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**STRUGGLE OF OLIVER IN DICKENS' OLIVER TWIST**

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**Abstract**

*The purpose of this research is to learn about Oliver Twist's struggles. This research is qualitative, in which the data are in the form of words rather than numbers. The data were collected from the novel, with Oliver Twist as the primary source, and other books that were relevant to this topic. The result shows Oliver was suffering, but he never gave up; instead, he ran away and looked up a lover in London. in his struggle for survival. Oliver shows his hard work in the orphanage and tries hard to break the rule or regulation. Oliver Twist is the first person to speak out against orphan mistreatment in the infant farm, where orphans would go for several nights without food. Oliver is very brave and never afraid of anyone, even though he is still a child. Never think that the world is full of bad people; good people are all around; they embellish good thoughts, nurture fine souls, and welcome you with an open heart. Their positive personality traits have a great impact on lives, and their influences are far stronger and more everlasting. When Mr. Brownlow resolves to save innocent Oliver Twist, nothing can stop him from rescuing the boy. It is also because of Oliver's pure and good heart.*

**Keywords:** *Struggle, poverty, Oliver Twist*

**Abstrak**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mempelajari perjuangan Oliver Twist. Penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif, dimana datanya berupa kata-kata bukan angka. Data dikumpulkan dari novel, dengan Oliver Twist sebagai sumber utama, dan buku-buku lain yang relevan dengan topik ini. Hasilnya menunjukkan Oliver menderita, tapi dia tidak pernah menyerah; sebaliknya, dia melarikan diri dan mencari kekasih di London. dalam perjuangannya untuk bertahan hidup. Oliver menunjukkan kerja kerasnya di panti asuhan dan berusaha keras untuk melanggar peraturan atau regulasi. Oliver Twist adalah orang pertama yang berbicara menentang penganiayaan anak yatim di peternakan bayi, di mana anak yatim piatu akan pergi selama beberapa malam tanpa makanan. Oliver sangat pemberani dan tidak pernah takut pada siapapun, meskipun dia masih anak-anak. Jangan pernah berpikir bahwa dunia ini penuh dengan orang jahat; orang baik ada di sekitar; mereka memperindah pikiran yang baik, memelihara

jiwa yang baik, dan menyambut Anda dengan hati yang terbuka. Ciri-ciri kepribadian positif mereka berdampak besar pada kehidupan, dan pengaruh mereka jauh lebih kuat dan lebih abadi. Ketika Tuan Brownlow memutuskan untuk menyelamatkan Oliver Twist yang tidak bersalah, tidak ada yang dapat menghentikannya untuk menyelamatkan bocah itu. Itu juga karena hati Oliver yang murni dan baik.

**Kata kunci** : Perjuangan, kemiskinan, Oliver Twist

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* describes a child named Oliver. Oliver is an orphan who lives without knowing his family. Oliver is a quiet boy; he does not really seem as affected as Andres by the suffering he is given. Throughout the novel *Oliver Twist*, Oliver seems strong and fairly positive. He must contend with a difficult challenge that extends from the warehouse to London. He also worked hard to improve his life. Although he was used by Fagin to do such foolish things, Oliver was not easily influenced by them. He never gave up fighting the gang, and it was through his struggle to fight poverty and survive that Oliver finally got a better life.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### Novel

Wellek and Warren point out that "a novel is a picture of real life, manners, and the time in which it is written" (Wellek, R., and Warren, 1956: 216). It means that novels deal with character, manners, events, action, and the time in which they are written. It is an expression of the author's life, including the experiences seen by the author in life.

### 2.1 Character

Character is important because it can be used to interpret the story's goal, and character can distinguish one person from another. Callagan and Dobins (p. 232) : 232) say that "character is the representation of a person in an imaginative work that we come to know from the world." The statement above means that we can understand that character, which makes the story come alive. All of the actions and ideas of the characters in a story make the story easy to understand.

#### Major Character:

##### Oliver Twist

Oliver Twist is the main character in the novel. He was born in a workhouse as an orphan. He is a pious, innocent child, and his charms draw the attention of several wealthy benefactors.

##### Mr. Brownlow

He is the kind old gentleman whom Oliver is accused of having robbed. He represents the benevolent world of the middle class. Mr. Brownlow makes every effort to help her and Oliver. Ultimately, he adopts Oliver as his own son and settles down in the countryside at a small distance from the Maylies.

