles Dickens wants to describe poverty as it is captured in his novel *Oliver Twist*.

From the very beginning, Charles Dickens sends the readers to a world stricken by poverty since the poor are in worst possible condition of poverty. One of the main factors is overpopulation in cities caused by the urbanization. A great many peasants migrated to big cities, among other London, with the faint hope of finding jobs in big factories. It is because their own villages become the victims of industrializations.

Open space disappeared and turned into housing. Farmers who did not have their own land become the sharecropper and those who could not keep with such condition, exiled to big cities as their last hope. As a result, cities and towns become more crowded and filthier. The effect of the new urban settlement was overpopulation that created social unrest. Because poverty is very complex problem, it creates not only hunger but also a multiple social problems. In *Oliver Twist*, Charles Dickens reflects the poverty in England especially in London as an impact of industrial revolution. The aspect discussed mainly deals with the situation in town related to the problems of housing, health, clothing, hunger, orphanage, and crime.

3.2.1 Housing

A house is one of the human basic needs. It is not only the place to live in but also a place for protection against the climate. It protects people from the heat of the sun in the summer; keep them from the bitter cold of winter and from any unfriendly seasons. Furthermore, a nice atmosphere of the house, indirectly, influences the personality of people who live in it. Normally, people who live in

a house with a pleasant atmosphere have a good personality, although there are exceptions to the rule.

From the fact above it can be seen that a house is very important to create the feeling of security and harmony in the family. For poor people since they can not afford to buy a good house they only rent a cheap, old and sometimes a decaying one. This reflection of poverty in the big town is widespread. Charles Dickens then puts this condition into his novel, *Oliver Twist*. To make his description clearer, Dickens illustrates the bad conditions of housing in which they lived.

The houses on either side were high and large, but very old, and tenanted by people of the poorest class...some houses which had become insecure from age and decay, were prevented from falling into the street, by huge beams of wood reared against the walls, and firmly planted in the road. (*Oliver Twist* 81)

These condition are understandable because the factories here people worked only gave them very small wages. Those who did not have a job build a den which did, of course, not deserve to be called as a house since the conditions of the houses in which they lived did not support a feeling of security and harmony among the inhabitant. Dickens even describes those dens in an extremely awfully condition. Moreover, he refers to them as filthy kennel so that it is questionable whether their inhabitants could maintains proper health.

But even these crazy dens seemed to have been selected as nightly haunts of some houseless wretches, for many of the rough board's which supplied the place of door and window, were wrenched from their positions, to afford an aperture wide enough for the passage of a human body. The kennel was stagnant and filthy. The very rats, which here

and there lay putrefying in its rottenness, were hideous with famine. (*Oliver Twist* 81)

Due to the fact above, the tendency of describing their houses' condition helps the author to bring as much information as possible to the readers that poverty of the inhabitants of poor people in London grew worse. More tragically, they even built houses in an unhealthy environment of slum and filth area rats lay here and there. The following quotation shows the slum inhabitants inhabited by the poor people.

Near to that part of the Thames on which the church at Rotherhithe abuts. Where the buildings on the banks are dirties and the vessels on the river blackest with the dust of colliers and the smoke of close-built low-roofed houses, there exists the filthiest, the strangest, the most extraordinary of the many localities that are hidden in London, wholly unknown, even by name, to the great mass of its inhabitants. (*Oliver Twist* 381)

They forced themselves to live in such a condition since a house at least could protect them against the harsh climate in wintertime when it is extremely cold. That is why they had nothing in their minds except how to survive the unfriendly climate. As it is illustrated by Dickens in his novel that it was piercing cold and the atmosphere was gloomy and black. (page 100). The illustration in wintertime was meant to give a vivid description about the atrocious situation experienced by the poor people at that time. It was winter but they did not have proper houses to live in. In contrast, the rich people stayed in a big warm house with a beautiful fireplace in it. The following quotation also reveals the authors depiction toward the climate experienced by the poor people.

The night was bitter cold. The snow lay on the ground, frozen into a hard tick crust, so that only the heaps that had drifted into by-ways and corners were affected by the sharp wind that howled abroad...bleak, dark, and piercing cold, it was a night for the well housed and fed to draw round the bright fire and thank god they were at home; and for the homeless, starving wretch to lay him down and die. (*Oliver Twist* 215)

Here, Dickens brings his reader to see the real condition of the poor people, which is undebatable in an atrocious condition. They lived in absolute poverty and lived in filth as they could not fulfill one of the basic needs to acquire a proper house.

3.2.2 Hunger

In addition to the problem of housing, the meal is also one of the most important human basic needs. Food is necessitated to keep the human being alive, especially those who are live in areas with four climates. In winter people must have sufficient food to keep them warm, without which they will feel miserable. The worst condition is they live in hunger with the extreme worst condition of dying from starvation.

Seeing this condition, Dickens then, captures it into his novel *Oliver Twist*. For further and vivid description, Dickens gives the following portrayal.

Ah!" said the man: bristling into tears and sinking on his knees at the feet of the dead women:" kneel down-kneel around her, every one of you, and marks word! I say she was starved to death. I never knew how bad she was, till the fever come upon her: and then her bones were starting trough the skin.(*Oliver Twist* 82).

The quotation above describes that poverty in the society was thoroughly bad. It created hunger and causes death if it was not met by good response. In a trying time like that children were sent to the orphanage, since their parents could not support them any longer. For the parents, it was better for them to send

their children to the workhouse or orphanage then to see their children die of starvation directly in front of their eyes. The worst feature of this was when the poor and abandoned children were cruelly mistreated and starved to death from the cruel master of the orphanage in which they lived.

