

## **Chapter II**

### **Moral Values in Dickens' Oliver Twist**

#### **2.1 Definition of Novel**

“Literature is the expression of life in the world of truth and beauty; it is the writer record of man’s spirit of the thought, emotion, and expression. Literature is traditionally described as the body of writing that exist because of inherent imaginative artistic qualities” Luken (2003:3)

Novel as one of literary works certainly contents many aspects which basically based on the quality of human life. On the other word, novel is the combination between the imagination of the author and the real life experiences. A literary works such as novels, supported by elements of intrinsic and extrinsic. The function of these elements are to build and support the story. The intrinsic elements consist of theme, character, plot, setting, point of view.

Meanwhile, the extrinsic elements based on (Wellek and Warren, 1956), is the state of individual subjectivity authors who have attitudes, beliefs and outlook on life of all which will affect the work that he wrote. In short, elements of the author biographies will also determine the pattern

works it produces. Extrinsic element is psychology of the author either in the form (which includes the process of creativity), as well as the application of psychological principles in the works.

Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event. Intrinsic elements are the important elements to build a story because every element are related to one another. These are the following intrinsic elements of the novel such as theme, character, plot, point of view and setting.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:23) *“unsur instrinstik adalah unsur-unsur yang membangun karya sastra itu sendiri, yang secara langsung turut serta membangun cerita. Kepaduan antar berbagai unsur instrinstik inilah yang membuat novel berwujud. Unsur-unsur yang dimaksud adalah plot (urutan kejadian), penokohan, tema, latar, sudut pandang penceritaan, gaya bahasa, dan lain-lain.”*

The elements in novel based on Nurgiyantoro’s book, as follow:

- Theme

Theme is the central ideas of the author to represent the whole story. In every novel or short stories, theme is the important thing for an author to explain the readers about the story that they will be reading.

- Plot

Plot is the sequences of events in the story. It takes a big part in the story because it explains one event which should be related to another event.

- Characterizations

Characters are one of the important elements in the novel. Characters role are to help and convey the message of the story through their behavior and expression. It can be differentiated into main and minor. Main characters are always appear in most of the story line. Meanwhile, minor characters are only to support the main character.

- Point of View

The point of view of a story is the perspective from which a story is told. In general, point of view is differentiated into three kinds. The author may use the first person point of view using “I” or “We”.

The writer also may used the second person point of view using “You” as the least common point of view”. The last is the third person point of view by using “He”, “She” or “It”.

- Setting

Setting is the place and time where the certain situation at glanced is happened and takes place. Generally, settings are consists of time, place, culture, situation and character's background. Rene and Austin (1982:131) are concerned with the places where story take a place. Setting refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story.

### **2.3 Definition of Moral**

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:429) "*secara umum moral menyaran pada pengertian (ajaran tentang) baik dan buruk yang diterima umum mengenai perbuatan sikap, kewajiban, dan sebagainya: akhlak, budi pekerti, susila.*"

From the quotation above, moral values is the standard of goods or bad behavior. It shows the way of the author to share some of human life's problem. A moral value usually provides by the author in the literary works to be conveyed to its readers. Values or as known as moral values become one of the parts of an intrinsic element on a literary work. In the novel, the moral values are described through the characters' attitude and behavior; whether the characters have a good or bad attitude.

World Book Encyclopedia (2006:1349) stated that moral is good in character or conducts, such as:

1. Virtuous according to civilized standards of right and wrong;
2. Capable of understanding right and wrong;
3. Having to do with character or with the difference between right and wrong;
4. Based on the principles of right conduct rather than on law custom;
5. Teaching a good lesson having a good influenced.

#### **2.4 Definition of Value**

According to Wikipedia, value may be described as treating actions themselves as abstracts objects, putting value to them. It deal with right conduct and living a good life, in the sense that a highly or at least relatively highly, valuable action may be regarded as ethically “good” and an action in low value or somewhat relatively low in value, may be regarded as “bad”.

Value is positive quality of anything whereby it is desirable, useful, interesting, good and important. Only a few of the terms are available for the expression of positive values. Whether values are part of the intrinsic nature of things or simply a matter of how humans respond to things is controversial. (Earle 1992:297)

## 2.5 Definition of Moral Value

Moral is controlled by the moral concepts, the rules of moral to which the members of culture have become accustomed to and which determine the expected behavior pattern of all group members. Every society has values to arrange their life that contains some principles, ideas and standards (Hurlock, Elizabeth, 1972:386)

According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:442) there are three types of moral values categories, as follows:

1. Relationship between human being and ownself.

It is the problem between humans with their ownself.