##### Nancy

A young prostitute working for Fagin's gang and one of Fagin's former child pickpockets She is Bill Sikes' lover. She sacrifices herself for Oliver.

##### Rose Maylie

Agner Fleming's sister, raised by Mrs. A beautiful, compassionate, and forgiving young woman Rose is the novel's model of female virtue. She establishes a loving relationship with Oliver even before it is revealed that the two are related.

## **Minor Character**

### **Fagin**

An elderly "Jew" who offers Oliver shelter upon his arrival in London. As the leader of a gang of young pickpockets, he is the rich man. He also deals in stolen goods and is quite willing to undertake any other villainy that might offer him some material benefit, and he is the evil spirit that always keeps hovering around Oliver. He rarely commits crimes himself, preferring to employ others to do so, and often suffers legal retribution in his place.

### **Mr. Bumble**

The pompous beadle is a minor church official for the workhouse where Oliver is born. Though Mr. Bumble preaches Christian morality, he behaves without compassion toward the paupers under his care. Dickens mercilessly satirizes his self-righteousness, greed, hypocrisy, and folly, of which his name is an obvious symbol.

### **Mr. Sowerberry**

Oliver's apprentice to the undertaker. Though Mr. Sowerberry makes a grotesque living arranging cut-rate burials for paupers, he is a decent man who is kind to Oliver.

### **The Artful Dodger**

The most cunning of Fagin's pickpockets. The Dodger's real name is Jack Dawkins. Though no older than Oliver, the Dodger talks and dresses like a man. He introduced Oliver to Fagin.

### **Bill Sikes**

thief and housebreaker with no boundaries and no laws except his own. Although he belongs to Fagin's gang, even Fagin is afraid of him. He is a brutal professional burglar brought up in Fagin's gang. Sikes and Nancy are lovers, and he treats both her and his dog Bull's-eye with an odd combination of cruelty and grudging familiarity. He is Nancy's murderer.

### **Monks**

He is a sickly, vicious young man, prone to violent fits and teeming with inexplicable hatred. With Fagin, he schemes to give Oliver a bad reputation.

### **Setting**

Setting is one important aspect in a novel. It brings a story to life. However, the events of a narrative must take place in a specific location, at a specific time, and under specific conditions and environments. According to Griffith, "setting includes several closely related aspects of work fiction." First, the setting is the physical, sensuous world of work. Second, it is the time in which the actions of the work take place. "And third, it is the social environment of the character; manners, conduct, and moral values that govern the characters' society, and the last one is atmosphere."

The preceding statement implies that Charles Dickens created the following in *Oliver Twist*:

### **Physical Place**

The house where Oliver was born is in Greenland, near Marshalsea, Pentonville, Chertsey, London, and Saffron Hill.

### **Time**

The narrative action takes place in the early nineteenth century in England. *Oliver Twist's* ordeal begins when he is born in Lisfortunr due to his mother's death during childbirth and his father's conspicuous absence, and continues until he is

released from the pickpocket group. He lives happily with Maylie's family and his savior, Mr. Brownlow.

## 2.2 Plot

Griffith (1986:44) defines a plot as "a pattern of carefully selected, casually related events that contain conflict," where one event may cause another, and each event intensifies the conflict so that it "raises" toward climax. The climax is the most intense event in the narrative. The rest of the story—the falling action—is, as usual, brief. "It contains events that are much less intense than the climax and that lead to a stable situation at the end." The quotation above implies that Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* starts when Oliver is born in a workhouse in 1830s England. He has been an orphan since his mother died in childbirth and his father has been conspicuously absent. Around the time of the orphan's ninth birthday, Mr. Bumble, a parish baker, removes Oliver from the branch workhouse and puts him to work in the main facility. The conflict happens when the desperately hungry boys draw lots. The loser must ask for another portion of gruel, and Oliver is asking for more at the orphanage. And then conflict always happens in life. Later, Mr. Sowerberry, an undertaker, will take Oliver into his service. Oliver suffers new torments at the hands of Noah Claypole while working for the undertaker. Eventually, in an attempt to bait Oliver, Noah insults the orphan's late mother. Oliver flies into an unexpected passion, attacking and besting the much bigger boy. Oliver gets punished there. That's right, he flees to London.

