

CHAPTER 4 DISCUSSION

4.1. Literary Element of Oliver Twist Novel

In this chapter, the writer discusses the literary elements of the Oliver Twist novel and the moral education aspects. At the first, the researcher concludes the element of literary. In fiction there are two kinds of element of literary, they are intrinsic and extrinsic element. The researcher will extract the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the novel Oliver Twist, because those elements are very important thing when the researcher wants to analyze the moral education aspects.

4.1.1. Intrinsic Aspect

Noor (2009:29) stated that intrinsic elements are aspects that develop inside the story itself. There are six intrinsic elements of fiction they are: theme, message, plot, character, setting and point of view. In understanding the meaning of a literary work, it is important to analyze the structure of the literary work. The literary elements of the novel Oliver Twist are as the following:

1. Theme

Theme is the main idea or message a literary work conveys or in other way, theme is fairly simple concepts to grasp: it is what your story is about.

In Oliver Twist novel, the author shows the cruelty of the work house and corrupt system. The authorities used the money that the orphanage produced for their self and push those children to hard work because they did a system called system of farming. That system made the orphanage got bad treatment and lived in great hungry.

For the next eight or ten months, Oliver was the victim of a systematic course of treachery and deception. He was brought up by hand. The hungry and destitute situation of the infant orphan was duly reported by the workhouse authorities to the parish authorities. The parish authorities inquired with dignity of the workhouse authorities, whether 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. The workhouse authorities replied with humility, that there was not. Upon this, the parish authorities magnanimously and humanely resolved, that Oliver should be 'farmed,' or, in other words, that he should be dispatched to a branch workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor-laws, rolled about the for 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 at and for the consideration of seven pence-halfpenny per small head per week. (Dickens, 8-9)

2. Plot

Plot is the sequence of events in a story. In other hand plot can be define as whatever happens in a story. Plot is built of significant events in a given story, because they have important consequences. Klarer (2005:15) stated that plot has sequential levels, as follow:

- a. Exposition (presents the initiation situation of the story)
- b. Complication (synonymous with Conflict which produces the suspense and leads to climax, crisis or turning point)
- c. Climax (the main character is having conflict it can be a mentally or conflict in their life)
- d. Resolution (the end of the story and the solution to the problem)

In Oliver Twist novel, the plots of the story are as the following:

2.1. Exposition

The story begins when Oliver Twist was born in the workhouse and his mother died when he was born. Then Oliver was taken by the Parish authorities in the workhouse to be their employee in 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, he might have been the child of a nobleman or a beggar. But now that he was enveloped in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service, he was badge and ticketed, and fell into his place at once a parish child—the orphan of a workhouse—the humble, half-starved drudge—to be cuffed and buffeted through the world despised by all, and pitied by none.

Oliver cried lustily. If he could have known that he was an orphan, left to the tender mercies of church-wardens and overseers, perhaps he would have cried the louder. (Dickens, 6)

Oliver got bad treatments with the other children in the workhouse. They live with great hungry. The government applied a horse diet and system of farming. Which is system of farming is a system that someone is dispatched from other workhouse, there is no woman and they had to work hard with small purchases. It made the children in the workhouse life in suffer. One day, a boy named Oliver asks for some more porridge to the master. It made the master felt angry.

‘Please, sir, I want some more.’

gazed in stupefied astonishment on the small rebel for some seconds, and then clung for support to the copper. The assistants were paralyzed with wonder; the boys with fear.

‘What The master was a fat, healthy man; but he turned very pale. He!’ said the master at length, in a faint voice.

‘Please, sir,’ replied Oliver, ‘I want some more.’

The master aimed a blow at Oliver’s head with the ladle; pinioned him in his arm; and shrieked aloud for the beadle.

Te board were sitting in solemn conclave, when Mr. Bumble rushed into the room in great excitement, and addressing the gentleman in the high chair, said,

‘Mr. Limbkins, I beg your pardon, sir! Oliver Twist has asked for more!’ (Dickens, 20)

As the result, Oliver got punishment. Mr. Bumble made an announcement. Someone who paid five pounds will got Oliver. As the results, Mr. Bumble offered Mr. Sowerberry the undertaker. Oliver brought by Mr. Sowerberry to his house and met Noah Claypole, a charity boy who ridiculed Oliver mother until they had a fight, until the Sowerberry`s family got mad with Oliver.

‘Now, you are a nice young fellow, ain’t you?’ said Sowerberry; giving Oliver a shake, and a box on the ear.

‘He called my mother names,’ replied Oliver.

‘Well, and what if he did, you little ungrateful wretch?’ said Mrs. Sowerberry. ‘She deserved what he said, and worse.’

‘She didn’t’ said Oliver.

‘She did,’ said Mrs. Sowerberry.

‘It’s a lie!’ said Oliver.

Mrs. Sowerberry burst into a food of tears. (Dickens, 75-76)

2.2. Complication

Oliver decided to escape from Mr. Sowerberry house after he got punishment from Mr. Sowerberry. He decided to get a better life in London. So, he went to London by walked alone for seven days without enough money and supplies. In London he met Jack Dawkins the pickpocket and one of the Fagin gang. He offered Oliver to stayed with him in Fagin`s house. Oliver also got training as a pickpocket from Fagin. After a few days of training, Oliver and two other boys were sent on pick-pocketing mission. The victim was the old man who brings a handkerchief. When the two boys picked up the handkerchief, Oliver realized that they were pickpockets. Oliver horrified and run off but unfortunately he caught by the authorities to the court house.

‘Stop thief! Stop thief!’ There is a passion FOR HUNTING SOMETHING deeply implanted in the human breast. One wretched breathless child, panting with exhaustion; terror in his looks; agony in his eyes; large drops of perspiration streaming down his face; strains every nerve to make head upon his pursuers; and as they follow on his track, and gain upon him every instant, they hail his decreasing strength with joy. ‘Stop thief!’ Ay, stop him for God’s sake, were it only in mercy!

Stopped at last! A clever blow. He is down upon the pavement; and the crowd eagerly gather round him: each new comer, jostling and struggling with the others to catch a glimpse. ‘Stand aside!’ ‘Give him a little air!’ ‘Nonsense ! He doesn’t deserve it.’ ‘Where’s the gentleman?’ ‘Here his is, coming down the street.’ ‘Make room there for the gentleman!’

‘Is this the boy, sir?’ ‘Yes.’ (Dickens, 108-109)

Luckily, Mr. Brownlow the old man whose handkerchief was stolen helped Oliver from the slander. He brought Oliver to his house and took care of Oliver until Oliver got better.

Mr. Brownlow’s heart, being large enough for any six ordinary old gentlemen of humane disposition, forced a supply of tears into his eyes, by some hydraulic process

which we are not sufficiently philosophical to be in a condition to explain.

‘Poor boy, poor boy!’ Said Mr. Brownlow, clearing his throat. ‘I’m rather hoarse this morning, Mrs. Bedwin. I’m afraid I have caught cold.’

‘I hope not, sir,’ said Mrs. Bedwin. ‘Everything you have had, has been well aired, sir.’