2. Relationship between human being and other.

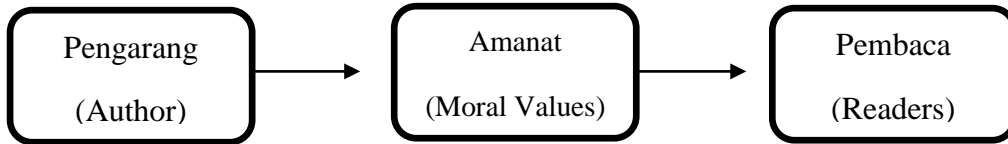
It is the problem between human being with the other humans, environments, socials.

3. Relationship between human being and God.

It is the problem between human being with their belief and God.

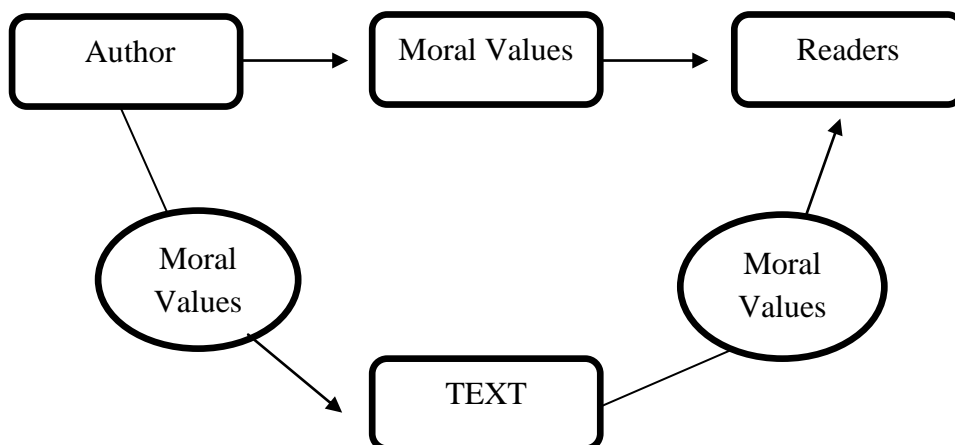
From the quotation above, moral values are related to humans' life. The quotations above are related to each other because human being cannot live by their selves because humans are social beings.

## 2.4 The Ways of Delivering Moral Values



**Picture 1. The Relationship Between Author and Readers in Delivering Moral Values Based on Nurgiyantoro's theories.**

Every author has a different way in explaining the moral values that exist in the story of a novel. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013:461), there are two ways of delivering moral values in a novel, which is direct and indirect ways. Nurgiyantoro (2013:467) stated that if delivering values in direct way, the author usually describes the characterization of the character and make the reader directly to understand easily. It means that the readers are capable of finding out the moral values which the author tries to deliver in the novel.



**Picture 2. The Relationship Between Author and Readers in Delivering Moral Values in Direct and Indirect Ways based on Nurgiyantoro's theories.**

Furthermore according to Nurgiyantoro (2013:471), indirect ways of delivering values is implicit in the story because it is coherent with other elements of the novel. Generally, the readers find out the moral values after finding the conflicts and how the character faces the situations in the story whether in action or verbal.

#### **2.4 The Bibliography of Charles Dickens**

**Charles Dickens** (*Charles John Huffam Dickens*) was born in Landport, Portsmouth, on February 7, 1812. Charles was the second of eight children to John Dickens (1786–1851), a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, and his wife Elizabeth Dickens (1789–1863). The Dickens family moved to London in 1814 and two years later to Chatham, Kent, where Charles spent early years of his childhood. Due to the financial difficulties they moved back to London in 1822, where they settled in Camden Town, a poor neighborhood of London.

The defining moment of Dickens's life occurred when he was 12 years old. His father, who had a difficult time managing money and was constantly in debt, was imprisoned in the Marshalsea debtor's prison in 1824. Because of this, Charles was withdrawn from school and forced to work in a warehouse that handled 'blacking' or shoe polish to help support the family. This experience left profound psychological and sociological effects on Charles. It gave him a firsthand acquaintance with poverty and made him the most vigorous and influential voice of the working classes in his age.



After a few months Dickens's father was released from prison and Charles was allowed to go back to school. At fifteen his formal education ended and he found employment as an office boy at an attorney's, while he studied shorthand at night. From 1830 he worked as a shorthand reporter in the courts and afterwards as a parliamentary and newspaper reporter.

In 1833 Dickens began to contribute short stories and essays to periodicals. *A Dinner at Popular Walk* was Dickens's first published story. It appeared in the *Monthly Magazine* in December 1833. In 1834, still a newspaper reporter, he adopted the soon to be famous pseudonym **Boz**. Dickens's first book, a collection of stories titled *Sketches by Boz*, was published in 1836. In the same year he married Catherine Hogarth, daughter of the editor of the *Evening Chronicle*. Together they had 10 children before they separated in 1858.