Rising action begins when Oliver reluctantly joins forces with a Jewish criminal known only as Fagin. Later, Oliver innocently goes out to "make handkerchiefs." Mr. Brownlow saved him because of this attitude, and he cares about Oliver. When Mr. Brownlow sends Oliver to pay for some books, one of the gang members, Nancy, accosts him, and he is quickly bundled back to Fagin's lair. The climax occurs when Oliver is forced to commit another crime, this time a burglary. Bill Sikes sends Oliver through a small window and orders him to unlock the front door. The robbery goes wrong, however, and Oliver is shot. Rose Maylie takes the boy in and nurses him, once again, back to health.

The falling action appeared when Monks was forced by Mr. Brownlow (an old friend of Oliver's father) to divulge his secrets and give half his inheritance (which proved to be meager) to Oliver. Fagin was arrested and condemned to the gallows. On a happier note, Rose Maylie turns out to be the long-lost sister of Oliver's mother, Agnes. She is therefore Oliver's aunt, and Oliver lives happily with his savior, Mr. Brownlow.

## 2.3 Social Environment and Theme

### Social Environment

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the economy in England was developing rapidly. The gap between the rich and poor was getting bigger and bigger. A new class and middle class emerge. The poor suffered cruel treatment and were stigmatized as a class that was lazy and good for nothing. Poverty was a sign of weakness in the poor individual. *Oliver Twist* is an extreme criticism of Victorian society's treatment of the poor. At the time, Britain had two types of children: free children, who lived with their parents and worked during the day for

wages comparable to those of adults, and pauper children, who received government assistance. Child exploitation occurs when children work hard and are sold by the owner. Many children worked 16 hours a day under atrocious conditions.

#### **Atmosphere**

The life of English society in the early twentieth century, particularly the lower classes, is pitiful. They live in improper conditions, with a lack of food, a lack of a proper place, a lack of cloth, and even a lack of mental nourishment. Poverty put the poor or lower classes in a miserable and sorrowful situation and created conditions that caused suffering.

#### **Theme**

A theme is a literary work's central idea or dominant idea. It is also an attractive element because it gives the world meaning and contains an idea. Griffith (1986:43) points out that "the theme is a central idea in the work, whether it is fiction, poetry, or drama."

Oliver Twist is an orphan who has never met his family. In his life, especially in his adventures, he met with two men, Bronwlow and Fagin, who gave him different influences that made his life change.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This study is classified as qualitative and descriptive. It means that the data are expressed in words rather than numbers.

#### **3.2. Data Collection**

The writer collected the data from the primary source, the novel itself. The secondary sources, such as books, documents, and the internet, are used to support the analysis.

#### **3.3. Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the writer used an objective approach since the study is only focused on the work.

According to Abram (1979:26), the "objective approach" regards the work of art in isolation from all these external points of reference, analyzes it as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations, and sets out to judge it solely by criteria appropriate to its own mode of being.

The work itself provides an objective perspective. In brief, it just concentrates on the work itself. It is regarding a sufficient entity constituted by only the internal elements. It does not have to care about and pay attention to the outer part or environment of the work, such as the life and the socio-cultural background of the author.

### **4. ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1 Struggle against poverty**

Oliver Twist is born into a life of poverty and misfortune in a workhouse in an unnamed town within a 75-mile radius of London. Orphaned almost from his first breath by his mother's death in childbirth and his father's unexplained absence, Oliver is meagerly provided for under the terms of the Poor Law and spends the first nine years of his life at a "baby farm," in the "care" of a woman named Mrs. Mann. Along with other juvenile offenders against the poor laws, Oliver is brought up with little food and few comforts.

"Hunger and recanting ill-usage are great assistants if you want to cry, and Oliver cried very naturally indeed" (9).

Feeling hunger Oliver does not cry, but he works hard in that warehouse to demonstrate the importance of never giving up in the face of poverty; for him, working hard will lift him out of poverty. In such circumstances, Oliver will never give up because life is a struggle for him.