Cruel mistreatment of children in the orphanage seems to be prevalent during those days, and Dickens even shows instances of this. Orphanage administrator had the tendency to starve the children to death, as described below. As they only got a small bowl of gruel to eat, extreme hunger prevailed among them.

Oliver Twist and his companion suffered the torture of slow starvation for three months: at least they got so voracious and wild with hunger that unless he had another basin of gruel per *Diem*. He was afraid he might some night happen to eat the boy who slept next him. (*Oliver Twist* 56)

A small bowl of gruel is good for children who are dieting; meanwhile, when children are in the growing period, it is normal when they have an excellent appetite to support their growth. From the last sentence of the quotation, it can be seen that they were totally desperate with hunger until they were afraid of eating each other if they were not given some more food. What a gruesome impact of hunger it is, when the children become beast rather than human if they are extremely hungry. Even thousand embrace means nothing.

This was no very great consolation to the child. Young as he was. However, he had sense enough to make a feint of feeling great at going away. It was no very difficult matter for the boy to call tears in his eyes. Hunger and recent ill-usage are great assistance if you want to cry; and Oliver cried very naturally indeed. Mrs. Mann gave him a thousand embrace, and what Oliver wanted a great

more, a piece of bread and butter, lest he should seem to hungry when he got to the workhouse. (*Oliver Twist* 52)

Naturally, an embrace is important for a child since it shows him that he is loved by others. However, for Oliver, it is the opposite, since all he needs was food to keep him alive. Thus, when he was given a thousand embrace, he cried instead of smiling. It is because he had nothing in his minds but the idea of how to survive from dying of starvation. More tragically, he even ate food intended for but neglected by the dog. It was shown when Mrs. Sowerberry, the undertaker's wife, permitted Oliver to eat food neglected by her dog, Trip.

here, Charlotte,' said Mrs. Sowerberry, who had followed Oliver down,' give this boy some of the cold bits that were put by for trip. He hasn't come home since morning, so he may go without 'em. I dare say the boy isn't too dainty to eat'em,-are you, boy? (*Oliver Twist* 74)

By this description, Dickens wants the readers to understand the situation that was faced by the poor children especially in this case the unfortunate Oliver. The children would do anything and any possible way with all the capacities they had to avoid themselves dying from starvation.

3.2.3 Clothing

Another human's basic need is clothing, which should be fulfilled by all human beings. It is not only for covering the body, but also protects the body against the climate especially in winter time. Warm clothing is needed during this season. However, to those who live in poverty line, the old and torn ones are supposed to be enough. As long as it can cover their body, it is considered to be sufficient for them. Even the poor infants, in this case Oliver,

and old yellow rag was prepared and wrapped around Oliver when he was just born in the workhouse.

What an excellent example of the power of dress, young *Oliver Twist* was! Wrapped in the blanket which had hitherto formed his only covering...that he was enveloped in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service. (*Oliver Twist* 47)

A newly born infant indeed needs warm comfortable clothing since he still can not adapt himself to the weather directly. But what happen to the infant in the orphanage, an old blanket which had turned to yellow is all he had. To make his illustration on poor clothing clearer, Dickens illustrate Oliver's later condition. Oliver even thought that the only dress he wore was comfortable enough and makes him feel warm although it was wintertime. Actually he only wore thin, but clean shirt which was indeed insufficient for wintertime,' A clean shirt,' though Oliver,' is a very comfortable thing; and so are two pairs of darned stockings (*Oliver Twist* 98).

From the discussion above the criterion of sufficiency differs from the point of view people have upon them.

3.2.4 Health

So far the discussion has been focused on poverty because the condition of poor people in England especially the poor children at that time were thoroughly bad. The cause that may be directly connected with their bad condition is that they do not have enough money to support themselves and the family. This is reflected in their house, meal and clothing which were far below the standard of living. All of these, of course, affected their health

condition especially those who had inadequate food. As it is captured by

Dickens:

The child was pale and thin; his cheek were sunken; and his eyes large and bright. The scanty parish dress, the livery of his misery hung loosely on his feeble body; and his young limbs had wasted away, like those of an old man. (*Oliver Twist* 172)

Here Dickens describe Dick, a friend of Oliver in the workhouse where they were beaten and starved by the workhouse master, as an example of poor children's condition at that time. He shows that insufficient food made them lose of weight and become very pale. This is one indication that insufficient food is harmful to health. It makes the immunity of the body decrease and one can easily get sick. The more so, they lived in slum which become an additional threat to health. Many diseases are endemic, but mostly they are connected with the problem of hunger. These condition runs to the extreme when poor people mostly die because of starvation. Dickens then, illustrates their condition in the following term.

I say she was starved to death. I never new how bad she was, till the fever come upon her; and then her bones were starting trough the skin. There were neither fire nor candle; she death in the dark!-in the dark! (*Oliver Twist* 82)

That she died in the dark indicates the very poor condition of the house in which there is no ventilation, and such a house is not adequate to support health. Bad housing with its poor facilities-bathing, toilet kitchen and also ventilation, create many disease, take for instance, skin disease, tuberculosis, etc. from the fact above, it can be concluded that inadequate food

and poor housing with its poor facilities are direct factors that are hazardous for health.

3.2.5 Orphanage

It can not be avoided that be the prevalence of poverty will produce many social problems: housing, health, education and crime. It is because poor people or the migrant themselves are badly prepared for the new way of life related to the newly developed industrial system. Since the lack of education they like to beggars, street musician, and the worst is when becoming beggars can not fulfill their needs, becoming pickpockets is another alternative to support their life than to seek work. Unemployment and street children, then become rampant. This problem becomes rampant. This problem becomes one of the government's problems, since they have to support the paupers. One salutation to this problem can be achieved by providing social are, such as workhouses and orphanages for the poor and abandoned children who used to be street children. This social care also helps the government to control the poor. Related to this, Kaste (1965) further states,

A new concept was adopted to deal with the vexing issue of pauperism. The poor law of 1834 provided that all able-bodied paupers must reside in workhouse. This plan was successful from one standpoint, for within three years the c of the poor relief was reduced by over one-third.