‘I don’t know, Bedwin. I don’t know,’ said Mr. Brownlow; ‘I rather think I had a damp napkin at dinner-time yesterday; but never mind that. How do you feel, my dear?’

‘Very happy, sir,’ replied Oliver. ‘And very grateful indeed, sir, for your goodness to me.’ (Dickens, 129-130)

2.3. Climax

Fagin and Bill Sikes decided to catch Oliver by Nancy’s help. Oliver back to Fagin gang again, Bill made a burglary plan. Oliver included in that burglary plan. Oliver was shot by the servant that house after Bill Sikes escaped from that house. Oliver is taken care by Mrs. Maylie and Rose. In other side, Fagin and Monks would like to recapture Oliver again. Nancy heard that plan; she decided to help Oliver by told that information to Mr. Brownlow and Mrs. Maylie. Unfortunately, she was murdered by Bill Sikes.

‘Bill,’ cried the girl, striving to lay her head upon his breast, ‘the gentleman and that dear lady, told me to-night of a home in some foreign country where I could end my days in solitude and peace. Let me see them again, and beg them, on my knees, to show the same mercy and goodness to you; and let us both leave this dreadful place, and far apart lead better lives, and forget how we have lived, except in prayers, and never see each other more. It is never too late to repent. They told me so—I feel it now—but we must have time—a little, little time!’

The housebreaker freed one arm, and grasped his pistol. The certainty of immediate detection if he fled, flashed across his mind even in the midst of his fury; and he beat it twice with all the force he could summon, upon the upturned face that almost touched his own. (Dickens, 560-561)

2.4. Resolution

After Nancy died, Bill Sikes escaped from London. When he back to London he fell from the roof when he escaped from the

crowded who shouted him as a murderer. Oliver and his friend traveled to the town of his birth. There, Monks told the truth to everyone about Oliver's old story and also confessed that Oliver was his step young brother. He also said that Rose was Oliver's aunt. Finally, Fagin was executed death for his many crimes. Mr. Brownlow divided the properties between Monks and Oliver and he decided to adopt Oliver. Harry and Rose got married. They end up their life with a comfortable life in English countryside.

Mr. Brownlow adopted Oliver as his son. Removing with him and the old housekeeper to within a mile of the parsonage-house, where his dear friends resided, he gratified the only remaining wish of Oliver's warm and earnest heart, and thus linked together a little society, whose condition approached as nearly to one of perfect happiness as can ever be known in this changing world. (Dickens, 637)

3. Character

Characters are the people, animals or beings in literary work, it is a mental, emotional, and social quality to distinguish one entity from another (people, animal, spirit etc.) in fiction, characters is divided into two:

3.1. Major character

Major character is the center attention in the story. The character always appears in most of the story. Sometimes, it called Protagonist. In Oliver Twist novel, the major character is Oliver Twist.

Oliver Twist was a protagonist character in the novel Oliver Twist. He was an orphan boy who lived in Workhouse after his mother died by his birth. In the novel, Oliver was a boy about nine until twelve years old when the main action of the novel occurs. He was innocent, kind, and has hard life before the mystery of his family disclosed.

- (1) Oliver Twist's ninth birthday found him a pale thin child, somewhat diminutive in stature, and decidedly small in circumference. But nature or inheritance had implanted a good sturdy spirit in Oliver's breast (Dickens, 9)

From the quotation above, the researcher knew that the main characters ages was nine when the story in early begin. The quotation below proved that Oliver was in twelve years when the story half end. It stated by Mr. Bumble when he tried to throwing back his memory twelve years ago. It was the time when he found out a baby that he gave named Oliver in a work house.

- (2) ‘Carry your memory back—let me see—**twelve years**, last winter.’
 ‘It’s a long time,’ said Mr. Bumble. ‘Very good. I’ve done it.’
 ‘The scene, the workhouse.’
 ‘Good!’
 ‘And the time, night.’
 ‘Yes.’
 ‘A murrain on the young devils!’ cried the stranger; ‘I speak of one; a meek-looking, pale-faced boy, who was apprenticed down here, to a coffin-maker—I wish he had made his coffin, and screwed his body in it—and who after-wards ran away to London, as it was supposed.’
 ‘Why, you mean **Oliver! Young Twist!**’ said Mr. Bumble;
 ‘I remember him, of course. There wasn’t an obstinate young rascal—’ (Dickens, 428-429)

3.2. Minor character

Minor character is character that supports the major character. In Oliver Twist there are many minor characters that support the main character, they are:

3.2.1 Mr. Bumble

Mr. Bumble was a fat man. He worked as a supervisor for a workhouse. He was an arrogant and greedy man. He was the man who put Oliver when Oliver was born and put Oliver to the workhouse as picked oakum.

Mr. Bumble was a fat man, and a choleric; so, instead of responding to this open-hearted salutation in a kindred spirit, he gave the little wicket a tremendous shake, and then bestowed upon it a kick which could have emanated from no leg but a beadle’s. (Dickens, 10)

3.2.2 Mr. Sowerberry

Mr. Brownlow was an undertaker who paid five pounds for Oliver from Mr. Bumble. He took Oliver in his shop until Oliver escaped from his house because he punished Oliver because of Noah.

Mr. Sowerberry, the parochial undertaker. Mr. Sowerberry was a tall gaunt, large-jointed man, at-tired in a suit of threadbare black, with darned cotton stockings of the same color, and shoes to answer. His features were not naturally intended to wear a smiling aspect, but he was in general rather given to professional jocosity. His step was elastic, and his face betokened inward pleasantry, as he advanced to Mr. Bumble, and shook him cordially by the hand. (Dickens, 36)

3.2.3 Noah Claypole

Noah was a charity boy who worked with Mr. Sowerberry. He was jealous with Oliver because he got better life as a workhouse. he ridiculed Oliver`s mother and slandered Oliver. He said that Oliver would kill him to Mr. Sowerberry.

Noah was a charity-boy, but not a workhouse orphan. No chance-child was he, for he could trace his genealogy all the way back to his parents, who lived hard by; his mother being a washerwoman, and his father a drunken soldier, discharged with wooden leg, and a diurnal pension of twopence-halfpenny and an unstateable fraction. (50)

3.2.4 Fagin

Fagin was a Jew. He was the leader of a pickpocket gang. He was evil old man. He trained Oliver as a pickpocket with other boy. In this novel, the author called Fagin "Jew".

- (1) In a frying-pan, which was on the fire, and which was secured to the mantelshelf by a string, some sausages were cooking; and standing over them, with a toasting-fork in his hand, was a very old shriveled **Jew**, whose villainous-looking and repulsive face was obscured by a quantity of matted red hair. He was dressed in a greasy flannel gown, with his throat bare; and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and the clothes-horse, over which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging. (Dickens, 90)

- (2) **The Jew** grinned: and, making a low obeisance to Oliver took him by the hand, and hoped he should have the honor of his intimate acquaintance. Upon this, the young gentleman with the pipes came around him, and shook both his hand very hard—especially the one in which he held his little bundle. (Dickens, 91)

3.2.5 Nancy

Nancy was a young prostitute and include Fagin`s pickpocket gang. She was Bill Sikes girlfriend. Her morality sense came when Fagin and Monks would like to recapture Oliver and decided to kill Oliver. She died by his boyfriend hand, Bill Sikes when she want to helped Oliver.