Around the time of the orphan's ninth birthday, Mr. Bumble, a parish beadle, removes Oliver from the baby farm and puts him to work picking oakum at the main branch workhouse. Oliver, who toils with very little food, remains in the workhouse for six months, until the desperately hungry boys decide to draw lots; the loser must ask for another portion of gruel. The task falls to Oliver, who at the next meal tremblingly comes forward, bowl in hand, and makes his famous request: "Please, sir, I want some more." "Wanting to be rid of this troublemaker, they offer five guineas to any person wishing to take on the boy as an apprentice" (35).

Oliver Twist is the first person to speak out against orphan mistreatment in the infant farm, where orphans would go for several nights without food. He becomes a troublemaker by asking for another serving of food: "Please, sir, I want some more." Don't settle in life for less than what you deserve.

A great uproar ensues. The board of well-fed gentlemen who administer the workhouse, while eating a meal fit for a king, are outraged by Oliver's "ingratitude." A brutal chimney sweep almost claims Oliver, but when he begs despairingly not to be sent away with "that dreadful man," a kindly old magistrate refuses to sign the indentures. "Mr. Bumble gave him a tap on the head with his cane to wake him up and another on the back to make him lively." (10).

The quotation indicates that Oliver was suffering from the harsh treatment by Mr. Bumble, but Oliver never took revenge; instead, he prayed for him and hoped that one day he could run away from this place. Later, Mr. Sowerberry, an undertaker employed by the parish, takes Oliver into his service. He treats Oliver well and, because of the boy's sorrowful countenance, uses him as a "mute," or mourner, at children's funerals. His wife, however, takes an immediate dislike to Oliver—primarily because her husband seems to like him—and loses few opportunities to underfeed and mistreat him. He is also tormented by Noah Claypole, a bully and not-so-bright fellow apprentice who is envious of Oliver's promotion to mute.

One day, in an attempt to bait Oliver, Noah insults the orphan's late mother, calling her "a regular right-down bad 'un." Oliver flies into an unexpected passion, attacking and even besting the much bigger boy. Mrs. Sowerberry takes Noah's side, helps him subdue Oliver, and later goads her husband and the beadle into beating the young orphan again. Alone that night, Oliver finally decides to run away. He wanders aimlessly for a time, until a well-placed tableau sets his wandering feet towards London.

During his journey to London, Oliver encounters one Jack Dawkins, who is also affectionately known as the Artful Dodger, although young Oliver is oblivious to the hint. Dawkins provides Oliver with a free meal and tells him of a gentleman in London who will "give him lodgings for nothing and never ask for change." Grateful for the unexpected assistance, Oliver follows Dawkins to the gentleman's residence. In this way, Oliver unwittingly falls in with an infamous criminal known as Fagin, the "old gentleman" of whom Dawkins spoke. Ensnared, Oliver has lived with Fagin and his criminal associates in their lair at Saffron Hill for some time, naively unaware of their criminal occupations.

Later, Oliver innocently goes out to "make handkerchiefs" with two of Fagin's underlings: Dawkins and a boy of a humorous nature named Charley Bates. Oliver realizes too late that their real mission is to pick pockets, and although he doesn't participate, he is hunted down and arrested. To the judge's evident disappointment, a witness clears Oliver, who, by now acutely ill, faints in the courtroom. A wealthy old

gentleman named Mr. Brownlow, whom he was previously thought to have robbed, takes Oliver home and cares for him.

Oliver stays with Mr. Brownlow, recovers rapidly, and blossoms from the unaccustomed kindness. His bliss, however, is interrupted when Fagin, fearing Oliver might "peach" on his criminal gang, orchestrates Oliver's kidnapping. When Mr. Brownlow sends Oliver to pay for some books, one of the gang members, Nancy, albeit reluctantly, accosts him with help from her abusive lover, a brutal robber named Bill Sikes, and Oliver is quickly bundled back to Fagin's lair. The thieves take the five-pound note Mr. Brownlow had entrusted to him and strip him of his fine new clothes. Oliver, dismayed, flees and attempts to call for police assistance, but is ruthlessly dragged back by the Dodger, Charlie, and Fagin. Nancy, however, is sympathetic toward Oliver and saves him from beatings by Fagin and Sikes.