However, as it is described in *Oliver Twist*, this concept was taking them further away from a world in which they feel more comfortable, since this system brings them into starvation, instead. This is illustrated by Charles Dickens when the inmates of the workhouse become the victim of the poor law.

They were suffering from hunger, since they got only on smallest portion from Mrs. Mann the matron of the workhouse. She was the opinion that providing the children with the smallest portion of the weakest possible food (page 5) was the best policy in handing the children, whereas she regarded herself as needing the biggest possible portion of the food.

Following Mrs. Mann system, Dickens considers that the inmates of the workhouse become the victims of social injustice because he sees corruption deliberately done by Mrs. Mann. She let poor orphan suffer from hunger, on the other hand she lived in prosperity. Dickens mocked her in his ironical statements that the elderly female was o women of wisdom and experience: she knows what was good for her (page 48).

Eventually, after three months of privation, the inmates of the workhouse held the meeting to select one of them to request for more food. The lot fell to Oliver.

Oliver Twist and his companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months: at least they got so voracious and wild with hunger...a council was held: lots were cast who should walk up to the master after supper that evening, and ask for more; and it fell to *Oliver Twist*.(*Oliver Twist* 56)

The unfortunate orphans not only suffered from hunger but hey were also exploited by the workhouse authorities. They should work for the workhouse and receive only seven pence- halfpenny per small head per week.

...that Oliver should be' farmed', in other words, that he should be dispatched to a brunch workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor laws, rolled about the floor all day, without the inconvenience

of too much food or too much clothing, under the parental superintendence of an elderly female, who received the culprits and for the consideration of seven pence halfpenny per small head per week. (*Oliver Twist* 48)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the poor orphans in orphanages were cruelly mistreated. They were forced to work with low wages, less food and clothes. They were absolutely exploited. Seeing this, Dickens then, captures this exploitation and puts them into his novel. He indirectly, wants to promote reform and simultaneously eliminate the abuses and malpractice in the orphanages. The orphanages which were at first intended to help the poor children, in practice they were used by the administrator of the workhouse where they committed corruption.

3.2.6 Crime

Long standing starvation and social injustice toward the poor led them to do every possible way in order to protect themselves and their family away from starvation. That is why they had nothing in their mind but how to survive against the hunger. Then these impoverishing conditions forced the slum inhabitants to become beggars. In the meantime, they had to satisfy their very basic need i.e. to have food to keep themselves and their families alive by begging.

I begged for her in the streets; and she sent me to prison. When I come back. She was dying; and all the blood in my heart has dried up, for they starved her to death. (*Oliver Twist* 82)

They lived in absolute poverty and many of them were dying of starvation but when they begged in the street to keep themselves alive, they were sent to prison. For this reason, Dickens has written *Oliver Twist* to show the social injustice towards poor people at that time. He considers the poor as the victim of social injustice since he sees many corruptions was practiced by people who were more well-off or those who had a position in the government. He then illustrated the ironical situation as *Oliver Twist* and his companions suffered the tortures and slow starvation. On the contrary, the workhouse master were fat and healthy (page 56), when the donation was actually intended for the orphans and not for the master.

This indicates that the master had sufficient food although hunger was a major treat for the orphans. It clearly shoes that poverty. In effects, degrades someone's moral and makes one's lose his sense of humanity. It can also make one become apathetic about other suffering from his standpoint. It becomes clear how poverty affects society very bad. Even the good ones since naturally man carry two difference sides; good and bad. When an unpleasant thing comes over them, mostly they intended to do the bad things. It means that the bad side is more dominant than the good ones. They will do anything to survive from hunger. Event becoming criminals as another solution for them. From the explanation above it can be conclude that crime is the product of poverty.

The viler consequence of this is when the poor are out of the necessity and become acquainted with crime, and the worst is that when they

really become criminals and join an organization for criminals who in modern term are called: a mafia. Later in his *Oliver Twist*, Dickens also described that at that time gangs of criminals was so widespread. There was one notorious gang of criminals which was lead by Fagin. To the poor and abandoned children Fagin was a godfather. This was felt by one of his members, Jack Dawkins or the artful dodger as he offered Oliver to join Fagin's gang. Jack Dawkins told him that Fagin would provide free lodging for the homeless especially poor children.

I've got to be London to-night; and I know a respectable old genelman as lives there, wot'll give you lodgings for nothing, and never ask for the change-that is, if any genelman, he knows intrudes you. (*Oliver Twist* 102)

"Offering you something for nothing and never ask for the change", are generally, the Mafia's most effective reasons to exploits and create a good image to the poor for they are homeless and powerless. Therefore, Dickens Captures this vile condition into the novel where the leader of the Mafia, Fagin, exploited Nancy-one of his members, since she was a child.. What was expressed by Nancy is shown below:

Civil words, you villain! Yes, you deserve'em from me. I thieved for you when I was child not half as old as this!' pointing to Oliver.' I have been in the same trade, and in the same service ,for twelve years since...'it is my living; and the cold, wet, dirty street are my home; and you're the wretch that drove me to them long ago, and that 'll keep me there, day and night, day and night, till I die. (*Oliver Twist* 167)

Poverty indeed robbed her childhood and youth. Furthermore, it made her old in the experience of evil in the under world criminal as it is mentioned in the last sentence of the quotation which is actually a tragic existence for the

unfortunate girl, “and that’ll keep me there, day and night, day and night, till die!”