When this game had been played a great many times, a couple of young ladies called to see the young gentleman; one of whom was named Bet, and the other **Nancy**. They wore a good deal of hair, not very neatly turned up behind, and were rather untidy about the shoes and stockings. They were not exactly pretty, perhaps; but they had a great deal of color in their faces, and looked quite stout and hearty. Being remarkably free and agreeable in their manners, Oliver thought them very nice girls indeed. As there is no doubt they were. (100)

3.2.6 Jack Dawkins

Jack Dawkins was well known as The Artful Dodger. He was Oliver new friend when Oliver arrived to London. He also introduced Oliver to the Jew, Fagin. He was one of a pickpocket gang.

The boy, who addressed this inquiry to the young way farer was about his own age: but one of the queerest looking boys that Oliver had even seen. He was a snub-nosed, fat browed, common-faced boy enough; and as dirty a juvenile as one would wish to see; but he had about him all the airs and manners of a man. He was short of his age: with rather bow-legs, and little, sharp, ugly eyes. His hat was stuck on the top of his head so lightly, that it threatened to fall of every moment—and would have done so, very often, if he wearer had not had a knack of every now and then giving his head a sudden twitch, which brought it back to its old place again. He wore a man`s coat, which reached nearly to his heels. (84-85)

3.2.7 Bill Sikes

Bill Sikes was Nancy's boyfriend. He had a dog named bull-Eye. He was a burglar in Fagin's gang. He murdered his girlfriend Nancy because Nancy would help Oliver. In the novel, Bill Sikes was drawn with the word "Man". It proved by looking at the quotation below.

The man who growled out these words, was a stoutly built fellow of about five-and-thirty, in a black velvet coat, very soiled drab breeches, lace-up half boots, and grey cotton stockings which in closed a bulky pair of legs, with large swelling calves;—the kind of legs, which in such costume, always look in an unfinished and incomplete state without a set of fetters to garnish them. He had a brown hat on his head and a dirty belcher handkerchief round his neck: with the long frayed ends of which he smeared the beer from his face as he spoke. He disclosed when he had done so, a broad heavy countenance with a beard of three days' growth, and two scowling eyes; one of which displayed various parti-colored symptoms of having been recently damaged by a blow. (Dickens, 138)

3.2.8 Mr. Brownlow

Mr. Brownlow was an old wealthy gentleman who took care of Oliver. He met Oliver in the book stall when Oliver was caught by the authorities. In the end of the story, he helped Oliver and Monks to divide the inheritance from Mr. Leefard who was his best friend. Finally, he decided to adopt Oliver. In the novel, the author called Mr. Brownlow with "The old gentleman". It proved by taking a look at the quotation below.

The **old gentleman** was a very respectable-looking personage, with a powdered head and gold spectacles. He was dressed in a bottle-green coat with a black velvet collar; wore white trousers; and carried a smart bamboo cane under his arm. He had taken up a book from the stall, and there he stood, reading away, as hard as if he were in his elbow-chair, in his own study. It is very possible that he fancied himself there, indeed; for it was plain, from his abstraction, that he saw not the book-stall, nor the street, nor the boys, nor, in short, anything but the book itself. (Dickens, 106)

3.2.9 Mrs. Maylie

Mrs. Maylie was kindhearted old woman. She was wealthy woman and mother of Harry Maylie. She was also adopting a girl named Rose. She taken care Oliver when Oliver got shot by her servant in her house.

- (1) One was well **advanced in years**; but the high-backed oaken chair in which she sat, was not more upright than she. Dressed with the utmost nicety and precision, in a quaint mixture of by-gone costume, with some slight concessions to the prevailing taste, which rather served to point the old style pleasantly than to impair its effect, she sat, in a stately manner, with her hands folded on the table before her. Her eyes (and age had dimmed but little of their brightness) were attentively upon her young companion. (Dickens, 330)
- (2) ‘This is a very extraordinary thing, **Mrs. Maylie,**’ said the doctor, standing with his back to the door, as if to keep it shut.
 ‘He is not in danger, I hope?’ said the **old lady.**
 ‘Why, that would NOT be an extraordinary thing, under the circumstances,’ replied the doctor; ‘though I don’t think he is. Have you seen the thief?’
 ‘No,’ rejoined the old lady. (Dickens, 333)

3.2.10 Rose

She was Oliver aunt. Before she knew that Oliver was her nephew, she lived with Mrs. Maylie as her daughter. She was a beautiful kind girl and forgiving girl.

The younger lady was in the lovely bloom and spring time of womanhood; at that age, when, if ever angels be for God’s good purposes enthroned in mortal forms, they may be, without impiety, supposed to abide in such as hers.

She was not past seventeen. Cast in so slight and exquisite a mould; so mild and gentle; so pure and beautiful; that earth seemed neither her element, nor its rough creatures her fit companions. The very intelligence that shone in her deep blue eye, and was stamped upon her noble head, seemed scarcely of her age, or of the world; and yet the changing expression of sweetness and good humor, the thousand lights that played about the face, and left no shadow there; above all, the smile, the

cheerful, happy smile, were made for Home, and fireside peace and happiness (Dickens, 330)

3.2.11 Monks or Edward Leefard

Monk was the mysterious character. He always appeared with the dark side and mysterious way. He was Oliver step brother. He made Oliver lived in disaster. But in the end story, he exposed Oliver identity as his brother.

When a **dark figure** emerged from a projecting entrance which lay in deep shadow, and, crossing the road, glided up to him unperceived.

‘Fagin!’ whispered a voice close to his ear.

‘Ah!’ said the Jew, turning quickly round, ‘is that—’

‘Yes!’ interrupted the stranger. ‘I have been lingering here these two hours. Where the devil have you been?’

‘On your business, my dear,’ replied the Jew, glancing uneasily at his companion, and slackening his pace as he spoke. ‘On your business all night.’

‘Oh, of course!’ said **the stranger**, with a sneer. ‘Well; and what’s come of it?’

‘Nothing good,’ said the Jew.

‘Nothing bad, I hope?’ said **the stranger**, stopping short, and turning a startled look on his companion. (Dickens, 297-298)

4. Setting

Setting is the physical and social context whenever, wherever in which the actions of a story occur. The major of element of setting are the time, the place and the social environment that frames the character. In Oliver Twist novel, there are some settings that the important event occurs.

4.1. Setting of place

4.1.1. Workhouse

In this place Oliver was born and life as a workhouse with other orphan. In this place he had to work as hard as he could with no enough food and clothes.

Among other public buildings in a certain town, which for many reasons it will be prudent to refrain from mentioning, and to which I will assign no fictitious name, there is one anciently common to most towns, great or

small: to wit, a **workhouse**; and in this workhouse was born.(Dickens, 1)

4.1.2. Mr. Sowerberry house.

After Oliver out from the workhouse, he was took away by Mr. Brownlow the undertaker. In there, he met Noah Claypole who ridiculed his mom.