In a renewed attempt to draw Oliver into a life of crime, Fagin forces him to participate in a burglary. Nancy reluctantly assists in recruiting him, all the while assuring the boy that she will help him if she can. Sikes, after threatening to kill him if he does not cooperate, sends Oliver through a small window and orders him to unlock the front door. The robbery goes wrong, however, and Oliver is shot. After being abandoned by Sikes, the wounded Oliver ends up under the care of the people he was supposed to rob: Rose Maylie and the elderly Mrs. Maylie. Convinced of Oliver's innocence, Rose takes the boy in and nurses him, once again, back to health.

Meanwhile, a mysterious man named Monks has found Fagin and is plotting with him to destroy Oliver's reputation. Nancy, by this time ashamed of her role in Oliver's kidnapping and fearful for the boy's safety, goes to Rose Maylie and Mr. Brownlow to warn them. She knows that Monks and Fagin are plotting to get their hands on the boy again. She manages to keep her meetings secret until Noah Claypole (who has fallen out with the undertaker and moved to London together with his girlfriend Charlotte to seek his fortune), using the name "Morris Bolter," joins Fagin's gang for protection. During Noah's stay with Fagin, the Artful Dodger is caught with a stolen silver snuff box, convicted, and transported to Australia. Later, Noah is sent by Fagin to "dodge" (spy on) Nancy and discovers her secret. Fagin angrily passes the information on to Sikes, twisting the story just enough to make it sound as if Nancy had informed on him (in actuality, she had shielded Sikes, whom she loves despite his brutal character). Believing her to be a traitor, Sikes murders Nancy in a fit of rage and is killed when he accidentally hangs himself while fleeing an angry mob.

Monks is forced by Mr. Brownlow (an old friend of Oliver's father) to divulge his secrets: he is Oliver's paternal half-brother, and although he is legitimate, he was born of a loveless marriage. Oliver's mother, Agnes, was their father's true love. Monks have spent many years searching for their father's child—not to befriend him but to destroy him. Brownlow asks Oliver to give half his inheritance (which proves to be meager) to the monks because he wants to give him a second chance, and Oliver, to please Brownlow, complies. Monks then move to America, where they squander their money, revert to crime, and ultimately die in prison. Fagin is arrested and condemned to the gallows; in an emotional scene, Oliver goes to Newgate Gaol to visit the old reprobate on the eve of his hanging.

On a happier note, Rose Maylie turns out to be the long-lost sister of Oliver's mother, Agnes; she is therefore Oliver's aunt. She marries her long-time sweetheart Harry, and Oliver lives happily with his savior, Mr. Brownlow. Noah becomes a paid informant; Mr. Bumble loses his job and is reduced to great poverty; and Charley Bates, horrified by Sikes' murder of Nancy, becomes an honest citizen, moves to the country, and works his way up to prosperity.

Poverty is a prominent concern in *Oliver Twist*. Throughout the novel, Dickens enlarges on this theme, describing slums so decrepit that whole rows of houses seem on

the point of collapse and people so downtrodden that they seem scarcely human. In an early chapter, Oliver attends a pauper's funeral with Mr. Sowerberry and sees a whole family crowded together in one miserable room. The deceased, a young mother, has died of starvation despite her husband's desperate efforts to beg for her on the streets. The surviving adults are horrible in their wretchedness: the husband frightens Oliver with his frenzied grief, while the dead woman's haglike mother chuckles at the irony of outliving her own child, then whines for a warm cloak to wear to the funeral.

This ubiquitous misery makes Oliver's few encounters with charity and love more poignant. Oliver owes his life several times over to acts of kindness large and small—from the old magistrate's refusal to sign him over to Gamfield to Nancy's supreme sacrifice. The apparent plague of poverty that Dickens describes also conveyed to his middle-class readers how much of the London population was stricken with poverty and disease. [ Nonetheless, in *Oliver Twist*, he delivers a somewhat mixed message about social caste and social injustice. Oliver's illegitimate workhouse origins place him at the nadir of society; as an orphan without friends, means, or known relatives, he is routinely despised and mistreated on that basis alone—often by people only slightly above him on the social scale. His "sturdy spirit" keeps him alive despite the torment he must endure. Most of his associates, however, deserve their place among society's dregs and seem very much at home in the depths. Noah Claypole, a charity boy like Oliver, is idle, stupid, and cowardly; Sikes is a thug; Fagin lives by corrupting children; and the Artful Dodger seems born for a life of crime. Many of the middle-class people Oliver encounters—Mrs. Sowerberry, Mr. Bumble, and the savagely hypocritical "gentlemen" of the workhouse board, for example—are, if anything, worse.