The underworld criminal also gives the author a chance to show the ugly realities of human nature. It was when they were happy of hunting poor Oliver without knowing what actually happened by crying out, ‘stop thief! Stop Thief!’ and people were chasing him. There were passions for hunting something deeply implanted in the human breast. (*Oliver Twist* 67). This chance is also used by the author to show the true criminal morality at work. After the Dodger and Master Bates thieved the man, both of them were running away at full speed to the corner since they did not want to attract public attention. When they saw Oliver run off seeing their mode of work, these two boys then roared and shouted behind him to provoke others as if Oliver was the real thief.

They no sooner heard the cry, and saw Oliver running, then, guessing exactly how the matter stood, they issued forth with great promptitude, and shouting ‘stop thief! Too, join in the pursuit like good citizen. (*Oliver Twist* 114)

The immediate effect of poverty as it has been stated above also can change the life attitude of the people. Begging in the street and becoming a street musician, then is an alternative legal way of earning money and the worst feature of this is when becoming criminals is a common thing. Here, it becomes clear that the bad impact of the industrial revolution is the price that should be paid in terms of suffering and demoralization when they come to the deadly environment of the underworld criminals.

3.3 Social Stratification

In Collins Dictionary of sociology social stratification is defined as the hierarchal organized structures of social inequality (ranks, statuses, etc) which exist in any society...in sociology the layers consist of social groups and the emphasize is on the ways in which inequalities between groups are structured and persist every time. (Jary and Jary, 1991:594) From here it can be concluded that social stratification is the hierarchal arrangements of people into classes, castes, and strata within society.

However, this study is use Marxist criticism, this means that the researcher will use the theory of class of Marxism itself which some of those is very different with social structure of capitalist society. One of them is Marxism does not necessarily see the groups described above as the middle class. The middle class is not a fixed category within Marxism, and debate continues as to the content of this social group.

Marxism defines social classes not according to the wealth or prestige of their members, but according to their relationship with the means of production *Means of production* is usually abbreviated Mop translated from the Germanic word *Produktionsmittel*, are the combination of the means of labor and the subject of labor used by workers to make products. Means of labor include machines, tools, plant and equipment, infrastructure, and so on: "all those things with the aid of which man acts upon the subject of labor, and transforms it, those means of production participate in the process of exploiting labor for surplus value. However, between the rulers and the ruled there is most often a group of people

often called a middle class, which lacks a specific relationship. Historically, during feudalism, the bourgeoisie were that middle class. People often describe the contemporary bourgeoisie as the "middle class from a Marxist point of view", but this is incorrect, Marxism states that the bourgeoisie are the *ruling class* (or *upper class*) in a capitalist society. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_class

So in this analysis the writer will elaborate the two distinct classes based on Marxist point of view, it is the upper class (capitalist) and the lower class (working class/proletariats).

3.3.1 The upper class

Upper class is a concept in sociology that refers to the group of people at the top of a social hierarchy. Members of an upper class often have great power over the allocation of resources and governmental policy in their area.

The phrase "upper class" has had a complex range of meanings and usages. In many traditional societies, membership of the upper class was hard or even impossible to acquire by any means other than being born into it. Despite this chance of upward mobility, the upper class is, according to many sociologists, unattainable to those not born into upper-class families. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_class

This social stratification also a portrait of Victorian society during industrial revolution, there was a large gap between the wealthy and the poor. As Charles Dickens depicted in his novel *Oliver Twist*

In a handsome room though its furniture had rather the air of old fashioned comfort than of modern elegance: there sat two ladies

at well-spread breakfast table. Mr. Giles dressed with scrupulous care in a full of suit of black (*Oliver Twist*; 263-264)

This condition was the portrait of the well living people, they lives in prosperity. Living in a handsome room with a well-spread breakfast table which indicates that their house also beautiful and clean. In contrary, the living of poorest class is very weak. Their low wages can not used to buy a security and clean house; they just rent cheap, old and decaying ones because most of them are the blue-collar worker that has a very low wages.

The two ladies...dressed with the utmost nicety and precision, in a quaint mixture of bygone customs with some slight concessions to the prevailing taste.....she sat in stately manner with her hand folded on the table before her. Her eyes (and age had dimmed but little of their brightness) were attentively fixed upon her young companion. (*Oliver Twist* 264)

One thing that also indicates someone in the upper class is the cloth that she or he wears on, as Soekanto said in his *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar* one habit of the higher class is usually wearing good styling cloths (Soekanto, 1990:263). This reflection is also depicted by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver Twist* the wealthy people were usually good dressed, not as poor people who wear a torn cloths one. As the researcher revealed above” the two ladies dressed with the utmost nicety and precision, in a quaint mixture of bygone customs with some slight concession to the prevailing taste” they were very care to the cloths that they wears on because they have enough money to buy the good ones, this condition is the opposite of poor people, to them if they can fulfils their food necessities only it is better enough, their low wages can not fulfils other necessities like a good stylist

cloths. As revealed through the text ‘...young *Oliver Twist* was! Wrapped in the blanket which had hitherto formed his only covering...that he was enveloped in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service’.(*Oliver Twist* 47) The different life style is large between them, as Charles Dickens depicted below

She was not past seventeenth. Cast in so slight and exquisite a mould; so mild and gentle; so pure and beautiful; that earth seemed not her element, or its rough creatures her fit companions. The very intelligence that shone in her deep blue eyes, and was stamped upon her noble head (*Oliver Twist* 264)

Someone’s performance beside it indicates his or her personality it also indicates the prosperity of the owners. The above performance that has been described by Charles Dickens is Rose Mayly’s performance. This also the portrait of the well-living people’ so pure and beautiful... The very intelligence that shone in her deep blue eyes, and was stamped upon her noble head’ this sentence reveal that the upper class is not only pure, well dressed and has a good manner but also intelligence because they have higher education.