Oliver, being left to himself in the **undertaker's shop**, set the lamp down on a workman's bench, and gazed timidly about him with a feeling of awe and dread, which many people a good deal older than he will be at no loss to understand. An unfinished coffin on black trestles, which stood in the middle of the shop, looked so gloomy and death-like that a cold tremble came over him, every time his eyes wandered in the direction of the dismal object: from which he almost expected to see some frightful form slowly rear its head, to drive him mad with terror. (Dickens, 46)

4.1.3. London

Oliver escaped from Mr. Sowerberry house after he got a fight with Noah Claypole. He set of a plan to started his better life in London. Over there, he met Jack Dawkins.

As John Dawkins objected to their entering **London** before nightfall, it was nearly eleven o'clock when they reached the turnpike at Islington. They crossed from the Angel into St. John's Road; struck down the small street which terminates at Sadler's Wells Theater. (Dickens, 88)

4.1.4. Fagin House

It was place where Oliver stayed in London after met Jack Dawkins. In this place, Oliver trained to be a pickpocket.

Through Exemouth Street and Coppice Row; down the little court by the side of the workhouse; across the classic ground which once bore the name of Hockley-in-the-Hole; thence into **Little Saffron Hill**; and so into Saffron Hill the Great: along which the Dodger scudded at a rapid pace, directing Oliver to follow close at his heels. (Dickens, 88)

For many days, Oliver remained in the **Jew's room**, picking the marks out of the pocket-handkerchief, (of

which a great number were brought home,) and sometimes taking part in the game already described: which the two boys and the Jew played, regularly, every morning. At length, he began to languish for fresh air, and took many occasions of earnestly entreating the old gentleman to allow him to go out to work with his two companions. (Dickens, 103-104)

4.1.5. Book-stall

In this place, Oliver realized that Dodger and Charley was pickpocket. He looked Dodger took a handkerchief from an old gentleman.

They were just emerging from a narrow court not far from the open square in Clerkenwell, which is yet called, by some strange perversion of terms, 'The Green': when the Dodger made a sudden stop; and, laying his finger on his lip, drew his companions back again, with the greatest caution and circumspection.

'What's the matter?' demanded Oliver.

'Hush!' replied the Dodger. 'Do you see that old cove at the **book-stall**?'

'The old gentleman over the way?' said Oliver. 'Yes, I see him.'

'He'll do,' said the Dodger.

'A prime plant,' observed Master Charley Bates. (Dickens, 104)

4.1.6. The Court/ Mutton Hill

In this place Oliver caught by the officer. He accused of stole. In this place, Mr. Brownlow gave evidence that Oliver was not the thief.

The offence had been committed within the district, and indeed in the immediate neighborhood of, a very notorious metropolitan police office. The crowd had only the satisfaction of accompanying Oliver through two or three streets, and down a place called **Mutton Hill**, when he was led beneath a low archway, and up a dirty court, into this dispensary of summary justice, by the back way. It was a small paved yard into which they turned; and here they encountered a stout man with a bunch of whiskers on his face, and a bunch of keys in his hand. (Dickens, 111)

4.1.7. Mr. Brownlow house

In this place, Mr. Brownlow treated Oliver. In this place, Oliver got comfortable life; he had some enough food, good clothes and well-education from Mr. Brownlow.

The coach rattled away, over nearly the same ground as that which Oliver had traversed when he first entered London in company with the Dodger; and, turning a different way when it reached the Angel at Islington, stopped at length before a neat house, in a quiet shady street near **Pentonville**. Here, a bed was prepared, without loss of time, in which Mr. Brownlow saw his young charge carefully and comfortably deposited; and here, he was tended with a kindness and solicitude that knew no bounds. (Dickens, 122-123)

4.1.8. Clerkenwell

In this place, Oliver caught by Sikes and Nancy when he sent by Mr. Brownlow to returned a book to the book stall.

Meanwhile, Oliver Twist, little dreaming that he was within so very short a distance of the merry old gentleman, was on his way to the book-stall. When he got into **Clerkenwell**, he accidentally turned down a by-street which was not exactly in his way; but not discovering his mistake until he had got half-way down it, and knowing it must lead in the right direction, he did not think it worthwhile to turn back; and so marched on, as quickly as he could, with the books under his arm. (Dickens, 170)

4.1.9. Mrs. Maylie House

In this place, Oliver treated by Mrs. Maylie the mistress of the house of burglary. She and her niece, Rose took care Oliver after Oliver got shot from his servant after the failed burglary. In this place Oliver felt happiness of life.

‘Hush, pray; there’s a good man!’ rejoined the lady. ‘Wait quietly only one instant, while I speak to aunt.’

With a footstep as soft and gentle as the voice, the speaker tripped away. She soon returned, with the direction that the wounded person was to be carried, carefully, upstairs to Mr. Giles’s room; and that Brittles was to saddle the pony and betake himself instantly to **Chertsey**: from which place, he was to dispatch, with all speed, a constable and doctor.

‘But won’t you take one look at him, first, miss?’ asked Mr. Giles, with as much pride as if Oliver were some bird of rare plumage, that he had skillfully brought down. ‘Not one little peeps, miss?’

‘Not now, for the world,’ replied the young lady. ‘Poor fellow! Oh! Treat him kindly, Giles for my sake!’

The old servant looked up at the speaker, as she turned away, with a glance as proud and admiring as if she had been his own child. Then, bending over Oliver, he helped to carry him upstairs, with the care and solicitude of a woman. (Dickens, 327-328)

4.1.10. London Bridge

In this place, Nancy met Mr. Brownlow and Rose. She informed that Fagin and Monks would kill Oliver. Nancy asked for help Mr. Brownlow and Rose to save Oliver.

The church clocks chimed three quarters past eleven, as two figures emerged **on London Bridge**. One, which advanced with a swift and rapid step, was that of a woman who looked eagerly about her as though in quest of some expected object; the other figure was that of a man, who slunk along in the deepest shadow he could find, and, at some distance, accommodated his pace to hers: stopping when she stopped: and as she moved again, creeping stealthily on: but never allowing himself, in the ardor of his pursuit, to gain upon her footsteps. (Dickens, 538)

4.2. Setting of time

Setting of time this novel was in Victorian era. It was about 19th century ago Victorian era was well known with workhouse system. The researcher got some information about setting time of the novel from the biography of the author, Charles Dickens. Charles Dickens life in Victorian it proved in the biography of the author novel. Besides that, author also got information that Victorian era as the setting time of the novel from the quotation below:

For the next eight or ten months, Oliver was the victim of a systematic course of treachery and deception. He was brought up by hand. The hungry and destitute situation of the infant orphan was duly reported by the workhouse authorities to the parish authorities. The parish authorities inquired with

dignity of the **workhouse authorities**, whether 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. The workhouse authorities replied with humility, that there was not. Upon this, the parish authorities magnanimously and humanely resolved, that Oliver **should be ‘farmed,’ or, in other words, that he should be dispatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles of, 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 at and for the consideration of sevenpence-halfpenny per small head per week.** Sevenpence-halfpenny’s worth per week is a good round diet for a child; a great deal may be got for sevenpence-halfpenny, quite enough to overload its stomach, and make it uncomfortable. (Dickens, 7-8)

5. Point of View

Point of view is the relationship of the narrator or story teller to the story. It’s about perspective that we look at the events of story that we observed and recounted. Klarer (2005:20) stated that, there are three basic positions of narrative perspectives, as follow:

- a. Omniscient Point of View (The action of a text is throughout the unspecified narrator or based on the narrator perspective/ third person)
- b. First person narration (It is the person who involved the story. the perspective can be take from by the antagonist or protagonist character).
- c. Figural narrative Situation (It is present without additional commentary or through figures acting in the text)

In Oliver Twist novel, the point of view that used by the author was the third person omniscient. It proved by looked at the use of third person perspective. In this quotation, we knew that the author use “he” to tell the story. “He” refers to the character that the author told. The author also uses “I” to refer himself.