Oliver, on the other hand, who has an air of refinement remarkable for a workhouse boy, proves to be of gentle birth. Although he has been abused and neglected all his life, he recoils, aghast, at the idea of victimizing anyone else.

#### **4.2 Struggle for survival**

Twist's upbringing as an orphan sets him up for a difficult life. During his time under Mrs. Mann's care, he was not feeling well and received poor treatment, which harmed his physical condition. The analysis of his physical suffering leads to the identification of some forms of suffering.

Oliver Twist is the first person to speak out against orphan mistreatment in the infant farm, where orphans would go for several nights without food. He becomes a troublemaker by asking for another serving of food: "Please, sir, I want some more." "Don't settle in life for less than what you deserve" (45).

Oliver always wins the game of good versus evil. Despite being weak and fragile, he stands like a veteran fighter in the face of unanticipated violence, poverty, degradation, and exploitation by satanic upper-class characters. It seems that an innocent boy occupies his own space in the dominated underclass society where he belongs.

#### **4.3 Less physical care by the parents**

Twist had no idea who his family was since his first breath. His mother died when she gave birth to him, which makes him live in an orphanage. It can be seen in the quotation below: "Let me see the child and die" (4).

From the quotation above, it can be seen that before giving birth, Twist's mother's condition was very critical. She was found lying in the street; that's why Twist's mother was alone. She looked for help to give birth to Oliver. Fortunately, she was discovered by a social home's supervisor and immediately took him to that place. He called a doctor and his nurse to help her give birth to Oliver. Due to her early maternal condition, Twist's mother spent a lot of blood and eventually died after giving birth, as seen in the following quotation: "... passed her hands over her face, gazed wildly round, shuddered, felt back, and died" (4).



It describes that Oliver was born safely; however, his mother passed away, leaving this world and Oliver. The death of his mother defines Twist's status as an orphan child. Moreover, Twist never knows who his father is. The following quotation demonstrates this: "no wedding ring; nobody knows who the child's father is" (4).

Twist's fatherlessness is confirmed by this quotation. The absence of a marriage symbol depicts the confusion of the husband, meaning that there was no hint of a marriage. It is possible that the father of the boy separated from or abandoned the mother before or during her pregnancy. The consequence of this circumstance is Twist's suffering as a result of living without his parents' care. Oliver is horrible in his wretchedness, but he keeps proving he is of gentle birth with a never-give-up attitude that teaches us not to feel helpless under any circumstances. On several occasions, you give in after a few attempts. Learn to endure the pain and be persistent if the situation demands for your betterment; someday you will wonder if your endurance makes you the greatest at any front of life.

Twist lives in a hard situation, and this situation forces him to live a difficult life alone. Oliver is never fed or cared for as a baby. It can be seen in the quotation below: "There was no female then domiciled in the house who was in a situation to impart to Oliver Twist the consolation and nourishment of which he stood in need" (5).

The statement above describes that "the house" where Oliver was raised had no woman who could give him what the baby needed. Twist suffered from being unable to move; he was weak. It seemed that there was nothing that could be done for Twist. He required special care, which they referred to as "farmed." It is said in the following statement: "Oliver should be "farmed."

The statement clarifies that Twist's situation demanded a special effort to heal his weakness. It led to the decision to send him to a place where he could be taken care of. In that place, Twist was expected to enjoy more care and nutrition. Oliver was treated by a supervisor's branch of the social workers named Mrs. Mann. However, it did not stop Twist's suffering. It can be seen in the following quotation below: "However, it was his ninth birthday, and he was keeping it in the coal-cellar with a select party of two other gentlemen who, after participating with him in a sound thrashing, had been locked up therein for atrociously presuming to be hungry." (6).

Twist was once again hungry in his new home, as evidenced by this quotation. He was not provided with enough food; he again asked for more. His protest over the lack of food drove him to more suffering. He lost more weight as there was less food available. Another quotation about being hungry can be seen in the following quotation: "Please, sir, I want some more" (12).