Mr. Bumble sat in the workhouse parlour, with his eyes moodily fixed on the cheerless grate...and was a master of the workhouse. Another beadle had come into power. On him the cocked hat, gold-laced coat, and staff had all three descended (*Oliver Twist* 323)

Mr. Bumble is the master of the workhouse, this means that he works in the government and has enough salary to live with sufficient food and good sanitary house. He was very proud of himself till he lost his sense of humanity by treating hunger for the orphan, he did anything to fulfill his private need.

corrupted the living cost of the workhouse and makes them starving anymore.

Mr. Bumble is a portrait of the well-living people who were unaware of the people around him. His prosperity also described vividly in the statements below

‘I sold my self’, said Mr. Bumble, pursuing the same train of reflection, ‘for six teaspoon, a pair of sugar tongs, and a milk pot; with a small quantity of second hand furniture, and twenty pound in money. I went very reasonable. Cheap, dirt cheap! (*Oliver Twist* 323)

To be a master of the workhouse he got some facilities, like the six teaspoon, a pair of sugar tongs, a milk of pot, also some furniture though he just can by it second and twenty pound in money. However, he did not satisfy enough, and then he corrupted the living cost of the workhouse. Dickens has written *Oliver Twist* to show the social injustice since he sees many corruptions was practiced by people who well-living or those who had position in the government. From the portrait above we may conclude that how different the life style of the well living people and the poor. The life of the poor is very hard even just reaching a gruel of food and slum inhabitant, in contrary, the well living people were living in prosperity with sufficient food , milk and enough money and good inhabitant. Here Charles Dickens actually wants to reveal the distinct classes between the rich (upper class) and the poor (lower or working class).

The elderly female was a woman of wisdom and experiences; she knew what was good for children, and she had a very accurate perception of what was good for herself. So she appropriate the greater part of the weekly stipend to her own use...and proving herself a very great experimental philosopher (*Oliver Twist* 48)

Mrs. Mann is the matron of the workhouse. She was the opinion that providing the children with the smallest portion of the weakest possible food (page 5) was the best policy in handling the children, whereas she regarded herself as needing the biggest possible portion of the food.

Following Mrs. Mann system, Dickens considers that the inmates of the workhouse become the victims of social injustice because he sees corruption deliberately done by Mrs. Mann. She lets poor orphan suffer from hunger, on the other hand she lived in prosperity. Dickens mocked her in his ironical statements that the elderly female was a woman of wisdom and experience: she knows what was good for her (*Oliver Twist* 48). then Mrs. Mann is also the upper class who abuse of those lower class like Oliver and his entire friend in the Orphanage.

3.3.2 The Lower Class (Working Class/Proletariat)

Proletariats/Working class is a term used in academic sociology and in ordinary conversation. In common with other terms relevant to social class, it is defined and used in many different ways, depending on context and speaker. The term incorporates references to education, to occupation, to culture, and to income. When used non-academically, it typically refers to a section of society dependent on physical labor, especially when paid with an hourly wage.

According to Ritzer in *Sociological Theory* Proletariat are workers who sell their labor and who do not own their tools or their factories...Marx further believed that proletariat would even lose their own skills as they increasingly just serviced the machine...because the proletariat produce only for exchange, they are also

consumers. Since they have the means to produce for their own needs, they must instead use their wages to buy what they need. Consequently, the proletariat is completely dependent on its wages in order to live. This makes the proletariat dependent on those who pay the wages (Ritzer, 2004; 56). Marxism defined the "working class" or proletariat as the multitude of individuals who sell their labor power for wages and do not own the means of production, and he proved them responsible for creating the wealth of a society.

From the explanation above, here Charles Dickens wants to reveal that reality into his novel *Oliver Twist* by these sentences below:

The houses on either side were high and large, but very old, and tenanted by people of the poorest class...some houses which had become insecure from age and decay, were prevented from falling into the street, by huge beams of wood reared against the walls, and firmly planted in the road. (*Oliver Twist* 81)

For poorest class, since they can not buy a good house they only rent a cheap, old and sometimes a decaying one. This reflection in the big town is widespread. Charles Dickens then puts this condition into his novel, *Oliver Twist*. These conditions occurred because the factories only gave them very small wages in opposite, the rich got richer and wealthier. Those who did not have a job build a den which not deserves to be called as a house since the conditions of the houses in which they lived did not support a feeling of security and harmony among the inhabitant. Dickens even describes those dens in an extremely awfully condition. This condition is the reflection of the great gap between the poorest class and the upper class in Victorian society at that time

The night was bitter cold. The snow lay on the ground, frozen into a hard tick crust, so that only the heaps that had drifted into

by-ways and corners were affected by the sharp wind that howled abroad...bleak, dark, and piercing cold, it was a night for the well housed and fed to draw round the bright fire and thank god they were at home; and for the homeless, starving wretch to lay him down and die. (*Oliver Twist* 215)

The illustration in wintertime was meant to give a vivid description about the atrocious situation experienced by the poorest people at that time. It was winter but they did not have proper houses to live in. in contrast, the rich people stayed in a big warm house with a beautiful fireplace in it. At the end, they were dying.