- (1) Although *I* am not disposed to maintain that the being born in a workhouse, is in itself the most fortunate and enviable circumstance that can possibly befall a human being, *I* do mean to say that in this particular instance, it was the best thing for Oliver Twist that could by possibility have occurred. The fact is, that there was considerable difficulty in inducing Oliver to take upon *himself* the office of respiration, a troublesome practice, but one which custom has rendered necessary to our easy existence; and for some time *he* lay gasping on a little flock mattress, rather unequally poised between this world and the next: the balance being decidedly in favor of the latter. (Dickens, 2)
- (2) Oliver was the victim of a systematic course of treachery and deception. *He* was brought up by hand. The hungry and destitute situation of the infant orphan was duly reported by the workhouse authorities to the parish authorities. (Dickens, 7)

6. Suggestion or Message

Suggestion or message in novel is something that we can take from the story. After reading the novel, the researcher finds out some messages taken from the novel.

- (1) Be strong, even though the world rejects you.

This quotation was suitable for Oliver Twist. Even though this world was very cruel, he was very strong faced the world alone without any friend or family.

Oliver had long since grown stout and healthy; but health or sickness made no difference in his warm feelings of a great many people. He was still the same gentle, attached, affectionate creature that he had been when pain and suffering had wasted his strength, and when he was dependent for every slight attention, and comfort on those who tended him. (Dickens, 380)

- (2) Don't be greedy

This quotation was suitable for Mr. Bumble who took some advantages from the orphan in the workhouse. He treated the orphan badly. In the end of the story he became a pauper in a workhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Bumble, deprived of their situations, were gradually reduced to great indigence and misery, and finally became paupers in that very same workhouse in which they had once lorded it over others. Mr. Bumble has been heard to say, that in

this reverse and degradation, he has not even spirits to be thankful for being separated from his wife. (Dickens, 639)

(3) Evil will get the reply

This quotation was suitable for Fagin and Bill Sikes. They had so many criminalities and in the end of story they got the reply. Fagin executed to death and Bill Sikes fell from the roof after murdered Nancy.

4.1.2. Extrinsic Aspect

In this sub chapter, the writer presents the extrinsic aspect of the novel *Oliver Twist*; it is like the biography of the author and the synopsis of novel. The writer hopes this explanation can contribute something beneficial for the reader to be understood around this paper.

Extrinsic aspects are aspect in a fiction that develops the story from the outside. In general it is meaning that something that cannot be found inside the story. It can be some facts or information that support and surround the story. The extrinsic aspect in a fiction can be a social environment, religion aspects, moral aspect, education aspects or the author biography aspect. Based on Klarer (2005:88) the author-oriented approach established a direct link between the literary text and the biography of the author. Dates, facts and events in an author's life are juxtaposed with literary elements of his or her works in order to find aspects which connect the biography of the author with the text.

The researcher take a Biography as an important aspect in the analysis because of Charles Dickens biography is reflects the theme of the novel *Oliver Twist*. It is stated on the biography of Charles Dickens (Paragraph 2)

“He forced to leave school and had to work in a boot-blackening factory alongside the river Thames. He lost his youthful innocence, he felt abandoned and betrayed by the adults who were supposed to take care of him. Based on his experiences at youth, it's becoming a theme in his writing”.

1. Biography of Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born in Portsmouth on 7 February 1812 to John and Elizabeth Dickens. He was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters. He was regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian.

Charles Dickens was the second of eight children. His father, John Dickens was a naval clerk. Charles' mother, Elizabeth Barrow, was a teacher and school director. His family remained poor. By the family's financial situation was not good because John Dickens was sent to prison for debt in 1824, it made young Charles following his father's imprisonment. He forced to leave school and had to work in a boot-blackening factory alongside the river Thames. He lost his youthful innocence, he felt abandoned and betrayed by the adults who were supposed to take care of him. Based on his experiences at youth, it's becoming a theme in his writing.

Charles Dickens had a bit experiences in school life. Because when he turned back school he decided to go out from school once again. In 1827 he began his literary career as a journalist. He was reporting for two major London newspapers. Then, in 1833 he becomes parliamentary journalist for the Morning Chronicle. He also submitting sketches to various magazines and newspaper under the Pseudonym "Boz".

In 1836 he married Catherine Hogarth, at the same time he started publishing The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club. Around this time, Dickens become publisher of a magazine called Bentley's Miscellany. He also published his first novel in 1838 Oliver Twist which had a theme an orphan boy. Oliver twist becomes the first Victorian novel with a child protagonist character.

From 1838 to 1841 he published The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby, The Old Curiosity Shop and Barnaby Rudge. In 1842 he had toured in United States for doing some lecturing and raising the question of international. In 1843 Dickens wrote his novel The Life and Adventures

of Martin Chuzzlewit. Over the next couple years, Dickens published A Christmas Carol which followed by The Chimes in 1844 and The Cricket on the Heart in 1845.

In 1846 Dickens begins travelled to Switzerland and began his work on Dombey and Son. Two years later, he publishes David Copperfield, his personal favorite among his novels which describes an unhappy childhood. In 1850s, Dickens wrote Bleak house (1852), Hard Times (1854) and Little Dorrit (1856).

In 1858, he parts from Catherine, who has given him ten children during 22 year marriage because he falls in love with Ellen Ternan. After his divorce, he worked on theatrical world which written by him entitled Nicholas Nickleby. In 1859 he wrote A Tale of Two Cities and Great Expectation in 1861.

In the final decade of his life (1965), Dickens got train accident and never fully recovered. He took a return trip to America in 1867 that makes him so tired. Great expectation (1861), and Our Mutual Friend (1865) was his complete novels, The Mystery of Edwin Drood is unfinished. When he was 58 years old, he passed away at his Gads Hill Home on 9 June 1870. He was buried in Poet`s Corner at Westminster Abbey.

4.2. Analysis of Moral Education Aspects in Oliver Twist Novel

The intrinsic and extrinsic aspects has been concluded on page 19-39 above must have trace for conclusion of moral education that the researcher want to get. The recommendations have been got from both aspects are being emphasized on the sub chapter as would be explained below, they are as follow:

1. Intrinsic Aspects

Living in the workhouse, must have any moral lessons. It is stated on the theme of the story. The theme of the story is about a boy who lived in the cruel and corrupt situation.

Characters also support the analysis of data, because moral is related to the character of individual. Character the major and minor influence in process analyzing of the data. Setting and plot also the important thing in analyzing the data, setting place and time related to the era of the moral is work with the society. We know that the development of moral is different in every era. It is depends on development of mental individual and society.