It implies that Twist requested additional food. Yet every time he asked for food, he received no reply. Twist was imprisoned as a result of his request for more additional food. The board thought that Oliver was a wild child, so they decided to confine him and alienate him from the other children. The next day, an announcement was posted on the gates offering a five-pound reward for removing Oliver from the village. In other words, five pounds plus Oliver Twist were offered to any woman who wanted a worker in the business or anything else. This suggests that it contributes to Twist's physical suffering; his dislike of food has caused him to lose weight, which is exacerbated by the confinement treatment." Charlotte gave Oliver a blow with all her might; "Charlotte's first was by no means a light one," she wrote, "while she scratched his face with the other hand." "Noach rose from the ground and pommeled him behind" (40).

Twist's situation is exemplified by the quotation above. People's treatment served as a menu that he had to digest for the majority of his life: blows, insults, and pressures were no longer novel to Twist. These quotations demonstrate how bad treatments exacerbated the ongoing suffering. How people had perfectly contributed to this child's suffering from time to time and from master to master. Being beaten, hit, and scratched reflects how

difficult his life was. It can be stated that he suffers from people in his surroundings. Twist's days were colored by people's bad treatment of him, and he became the victim of those close to him. The bad treatment left him with a suffering life.

Oliver spends the first nine years of his life in a workhouse, away from his family, particularly his parents. In the last of his adventures, he meets Fagin and his pickpocket gang. Fagin tries to show his care by offering Oliver a place to sleep, as stated in the following quotation: "Yes, when I'm at home," the boy replied. I suppose you want some place to sleep at night, don't you? "I do," Oliver responded. "I have not slept under the same roof since I left the country" (49–50).

Oliver appears tired in the quotation above because he has been walking alone for about seven days. Thus, he needs a place to take a rest, but he does not know where it is or where he will go because he has no one in London. When Fagin offers Oliver a place to rest, without thinking for a long time, Oliver follows him. Besides, he tries to welcome Oliver with great attention and full affection because he wants Oliver to join them as their member of the pickpocket club. It can be seen in the next quotation. "We are delighted to see you, Oliver," the Jew said, "Dodger, remove the sausages and draw a tub near the fire for Oliver" (52).

Fagin's concern and attention to Oliver, despite the fact that he had never met Oliver before. He wants Oliver to be a part of the gang. After he becomes Oliver and offers him sausage, Fagin tries to convince Oliver that he is a good man.

#### **4.4 Oliver struggles for a better life.**

When Oliver first moved in with Fagin, he hoped that his life would be better than it had been in a workhouse. Although he does not know more about Fagin and his pickpocket gang, Oliver still feels happy to stay with them. It can be seen in the following quotation: "Oliver did as he was desired." "Immediately afterwards, he felt himself gently lifted on to one of the sacks, and he sunk into a deep sleep" (52);

Oliver seems happy and satisfied when he meets Fagin and his pickpocket gang because he thinks that he has found new friends and a home in London. The kindness of Fagin makes Oliver fail to realize that he lives in a criminal society and that this can put his life at high risk. Attention and affection are good, but one must be careful with attention and affection given by other people. Because they may have ulterior motives in their attention or affection. They want to profit from us. It can be seen in Fagin's attention and affection for Oliver and the other children. He cares for Oliver and his friends because he wants to make them thieves so that he can collect many precious things from them. They are unaware that Fagin's attention and affection are phony. It later contributes to Oliver's suffering as he is branded as a wild and criminal boy.

The quotation describes how Fagin flatters Oliver by saying that Oliver is a brave boy. Fagin wants to show Oliver that he is a good man. In the other instance, he also tries to flatter Oliver by claiming that Oliver is a clever boy. As stated, "You are a clever boy, my dear,..." "I never saw a shaper boy. "If you go in this way, you'll be the greatest man of the time" (58).

Oliver thinks Fagin is a good man because every time Fagin says Oliver is a brave boy, Oliver believes him. Fagin does not predict the fake flattery. Oliver believes Fagin is a good man, which allows Fagin to easily control Oliver. Oliver respects and obeys what Fagin said to him, as stated in the following quotation: "He'll be a great man himself, and he'll make you one too, if you take a cue from him. Yes, sir, said Oliver." "See if you can take it out without my feeling it, as you saw me do when we were at play this morning" (58).