The evening arrived; the boys took their place, the master in his cook's uniform, stationed himself at the copper; his pauper's assistant ranged themselves behind him; the gruel was served out; and a long grace was said over the short commons. The gruel disappeared; the boys whispered each other, and winked at Oliver while his neighbors nudged him. Child as he was, he was desperate with hunger, and reckless with misery. He rose from the table, and advancing to the master, basin and spoon in hand, said...'please sir, I want some more 'the master was fat and turned very pale. (*Oliver Twist* 56)

For the parents, it was better for them to send their children to the workhouse or orphanage then to see their children die of starvation directly in front of their eyes. The worst feature of this was when the poorest class and abandoned children were cruelly mistreated and starved to death from the cruel master of the orphanage in which they lived. In contrary, the workhouse master who were the well living people is fat and healthy (page 56), when the donation was actually intended for the orphans and not for the master.

To reach this place, the visitor has to penetrate through a maze of close, narrow, and muddy streets, thronged by the roughest and poorest of waterside people the cheapest and last delicate provisions are heaped in the shops; the coarsest and commonest

article of wearing apparel dangle...employed laborers at the lowest class ... (*Oliver Twist* 442)

Through this sentence, Charles Dickens want to explore the slum inhabitant were the poorest class were lives. As revealed trough the text, a maze of close, narrow, and muddy streets, thronged by the roughest and poorest of waterside people'. All these problems were magnified in London where the population grew at a record rate. Large houses were turned into flats and tenements and the landlords who owned them, were not concerned about the unkeep or the condition of these dwellings, so it is understandable if the street were narrow and muddy.

3.3.3 Poverty and Social Stratification as the Reflection of the Real Condition of Victorian Society

3.3.3.1 Poverty

As has been explored above, England nineteenth century was an epoch of much poverty and great social problem. Poverty in England at that time include into absolute poverty. To answer the third formulated problems, to what extent does the condition of poverty and social stratification in *Oliver Twist* reflects the real condition of Victorian society, here the researcher will combine the condition which has been captured by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver Twist* with the real condition of Victorian society from some references mainly book that dials with the history of nineteenth century Britain.

Newton said, Marxist literary theory starts from the assumption that literature must be understood in relation to historical and social reality as interpreted from the Marxist standpoint. It further states that, his fundamental Marxist postulate is that the economic base of a society determines the nature and structure of the ideology, institution, and practice (such as literature) that form the superstructure of the society. (Newton, 1988; 86). Based on this statement, it is true then, that the researcher will try to find the similarities between the social realities as reflected in the novel with the real condition of Victorian society. The course of course will be mainly discusses about the economic base of society and its relationship with literature that form the superstructure of the society, especially Victorian society. Some similarities which will be explored below is about poverty in Victorian society, it includes, the lack of sufficient food, bad sanitary house, health, and also the effect of that, crime.

First of all, the researcher will discusses about the lack of sufficient food which causing hunger in Victorian society. Based on the analysis in the previous paragraph, the researcher found that the poverty faced by Victorian society categorized into absolute poverty, as revealed trough the novel, the very basic need of people like food can not fulfilled because of their low wages. As showed in the novel” *Oliver Twist* and his companion suffered the torture of slow starvation for three months” (*Oliver Twist* 56)

About this Wood in his book *Nineteenth Century Britain* states that” “as prices soared and wages lagged further and further behind so the position of families living in one squalid room become more desperate...” he further states in

another paragraph that” children often had to work from the age of five simply because even the tiny wage that they earned was needed to give the family enough to eat...women and children also worked in the damp and darkness of the coal mines, where condition were appalling and accident frequent” (Wood, 1960; 14).from this statement we can see , how hard the living faced by poor people at that time, even children at the age of five they had to work to fulfill their necessities with tiny wage although the work had accident frequent, it is true if they can not rent a proper house and keep them health if to fulfill food necessities was hard for them. Here, it can be said that Charles dickens not capture the mere imaginative novel but it was the real condition of Victorian social reality because it related each other.

Poverty has makes many people homelessness. In Victorian period, Seaman further explains that the evils of the factory system also gave miseries to their house conditions. It is said that the houses in which the new factory hands lived were built very quickly and very cheaply. The result of this was the disfigurement of huge areas of the north of England by rows and rows of crowded, badly built and unhealthy dwellings. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poor_Law)

At that time open space disappeared and turned into housing. Farmers who did not have their own land become the sharecropper and those who could not keep with such condition, exiled to big cities as their last hope. As a result, cities and towns become more crowded and filthier. This condition also depicted by Charles Dickens in his Oliver Twist,” The houses on either side were high and large, but very old, and tenanted by people of the poorest class...some houses

which had become insecure from age and decay, were prevented from falling into the street,”. This condition has a strong relationship with the real condition of Victorian society which has been stated by Wood, that” into the town poured man with their families seeking employments, and so the towns expanded into great ugly agglomerations of building, back to back, with view windows and no drainage” from the two statement above, we can see how similar the social reality in Oliver Twist with the real condition of Victorian society which has been stated by Wood.

The hardship of living makes some people desperate and tries to get another job, as stealing or become beggars. As we have known one effect of poverty is the increasing of the crime rate. From the researcher analysis trough the novel, Charles Dickens also captures this reality into his novel, like Oliver who joins an organization of criminals who in modern term called mafia. Later in his Oliver Twist, Dickens also described that at that time gangs of criminal was so widespread. There was one notorious gang of criminals which was lead by Fagin. To the poor and abandoned children Fagin was a godfather. This was felt by one of his members, Jack Dawkins or the artful dodger as he offered Oliver to join Fagin’s gang. Jack Dawkins told him that Fagin would provide free lodging for the homeless especially poor children.