Point of view of the story influences the moral analysis in the novel. In Oliver Twist, the author used third person omniscient. It means that the point of view of the author influence the moral of each character. Not only has point of view, in every novel the author tried to convey the moral value in the novel. Its mean that, author tries to deliver their positive messages to the reader.

From the explanation above, the intrinsic aspects support the researcher to analyzing the data, because in every element related to moral aspect.

2. Extrinsic aspects

The researcher take a Biography as an important aspect in the process of analyzing the data, because Charles Dickens` biography is reflects the theme and setting of time novel Oliver Twist. It is stated on the biography of Charles Dickens (Paragraph 2)

“He forced to leave school and had to work in a boot-blackening factory alongside the river Thames. He lost his youthful innocence, he felt abandoned and betrayed by the adults who were supposed to take care of him. Based on his experiences at youth, it’s becoming a theme in his writing”.

In analyzing the moral education in Oliver Twist novel, the researcher found some aspects of moral education such as bravery, honesty, kindhearted, hospitality, love and sympathy. In this research finding and analysis, the researcher focused on moral education aspect in the novel Oliver Twist. They moral educations found are:

1. Bravery

Bravery is willing or showing mental or moral strength to face the difficulty, fear or danger with their willing. In this novel, the author

found some information about bravery. Oliver Twist the main character of this novel had a bravery side, although his bravery was hidden because of his innocent and his hard life before he met Mr. Brownlow and Mrs. Maylie Family. For example:

“Please, sir, I want some more”

“What!” said the master at length, in a faint voice.

“**Please, sir,**” replied Oliver, “**I want some more**”

“For MORE!” said Mr. Limpkins.

“Compose yourself, Bumble, and answer me distinctly. Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supper allotted by the dietary?”

“He did, sir,” replied Bumble.

“That boy will be hung,” said the gentleman in the white waistcoat.

“I know that boy will be hung.” (Dickens, 20-21)

From this quotation above, Oliver showed his bravery side when he asked for some porridge more to the Master in workhouse. He asked the porridge more because the children in the workhouse were in a great hungry.

In another situation, Oliver showed his bravery when Noah ridiculed his mother. It proved when he said “**What did you say?**” to Noah and overthrew the chair and table in front of him.

“**What did you say?**” inquired Oliver, looking up very quickly.

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 into the ground. (Dickens, 66)

Oliver also showed his bravery side when he met Mr. Bumble without any trembling after he made a mistake. It proved when Mr. Bumble said “**Ain’t you a trembling while I speak**” and Oliver replied “**No!**” he replied it boldly.

“Do you know this here voice, Oliver?” said Mr. Bumble.

“Yes,” replied Oliver.

“Ain’t you afraid of it, sir? **Ain’t you a trembling while I speak, sir?**” said Mr. Bumble.

“No!” replied Oliver, boldly. An answer so different from the one he had expected to elicit, and was in the habit of receiving, staggered Mr. Bumble not a little. “Oliver!”

“Come; you let me out!” replied Oliver, from the inside. (Dickens, 73)

Not only that, Oliver bravery side also appeared when Oliver decided to escaped from Mr. Sowerberry house to London by walked along miles alone without any supply. It proved from the bold quotation below:

(1) **Oliver walked twenty miles that day; and all that time tasted nothing but the crust of dry bread, and a few draughts of water, which he begged at the cottage doors by the road-side.** When the night came, he turned into a meadow; and, creeping close under a hay-rick, determined to lie there, till morning. (Dickens, 81-82)

(2) “Going to London?” said the strange boy, when Oliver had at length concluded.

“Yes”

“Got any lodgings?”

“No”

“Money?”

“No” (Dickens, 86-87)

Oliver showed his bravery side when someone standing out by the door. Oliver with his bravery came to the door and said **‘Who’s there?’** it prove by the quotation below:

‘What’s that!’ he cried, starting up, and catching sight of a figure standing by the door. ‘Who’s there?’

‘Me. Only me,’ replied a tremulous voice.

Oliver raised the candle above his head: and looked towards the door. It was Nancy.

‘Put down the light,’ said the girl, turning away her head. ‘It hurts my eyes.’ (Dickens, 231)

Charles Dickens stated in his point of view, Oliver had courage to faced his hard life even he had no family or relations and lived with so many suffers. It proved when he still alive. The bravery showed in the bold quotation below:

Oliver had long since grown stout and healthy; but health or sickness made no difference in his warm feelings of a great many people. **He was still the same gentle, attached, affectionate creature that he had been when pain and suffering had wasted**

his strength, and when he was dependent for every slight attention, and comfort on those who tended him. (Dickens, 374)

In another chapter, Oliver bravery appeared when he met Fagin in the jail before Fagin executed because of so many criminalities he did. It proved when Fagin asked Oliver to come closer. Oliver did not afraid Fagin would hurt him. It proved when Oliver said **‘I am not afraid’** when Fagin called him to come closer.

‘Oliver,’ cried Fagin, beckoning to him. ‘Here, here! Let me whisper to you.’

‘I am not afraid,’ said Oliver in a low voice, as he relinquished Mr. Brownlow’s hand.

‘The papers,’ said Fagin, drawing Oliver towards him, are in a canvas bag, in a whole a little way up the chimney in the top front-room. I want to talk to you, my dear. I want to talk to you.’

‘Yes, yes,’ returned Oliver. (Dickens, 634)

2. Honesty

Honesty is the quality or state of being truthful and fair. Oliver was an innocent boy; his purity made Oliver had a good personality. He was an honest boy. It showed when Mrs. Sowerberry did not trust him and judged him that he would kill Noah Claypole.

“Now, you are a nice young fellow, ain’t you?” said Sowerberry; giving Oliver a shake, and a box on the ear.

“**He called my mother names,**” replied Oliver.

“Well, and what if he did, you little ungrateful wretch?” said Mrs. Sowerberry.

“She deserved what he said, and worse.”

“She didn’t” said Oliver.

“She did,” said Mrs. Sowerberry.

“**It’s a lie!**” said Oliver. (Dickens, 75)

From the quotation above, Oliver said that “**He called my mother names**” Noah ridiculed his mother and what Mrs. Sowerberry told was lie. Oliver protected his self and said “**It’s a lie!**”

In other situation Oliver showed his honesty when he stayed in Fagin house, he looked at Fagin is busy with his stolen stuffs. Fagin looked at Oliver suspiciously. Oliver told the truth that he had not see

anything that Fagin's did. It proved when Oliver said "**Upon my word I was not, sir**" to Fagin.

"I am very sorry if I have disturbed you sir."

"You were not awake an hour ago?" said the Jew, scowling fiercely on the boy.

"No! No, indeed!" replied Oliver.

"Are you sure?" cried the Jew: with a still fiercer look than before: and a threatening attitude.

"**Upon my word I was not, sir**" replied Oliver, earnestly. "I was not, indeed, sir" (Dickens, 96)

In other situation, Oliver told the truth to the officer that he was not the pickpocket who stole the old man handkerchief. The thief was two other boys who come along him. It proved when Oliver told the truth about what he saw before. He said that "**It wasn't me indeed, sir. Indeed, indeed, it was two other boys,**".