Fagin makes Oliver happy by flattering him. He said that Oliver is a smart boy, and if Oliver goes on to join them, he will become a great boy. This flattery conceals a sinister intent: he wishes to make Oliver one of his members who steals handkerchiefs. He knows that Oliver is still so young, and it is easy for him to flatter Oliver to join them. Fagin's

motive is that he wants to bring Oliver into the group of bad boys. He teaches Oliver to steal handkerchiefs.

#### 4.5 The Effect of Struggle

Oliver lives orphanage. There are many obstacles he has to face, from having no food, no relatives, no parents, no love, and no good treatment, until he has to face a fatal danger when he meets Fagin and his pickpocket gang. Fagin gives negative teaching to Oliver, and it makes Oliver's life change; Oliver becomes a thief. It is described in the following statement: "Here is it, sir," said Oliver, "show it in your hand." You are a clever boy, my dear. I never saw a shaper boy. If you go in this way, you'll be the greatest man of all time. And now come here, and I'll show you how to make the marks out of handkerchiefs. "Oliver wondered what picking the old gentleman's pocket in the play had to do with his chance of being a great man" (58).

The effect of his meeting with Fagin is fatal for his life. Oliver had never stolen before, but when he joins Fagin's pickpocket gang, he is thrust into the criminal underworld. He learns to steal, and then he does it. After shoplifting at the book store, Oliver goes again to steal at Tose Maylie's house with Toby and Bill Sikes. Toby and Bill Sikes are two of Fagin's. "Now listen, you young limb," whispered Sikes, drawing a dark lantern from his pocket and throwing the glare full on Oliver's face. "I'm going to put you through there." Take a look at this light. Go softly up the steps straight after you and along the little hall to the street door. "Unfasten it and let us in" (143). He responds to pressure by behaving aggressively. People's pressures on him caused him to become a naughty and wild child. The following statement: "Crimson with fury, Oliver started up. overthrew the chair and table; seized Noah by the throat; shook him in the violence of his rage, till his teeth chattered in his head; and, collecting his whole force into one heavy blow, felled him to the ground" (38).

The quotation refers to Oliver, who is a good boy who always does what his parents ask of him, but who then transforms into a naughty and wild child. Noah Claypole is one of the people involved in making Oliver turn into a wild and vicious child. During his stay at the home of his new employer, Oliver is obedient to any commands given to him. However, with the arrival of Noah Claypole, a poor boy from the free school, Oliver turns into a wild and vicious boy. Initially, Oliver would accept anything Noah did to him because he was used to bad treatment. When Noah Claypole talked about Oliver's mother and demonized her right before his eyes, Oliver was furious and began to be as courageous as never before. "...and in ten minutes he'll kick that door down." Oliver's vigorous plunges against the bit of timber in question rendered this occurrence highly probable" (40).

The quotation shows that after his action to overthrow the chair and table, he gave Noah a heavy blow. Oliver shows people who often treat him badly that he can also be a strong boy who can fight anyone. Oliver makes them scared just by kicking the wooden plank door with all his strength, although it is necessary to know that Oliver's power is not proportional to theirs. Oliver also proves his courage by fighting, and he is also not afraid of Mr. Bumble. As stated in the following quotation: "Come, you let me out!" Oliver from the inside "Ain't you afraid of it, sir?" Ain't you trembling while I speak, sir? Mr. Bumble stated. "No!" replied Oliver, boldly (42-43).

Oliver clearly kicked the door with such ferocity, and his response was so different from how he was expected to react.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Oliver shows his hard work in the orphanage and tries hard to break the rule or regulation. Oliver Twist is the first person to speak out against orphan mistreatment in the infant farm, where orphans would go for several nights without food. Oliver is very brave and never afraid of anyone, even though he is still a child. Never think that the world is full of bad people; good people are all around; they embellish good thoughts, nurture fine souls, and welcome you with an open heart. Their positive personality traits have a great impact on lives, and their influences are far stronger and more everlasting. When Mr. Brownlow resolves to save innocent Oliver Twist, nothing can stop him from rescuing the boy. It is also because of Oliver's pure and good heart.

#### 5. SUGGESTION

Human beings should be kind to other people, live harmoniously, and appreciate each other. If someone is kind, he or she will be treated kindly by other people.

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