About this condition Wood also states that:

” the country was in the grip of changes more fundamental than it had ever known before in its history, and the fear of revolution encouraged the ruling classes to retain an iniquitously harsh criminal code. A man could be hanged for any one of over 200 offences, including stealing five shillings from a shop, and it was only after the turn of the century that the punishment for pick-

pockets was changed from death to transportation for life".(Wood, 1960;16)

It is clear now, that Victorian society not only faced the absolute poverty but also face the social injustice, especially poor people. As has been stated above that even just stealing five shilling from a shop someone could be hanged. It is not appropriate punishment for little mistake as this. A poor person seems to have harsh manner because of their weakness.

3.3.3.2 Social Stratification

To reflect is to frame a mental structure transposed into words. People ordinarily possess a reflection of reality, a consciousness not merely of objects but of human nature and social relationship. Sheldon and Widdowson in his book *a readers guide to contemporary literary theory* states Lucas argument that "the novel reflect reality not by rendering its mere surface appearance, but by giving us a truer, more complete, more vivid and more dynamic reflection of reality" this statement can be the main statement that the writer will use to analyze whether the social stratification which has been captured by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver Twist* reflect the real condition of Victorian society or not.

In this novel Charles Dickens explore the living of the well living people of Victorian society who lives in prosperity. They lives in a proper house, good food and good dressed, when the poor people die of starvation and cold in contrast, they lives in well house with bright fire and good food. As revealed through the novel, Mrs Maily was an example of the well living people, she lives

in a handsome room...at well-spread breakfast table (OT, 264). This was the real condition which also explained by Wood that “at the top of the social pyramid the aristocracy and wealthy landed families continued to enjoy that pleasant round of elegance and entertainment...their world was one of good talk, good food, and an intimacy with the great men of their day...it was a small society, assured, uninhibited, and with a natural good taste in building and furniture” (Wood, 1960; 17).from here, the researcher propose that this novel is special form of reflecting the real condition of Victorian society although this novel not itself reality.

One thing that also indicates someone in the upper class is from their lifestyle. According to Soekanto this includes their way of life and it can be seen from their cloths, transportation, and this reflection is also depicted by Charles Dickens in his Oliver Twist. The wealthy people were usually good dressed, not like Oliver which wears an old calico robes at his first birth. As showed through the novel” the two ladies dressed with the utmost nicety and precision, in a quaint mixture of bygone customs with some slight concession to the prevailing taste”. Someone’s performance beside it indicates his or her personality it also indicates the prosperity f the owners, the reflection above was the portrait of Rose Maily’s performance. This was true, the well living people can get everything they want because they have money. This may also one similarity between the condition which has been captured in Oliver Twist and the real condition of Victorian society.

Education is also a thing which indicates someone in the upper class. As the researcher has been states above that the upper class here includes the aristocracy and wealthy landed families, because at this time land becomes the measure of someone's property. In this novel, Dickens also showed that in his *Oliver Twist* "the very intelligence that shone in her deep blue eyes, and was stamped upon her noble head" (OT 264) this was a rose maily's portrait in *Oliver Twist*. Here Charles Dickens wants to illustrate that the well living people not only rich but also has a good manner and noble head because they have a good education. At that time education is varied. As stated by Wood "the education of children varied enormously according to class". Education also can be the cause of poverty in Victorian period. As has been explained in chapter two that the lack of ability or training practice can be the cause of poverty because without this ability someone can not get a good job, and as a result they lives in poverty because they just have low wages although the cost of living is high.

From the analysis above, the researcher concludes that although a novel is just a fiction, but a novel has a great power to reveal the social reality trough its words. A novel can give us a truer, more complete, more vivid and more dynamic reflection of reality, a literary work reflects not individual phenomena in isolation, but 'the full process of life'.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result and the discussions in the preceding chapter, the following conclusion and suggestion are formulated as follows:

4.1 Conclusion

In this chapter the writer would conclude some points which are gathered from the former chapter discussion. First, the writer should answer the first formulated problem it is about kinds of poverty reflected in Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist*. Based on the writer analysis, poverty revealed in this novel is kind of absolute poverty; it can be seen by the disability of Victorian society to full fill their base necessities like sufficient food, proper house, and clothes.

The second answer of the formulated problem is about kinds of social stratification reflected in the real condition of Victorian society. Because this study use Marxist view about class, the social stratification here only divided into two it is the upper class and the lower class. The upper class is those who own the means of production or factory owners and the aristocrats or someone who owned a position in government. Like Mr. Bronlow, Mrs. Maily and Mr.Bumble. Those who belong to lower class are those people who do not have the means of production or proletariat; in sociological terms it called “working class” in this novel we can see Oliver himself and his friend. So the people who belong to this class are just selling their labor because of their lack of the means of production.

The last formulated problem is about the extend of the condition of poverty and social stratification reflects the real condition of Victorian society, here; the writer proposes that this novel truly reflect the real condition of Victorian society. from the researcher analysis, there are some similarities found between the condition which has been captured by Charles Dickens in his *Oliver twist* with the real condition of Victorian society it include absolute poverty and social stratifications. As revealed trough the novel that Oliver Twist and his friend suffered the torture of slow starvation. By this novel Charles Dickens wants to show that this condition is the truly condition that happens in Victorian society, as stated by wood that” as prices soared and wages lagged further and further behind so the position of families living in one squalid room become more desperate...” Here, we can conclude that the cause of hunger is the low wages which can not fulfill their base necessities; this absolute poverty includes housing, clothing and health.

About social stratification, in this novel Charles Dickens explore the living of the well living people of Victorian society who lives in prosperity. They lives in a proper house, good food and good dressed, when the poor people die of starvation and cold in kontras, they lives in well house with bright fire and good food. This was the real condition which also explained by Wood that “at the top of the social pyramid the aristocracy and wealthy landed families continued to enjoy that pleasant round of elegance and entertainment...their world was one of good talk, good food, and an intimacy with the great men of their day...it was a small society, assured, uninhibited, and with a natural good taste in building and

furniture” (Wood, 1960; 17). From the explanation above, the researcher then concludes that Dickens not only creates a mere imaginative novel but it is the reflection of the real condition of Victorians society.