"Come, get up," said the man, roughly.

"**It wasn't me indeed, sir. Indeed, indeed, it was two other boys,**" said Oliver, clasping his hands passionately, and looking round. "They are here somewhere."

"Oh no, they ain't," said the officer.

He meant this to be ironical, but it was true besides; for the Dodger and Charley Bates had filed off down the first convenient court they came to.

Oliver showed his honesty when Mr. Brownlow asked for his name. When Oliver in the court, Mr. Brownlow heard that Oliver said his name was Tom White. It showed in quotation above, when Oliver said that "**I never told him so, sir,**". At that time, Oliver felt sick. His voice was not clearly. He could not speak clearly when the court asked for his name. Oliver faint because he had not any energy after he got injured because attacked the crowd in front of book-stall.

"My name is Oliver Twist, sir" replied the little invalid: with a look of great astonishment.

"Oliver" said Mr. Brownlow; "Oliver what? Oliver White, eh?"

"No, sir, Twist, Oliver Twist."

"Queer name!" said the old gentleman. What made you tell the magistrate your name was White?"

"**I never told him so, sir,**" returned Oliver in amazement. (Dickens, 130)

As an innocent boy, Oliver always showed his honesty. It proved when Nancy caught up Oliver. She said that Oliver was her brother to a young woman. Oliver refused it. He said that he had not any family because he was an orphan and he would to prove that Nancy was liar. It showed in the quotation below, he said that **‘I am not,’ replied Oliver, greatly alarmed. ‘I don’t know her. I haven’t any sister, or father and mother either. I’m an orphan; I live at Pentonville.’** As we knew before, Oliver was an orphan who had not family since he was born.

Oh, ma’am,’ replied the young woman, ‘he ran away, near a month ago, from his parents, who are hard-working and respectable people; and went and joined a set of thieves and bad characters; and almost broke his mother’s heart.’

‘Young wretch!’ said one woman.

‘Go home, do, you little brute,’ said the other.

‘I am not,’ replied Oliver, greatly alarmed. ‘I don’t know her. I haven’t any sister, or father and mother either. I’m an orphan; I live at Pentonville.’

‘Only hear him, how he braves it out!’ Cried the young woman.

‘Why, it’s Nancy!’ exclaimed Oliver; who now saw her face for the first time; and started back, in irrepressible astonishment. (Dickens, 171)

In other chapter, Oliver told the truth to the Maylie`s family about history of him. How his life was hard when he was in a workhouse until he met a cruel man in the pickpocket gang. It made all those people drop their tears. It proved in the line of quotation below, when the author told that **“Oliver told them all his simple history, and was often compelled to stop, by pain and want of strength”**

The conference was a long one. **Oliver told them all his simple history, and was often compelled to stop, by pain and want of strength.** It was a solemn thing, to hear, in the darkened room, the feeble voice of the sick child recounting a weary catalogue of evils and calamities which hard men had brought upon him. (Dickens, 340)

Oliver told Rose that he met Mr. Brownlow. But he felt trembled to meet Mr. Brownlow after he caught by Nancy when he would to return the book to the book-stall. It showed when Oliver said **‘I have seen the**

gentleman,' replied Oliver, scarcely able to articulate, **'the gentleman who was so good to me—Mr. Brownlow, that we have so often talked about.'**

'What makes you look so flurried?' asked Rose, advancing to meet him.

'I hardly know how; I feel as if I should be choked,' replied the boy. 'Oh dear! To think that I should see him at last, and you should be able to know that I have told you the truth!'

'I never thought you had told us anything but the truth,' said Rose, soothing him. 'But what is this?—of whom do you speak?'

'I have seen the gentleman,' replied Oliver, scarcely able to articulate, **'the gentleman who was so good to me—Mr. Brownlow, that we have so often talked about.'** (Dickens, 480)

3. Politeness

Politeness is having or showing good manner or respect for the other people. As a workhouse, Oliver trained to be a servant in a workhouse. He must had a good attitude and manner because he taught how to be a good person, how to servant someone and how to be a good Christian. Politeness was one of moral character that Oliver had. It appeared when he called "sir" to the older man and bowed when he met someone elderly.

- (1) **"Make a bow to the gentleman Oliver"** said the Mr. Mann. Oliver made a bow, which was divided between the beadle on the chair, and the cocked hat on the table. (Dickens, 14)
- (2) **"Bow the board"** said Mr. Bumble. Oliver brushed away two or three tears that were lingering in his eyes; and seeing no board but the table, fortunately bowed to that. "Boy," said the gentleman in the high chair. "Listen to me. You know you're an orphan. I suppose?" **"What that, sir?"** inquired poor Oliver. (Dickens, 16)

In other situation, Oliver applied his manner when he was talking with other people. It proved in the bold quotation below:

- (3) **'I beg your pardon, sir,'** said Oliver; 'I was in a great hurry to get home, and didn't see you were coming.' 'Death!' muttered the man to himself, glaring at the boy with his large dark eyes. 'Who would have thought it! Grind him to ashes! He'd start up from a stone coffin, to come in my way!' 'I am sorry,' stammered Oliver, confused by the strange man's wild look. 'I hope I have not hurt you!' (Dickens, 380)

In this novel, there were so many kinds of examples of politeness, but the researchers just showed three examples to make simple this research.

4. Kindhearted

Kindhearted is quality being kind. Sometimes, innocent was identical with kindhearted it was like Oliver. Oliver was a kindhearted boy. His purity made his moral attitude developed his self to be a good boy. It was show when Nancy, the young prostitute in Fagin house came to him. Although Nancy ever made a mistake, Oliver with his kindhearted tried offered Nancy a help.

Oliver saw that she was very pale, and gently inquired if she were ill. The girl threw herself into a chair, with her back towards him: and wrung her hands; but made no reply.

‘God forgive me!’ she cried after a while, ‘I never thought of this.’ ‘Has anything happened?’ asked Oliver. ‘**Can I help you?** I will if I can. I will, indeed.’

She rocked herself to and fro; caught her throat; and, uttering a gurgling sound, gasped for breath.

‘Nancy!’ cried Oliver, ‘What is it?’

The girl beat her hands upon her knees, and her feet upon the ground; and, suddenly stopping, drew her shawl close round her: and shivered with cold.