*The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* was published in monthly parts from April 1836 to November 1837. Pickwick became one of the most popular works of the time, continuing to be so after it was published in book form in 1837. After the success of Pickwick Dickens embarked on a full-time career as a novelist, producing work of increasing complexity at an incredible rate: *Oliver Twist* (1837-39), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838-39), *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Barnaby Rudge* as part of the *Master Humphrey's Clock* series (1840-41), all being published in monthly instalments before being made into books.

In 1842 he travelled with his wife to the United States and Canada, which led to his controversial *American Notes* (1842) and is also the basis of some of the episodes in *Martin Chuzzlewit*. Dickens's series of five Christmas Books were soon to follow; *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *The Chimes* (1844), *The Cricket on the Hearth* (1845), *The Battle of Life* (1846), and *The Haunted Man* (1848). After living briefly abroad in Italy (1844) and Switzerland (1846) Dickens continued his success with *Dombey and Son* (1848), the largely autobiographical *David Copperfield* (1849-50), *Bleak House* (1852-53), *Hard Times* (1854), *Little Dorrit* (1857), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), and *Great Expectations* (1861).

In 1858 Dickens began a series of paid readings, which became instantly popular. In all, Dickens performed more than 400 times. In that year, after a long period of difficulties, he separated from his wife. It was also around that time that Dickens became involved in an affair with a young actress named Ellen Ternan. The exact nature of their relationship is unclear, but it was clearly central to Dickens's personal and professional life.

In the closing years of his life Dickens worsened his declining health by giving numerous readings. During his readings in 1869 he collapsed, showing symptoms of mild stroke. He retreated to Gad's Hill and began to work on *Edwin Drood*, which was never completed.

## **2.5 The Synopsis of *Oliver Twist***

This novel tells about an orphan who is born in a workhouse named Oliver Twist. His mother dies right after his birth and nobody knows who she is. Then he is sent to private juvenile home. Nine years later, Oliver Twist is forcibly returned to a workhouse where he and the others are badly treated and starved. The other boys bullied Oliver through a draw to ask more foods because they are facing starvation. The result is Mr. Bumble, the parish beadle decide to get rid Oliver by offering five pounds to anyone who will take the boy away from the workhouse.

Mr. Sowerberry, the undertaker employed of parish, takes Oliver into his coffin-maker. He treats Oliver much better but his wife, Mrs. Sowerberry and the other apprentice, Noah Claypole did not. Oliver attacked Noah for insulting his mother and runs away then travels 70 miles to London on foot. After seven days of travel, he barely can walk and gets some rest, he meets a young man named Jack Dawkins or known as The Artful Dodger. The Dogder offers Oliver to stay in his place while actually the dodger and his friends are pickpockets and the elder one, Fagin is the criminal leader.

Oliver eventually learns to be pickpockets from Fagin. A few days later he goes out with Artful Dodger and Charley Bates. Two of the boys pick an old man's handkerchief and flee while Oliver gets caught. However, the bookseller witnessed that Oliver did not do it. Oliver faints in the courtroom and the owner of the handkerchief, Mr. Brownlow feels guilty and pity to Oliver so he takes him home and nurses him back until he is well.

Unfortunately, Fagin (the Dodger leader), Nancy (a prostitute) and Bill Sikes (aggressive robber) are unhappy and worried that Oliver will open up their hiding place to the police, the place where they do all of their criminal activities. One day, when Mr. Brownlow entrust Oliver to pay for some books with some money to the city, Nancy and Bill Sikes kidnap Oliver. However, Nancy feels guilty and defends Oliver when Fagin, Sikes and the other criminals try to beat him around.

During the midnight, Bill Sikes and his accomplice, Toby Crackit, force Oliver to help them involved robbing house. The plan goes wrong when the servants and the owner of the house wake up and catch Oliver in the act of sneaking in while actually Oliver try to warn them about the robbers. Poor Oliver, he is shot by the servant and after Sikes escapes, is taken in by the women who live there, Mrs. Maylie and her adopted niece Rose. They are turn out to be as nice as Mr. Brownlow.

Nancy meets secretly with Rose and informs her of Fagin's and his mysterious partner Monks' plan but one of the Dodger listen their conversation and directly tells Bill Sikes about it. He brutally murder Nancy and he dies too while trying to escape from the police, he eventually hangs himself accidentally.

Monks is forced by Mr. Brownlow to reveal his secrets. Monks real name is Edward Leeford and he is Oliver's half-brother. Oliver's mother, Agnes Fleming became their father's true love after Monks parents' divorce. Monks has

spent many years to find his father's child and destroy him, Oliver. Unfortunately, Monks and Fagin are arrested and dies in prison while Oliver, Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. Maylie and Rose lives happily ever after.