4.2 Suggestion

As the final notes, the writer would like to give some suggestion. *The first*, this novel is very good source for the student who are interested in studying sociological criticism especially Marxist criticism because this novel is mainly deals with the class system, economic, and other social problem like poverty. By reading this novel, people can find many valuable lessons of life. It can be said that reading *Oliver Twist* is an interesting as reading the popular one.

Second, there are many aspects in this novel *Oliver twist* that can be analyzed. Like the system of poor law that create many changes in Victorian society, also the hidden lives of children labor or the employment of children labor under age and determined by law and custom. This also indicates the darkness of Victorian ruled which causing children under age to be farmed, from this novel it can be seen *Oliver Twist* himself.

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The Biography of Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was the greatest novelist in Victorian era. He was also the one who produced the greatest numbers of books. It seems a wonder, because he had very little education, that is to say, formal education. As he child he lives in poverty. His father was in prison for debt, he had to reach his living by pasting labels on blacking bottles. Charles Dickens was born at 387 commercial roads, Landpord, in the portsea district of posmout, on February 7th, 1812. Charles Dickens was the second of eight poor children. His father John Huffman Dickens was a clerk in a navy office. He could never make both ends meet, and after struggling with debt in his native town for many years, moved to London when Dickens was nine years old. The debt still pursued him, and after two years of grandiloquent misfortune he was thrown into the poor debtor's prison. His wife then set up the famous boarding establishment for young ladies ever come. The only visitors were creditors and they were quite ferocious.

At eleven years of age, Dickens was taken out of school and went to work in cellar of a blacking factory. At this time he was, in his own words, a "queer small boy," who suffered as he worked. It is a heart –rending picture, this sensitive child was working from dawn till dark for few pennies, and associating with thoughts and waits in his brief interval of labor; but he can see in it the sources of that intimate knowledge of hearths of the poor and outcast which was soon to be reflected in literature and to startle all England by its appeal for sympathy. A small legacy ended this wretchedness, bringing the father from the prison and sending the boy to wellington house academy, a wrathless and brutal school, evidently, whose head master"Mr. John" was in Dickens words, a most ignorant fellow and a tyrant.

He stayed at wellington academy for two years. In spring, 1827, he left to become an office boy to Charles Molloy, a solicitor of Symonds inn. After a few weeks

he moved on to the firm of Ellis and Blackmore, of Gray's inn. And here he stayed for a year, occupying his spare time in learning short hand with intention of following in footsteps of his father, now a parliamentary reporter.



A Short Summary of Charles Dickens's *Oliver* Twist

Oliver Twist is born in a workhouse in a provincial town. His mother has been found very sick in the street, and she gives birth to Oliver just before she dies. Oliver is raised under the care of Mrs. Mann and the beadle Mr. Bumble in the workhouse. When it falls to Oliver's lot to ask for more food on behalf of all the starving children in the workhouse, he is trashed, and then apprenticed to an undertaker, Mr. Sowerberry. Another apprentice of Mr. Sowerberry's, Noah Claypole insults Oliver's dead mother and the small and frail Oliver attacks him. However, Oliver is punished severely, and he runs away to London. Here he is picked up by Jack Dawkins or the Artful Dodger as he is called. The Artful Dodger is a member of the Jew Fagin's gang of boys. Fagin has trained the boys to become pickpockets. The Artful Dodger takes Oliver to Fagin's den in the London slums, and Oliver, who innocently does not understand that he is among criminals, becomes one of Fagin's boys.

When Oliver is sent out with The Artful Dodger and another boy on a pickpocket expedition Oliver is so shocked when he realizes what is going on that he and not the two other boys are caught. Fortunately, the victim of the thieves, the old benevolent gentleman, Mr. Brownlow rescues Oliver from arrest and brings him to his house, where the housekeeper, Mrs. Bedwin nurses him back to life after he had fallen sick, and for the first time in his life he is happy.

However, with the help of the brutal murderer Bill Sikes and the prostitute Nancy Fagin kidnaps Oliver. Fagin is prompted to do this by the mysterious Mr. Monks. Oliver is taken along on a burglary expedition in the country. The thieves are discovered in the house of Mrs. Maylie and her adopted niece, Rose, and Oliver is shot and wounded. Sikes escapes. Rose and Mrs. Maylie nurse the wounded Oliver.

When he tells them his story they believe him, and he settles with them. While living with Rose and Mrs. Maylie Oliver one day sees Fagin and Monks looking at him in through a window. Nancy discovers that Monks is plotting against Oliver for some reason, bribing Fagin to corrupt his innocence. Nancy also learns that there is some kind of connection between Rose and Oliver; but after having told Rose's adviser and friend Dr. Losberne about it on the steps of London Bridge, she is discovered by Noah Claypole, who in the meantime has become a member of Fagin's gang, and Sykes murders her. On his frantic flight away from the crime Sykes accidentally and dramatically hangs himself. Fagin and the rest of the gang are arrested. Fagin is executed after Oliver has visited him in the condemned cell in Newgate Prison. The Artful Dodger is transported after a court scene in which he eloquently defends himself and his class.

Monks' plot against Oliver is disclosed by Mr. Brownlow. Monks is Oliver's half-brother seeking all of the inheritance for himself. Oliver's father's will state that he will leave money to Oliver on the condition that his reputation is clean. Oliver's dead mother and Rose were sisters. Monks receives his share of the inheritance and goes away to America. He dies in prison there, and Oliver is adopted by Mr. Brownlow.



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