Oliver stirred the fire. Drawing her chair close to it, she sat there, for a little time, without speaking; but at length she raised her head, and looked round. (Dickens, 231)

5. Sympathy

Sympathy is the feeling that you care about or feeling sorry about someone else's trouble or misfortune. Oliver had sympathy side to the other because he was kindhearted boy; it showed when his sympathy appeared when he talked about Dick. His new friend when he escaped from Mr. Sowerberry house. Oliver tuned back his memory about Dick. How they spent their time together, it proved in the bold quotation below:

But if Oliver, under these influences, had remained silent while they journeyed towards his birth-place by a road he had never seen, **how the whole current of his recollections ran back to old times, and what a crowd of emotions were wakened up in his**

breast, when they turned into that which he had traversed on foot: a poor houseless, wandering boy, without a friend to help him, or a roof to shelter his head. (Dickens, 606-607)

Oliver remembered his past about Dick. It made his sympathy appeared once again. He felt sorry for Dick. It showed from the quotation below:

‘See there, there!’ cried Oliver, eagerly clasping the hand of Rose, and pointing out at the carriage window; ‘that’s the stile I came over; there are the hedges I crept behind, for fear any one should overtake me and force me back! Yonder is the path across the fields, leading to the old house where I was a little child! **Oh Dick, Dick, my dear old friend, if I could only see you now!**’ (Dickens, 607)

He would like to help Dick and gave a better life for him. It showed in this quotation **and we’ll—we’ll take him away from here, and have him clothed and taught, and send him to some quiet country place where he may grow strong and well,—shall we?’**. But what we planned was not the planned of God. In the next chapter, he realized that he was late, because Dick found death.

‘You will see him soon,’ replied Rose, gently taking his folded hands between her own. ‘You shall tell him how happy you are, and how rich you have grown, and that in all your happiness you have none so great as the coming back to make him happy too.’

‘Yes, yes,’ said Oliver, **‘and we’ll—we’ll take him away from here, and have him clothed and taught, and send him to some quiet country place where he may grow strong and well,—shall we?’**

Rose nodded ‘yes,’ for the boy was smiling through such happy tears that she could not speak.

He said ‘God bless you’ to me when I ran away,’ cried the boy with a burst of affectionate emotion; ‘and I will say ‘God bless you’ now, and show him how I love him for it!’ (Dickens, 607)

6. Discipline

Discipline is a way of behaving that shows a willingness to obey the rules. Oliver was discipline boy. He lived with every set of rules in the Mrs. Maylie house. It proved from the bold quotation. It stated that every morning Oliver went to the old man house near the church. Over there, he learnt how to read, write and speak.

Every morning he went to a white-headed old gentleman, who lived near the little church: who taught him to read better, and to write: and who spoke so kindly, and took such pains, that Oliver could never try enough to please him. Then, he would walk with Mrs. Maylie and Rose, and hear them talk of books; or perhaps sit near them, in some shady place, and listen whilst the young lady read: which he could have done, until it grew too dark to see the letters. (Dickens, 370)

His discipline aspect appeared when the author told that every Sunday morning; he went to the garden to pick up flower for the breakfast table.

In the morning on Sunday came, Oliver would be a-foot by six o'clock, roaming the fields, and plundering the hedges, far and wide, for nosegays of wild flowers, with which he would return laden, home; and which it took great care and consideration to arrange, to the best advantage, for the embellishment of the breakfast-table. There was fresh groundsel, too, for Miss Maylie's birds, with which Oliver, who had been studying the subject under the table tuition of the village clerk, would decorate the cages, in the most approved taste. (Dickens, 371)

7. Hospitality

Hospitality is being friendly, humble to the other. Oliver was a friendly boy; it proved when he met Noah Claypole at the first time in the undertaker shop. He said **'I beg your pardon, sir,'** when he would to opened the door to Noah.

'I beg your pardon, sir,' said Oliver at length: seeing that no other visitor made his appearance; 'did you knock?'

'I kicked,' replied the charity-boy.

'Did you want a coffin, sir?' inquired Oliver, innocently.

At this, the charity-boy looked monstrous fierce; and said that Oliver would want one before long, if he cut jokes with his superiors in that way. (Dickens, 48-49)

Oliver hospitality appeared when he met a boy same as him a workhouse named Dick. He greeted Dick with said **"Hush, Dick!"** said Oliver, as the boy ran to the gate, and thrust his thin arm between the rails to greet him. In the end when Oliver tried to escape, Dick said **"I am very glad to see you, dear; but don't stop, don't stop"** when

Dick asked Oliver to run away. After that Oliver said good bye to Dick. It proved from the bold quotation below:

“Hush, Dick!” said Oliver, as the boy ran to the gate, and thrust his thin arm between the rails to greet him. “Is any one up?”
 “Nobody but me” replied the child.
 “You mustn’t say you saw me, Dick,” said Oliver. “I am running away. They beat and ill-use me, Dick; and I am going to seek my fortune, some long a way off. I don’t know where. How pale you are!”
 “I heard the doctor tell them I was dying,” replied the child with faint smile. “I am very glad to see you, dear; but don’t stop, don’t stop”
 “Yes, yes, **I will to say good-bye to you**” replied Oliver. (Dickens, 78)

Oliver’s hospitality appeared when he met Jack Dawkins a new friend when he arrived in London. He replied and accepted jack offered to stayed with him in Fagin’s house. It proved when Oliver replied Jack’s greeting. It proved from the bold quotation below:

“Hullo, my covey! What’s the row?” said this strange young gentleman to Oliver.
“I am very hungry and tired” replied Oliver: the tears standing in his eyes as he spoke. “I have walked a long way. I have been walking these seven days.”
 “Walking for sivin days!” said the young gentleman. “Oh, I see. Beak’s order, eh? But.” He added, noticing Oliver’s look of surprise. (Dickens, 85)

In another chapter, Oliver showed his hospitality when he meets someone. It proved from the bold quotation. Oliver said **‘I beg your pardon, sir,’ said Oliver; ‘I was in a great hurry to get home, and didn’t see you were coming.’** He asked for pardon before he expressed his hungry.

‘I beg your pardon, sir,’ said Oliver; ‘I was in a great hurry to get home, and didn’t see you were coming.’
 ‘Death!’ muttered the man to himself, glaring at the boy with his large dark eyes. ‘Who would have thought it! Grind him to ashes! He’d start up from a stone coffin, to come in my way!’
 ‘I am sorry,’ stammered Oliver, confused by the strange man’s wild look. ‘I hope I have not hurt you!’ (Dickens, 380)

8. Love

Love is a strong affection for another or constant affection for a person. Oliver was a lovable boy although he never got a love since he was born, because he was an orphan and lived in workhouse. There was no love of friend or affection that he got. It is stated on his daydreaming. It was proved from the bold quotation.

In a paroxysm of fear, the boy closed the book, and thrust it from him. Then, falling upon his knees, he prayed Heaven to spare him from such deeds; and rather to will that he should die at once, than be reserved for crimes, so fearful and appealing. By degrees, he grew more calm, and besought, in a low and broken voice, that he might be rescued from his present dangers; and that if any aid were to be raised up **for a poor outcast boy who had never known the love of friends or kindred, it might come to him now**, when, desolate and deserted, he stood alone in the midst of wickedness and guilt. (Dickens, 230)

Oliver introduced how to loved and cared with other since he met Mr. Brownlow and Mrs. Maylie. Oliver got so many loves from those people that he never ever got before. It proved from the bold quotation below:

So three months glided away; **three months which, in the life of the most blessed and favored of mortals, might have been unmingled happiness, and which, in Oliver's were true felicity.** With the purest and most amiable generosity on one side; and the truest, warmest, soul-felt gratitude on the other; it is no wonder that, by the end of that short time, Oliver Twist had become completely domesticated with the old lady and her niece, and that the fervent attachment of his young and sensitive heart, was repaid by their pride in, and attachment to, himself. (Dickens, 372)