

**THE THEME OF LONELINESS AS SEEN THROUGH THE  
CHARACTERS: OLIVER TWIST, FAGIN AND NANCY  
IN DICKENS' OLIVER TWIST**



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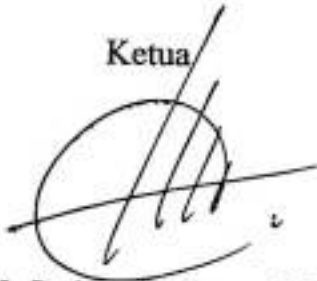
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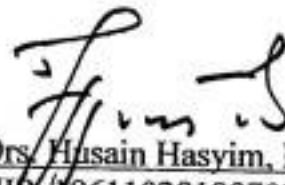
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**FAKULTAS SASTRA**

Pada hari Senin 19 November 2009, panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul :

**"THE THEME OF LONELINESS AS SEEN THROUGH THE  
CHARACTERS: OLIVER TWIST, FAGIN AND NANCY  
IN DICKENS' OLIVER TWIST"**

Yang digunakan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

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**The Writer**

## ABSTRACT

*"The Theme of Loneliness as Seen Through The Characters : Oliver Twist, Fagin, and Nancy In Dickens' Oliver Twist"*. This title supported by my Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.hum and Drs. H. Sudarmin Harun, M.Hum as the consultants and has been accepted by the writer to completing this thesis. This is about the three characters to deal with their loneliness. Considering one's nature as social being, a person needs others to socialize. Finding oneself among the other fellow beings is the most scaring thing in life. However, one should be careful since the problem of loneliness arises in the world. Loneliness becomes a serious problem since some people do not know how to handle it and they take the negative ways to overcome it.

The writers purpose of the study is to analyze the problem of loneliness, which is presented in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist. On his novel, loneliness is an important subject to discuss. Three characters: Oliver, Fagin and Nancy are chosen to represent the lonely figures.

The writer uses library research to concept of characterization as the literary device to find out why the characters become lonely. To analyze how they deal with their loneliness, the writer will use the psychological theory on loneliness, and finally the writer will find out the outcome of their efforts in conquering their loneliness. Finally he finds out that only Oliver Twist could deal with his loneliness so that in the end he lives happily.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Background of the Study

A novel is a kind of literature work which contains values of social culture, morals and education. It cannot be independent from its function as satisfier, the carrier of beautifulness and happiness to the reader. Literature work has a life message represented to the era where the work was born, so that there is a very tight relation between literature work and humanity itself. A novel generally storied by the characters and their behavior in daily life, focuses to the uncommon side of the characters.

In reading a novel, reader's imagination work along with the plot. For the most favorite novel, the imagination often times keeps working although the novel finishes reading. Realizing or not, the reader sometimes adapt a situation, which he likes most in the novel, into his real life. So, the writer may say that there are influences of someone's reading to his character in his real life. This is, also portrayed by Charles Dicken in his "Oliver Twist"

The writer chooses Oliver Twist because it is related to Dickens' own experience. Therefore, he can tell Olivers story with such vividness and intensity. Dickens' experience in Warren's blacking factory, which is a prolonged nightmare of the lost child, and the imprisonment of his father in the Marshalsea debtor's prison

created a trauma for him. He had experienced the anguish of the outcast, the terror of the abandoned child and become the passive victim of incomprehensible cruelties and unjust punishments. The fear of becoming once again abandoned and excluded from happiness fixed forever in Dickens' mind (Miller,1990:35).

He tried to exorcise this fear, to find some believable ways to escape from it (Miller,1990:35). However, Dickens never really escaped from this sense of abandonment. Even when he was famous and happy, with a wife and children, he wandered back to that desolate condition in his dream. In his novels the experience is usually projected in the situation of a hero who has never known any parents at all, and who, as long as he can remember, has been unwanted and unloved by the world (Miller,1990:5).

Oliver Twist which is originally subtitled as "The Parish Boy's Progress" is a social reform novel. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Industrial Revolution took place in England, and led many to poverty since people who came from villages to London could not get work. And the responsibility for the poor people were given up to the church (Encyclopedia Britannica VIII,1768:16). Meanwhile, there was a shameful practice of child labor, which had played an important role in the Industrial Revolution. The children of the poor were forced by economic conditions to work. Dickens himself, at 12, with his family in debtor's prison, worked in the Blacking Factory. Facing the problems of supporting the paupers whose numbers steadily increased for quite a long time, the Poor Law of 1834, which is a concept in dealing with pauperism, was issued. It provided that all paupers must reside in a workhouse. To overcome the poverty, every parish organized a workhouse and appointed a beadle

whose duties were to look in on the orphan farmed out by the parish and to report back to the church board (Brown 1981). Inmates of the workhouse became objects of public stigma, and to further heighten the unpopularity of the institutions, living arrangements in them were deliberately made harsh. The law was successful from one standpoint, for within three years the cost of poor relief was reduced by over one-third. However, the system was sharply censured, and the increased prevalence of crime had been attributed to it (Kaste,1965:8).

By exhibiting the evil working of the Poor Law Act, and giving a real picture of the life of thieves in London, Dickens made the Poor Law of 1834 a conspicuous target of denunciation in *Oliver Twist* (Kaste,1965:8).

There are many themes in *Oliver Twist* like the theme of the innocent child and the theme of social justice, but the writer is interested to discuss about the theme of loneliness because loneliness is a serious problem (Graham,1994:11). Social economic conditions are often discussed openly, but not loneliness. How people deal with it is also very important. In this novel, the three characters: Oliver, Fagin, and Nancy feel lonely and they try to deal with it. Oliver, the good orphan boy, Fagin, the bad thief-leader who does not have any relatives, and also Nancy, the bad girl who tries to be good, suffer from the same feeling of loneliness. The thesis writer chooses these three characters because they are the victims of loneliness. They also show their efforts to deal with it.

## **1.2 The Reasons of Choosing The Topic**

Through this thesis, the writer will analyze the theme of loneliness In Oliver Twist, hoping that the readers, especially the students of the Faculty of Cultural Science would like to do further study on other Dickens' novels.

People who feel lonely would try to find a way out to deal with their loneliness. There are many kinds of ways that they use to solve it, for example by loving somebody or something, the lonely person would feel much better. However, people who choose the wrong way such as by drinking alcoholic drinks would only make the situation worse. The worst is when they commit suicide. Therefore, it is the writer's desire that the readers realize the importance of dealing with loneliness in the right way.

## **1.3 The Scope of The Problem**

The writer focuses the topic of his analysis on the theme of loneliness. To make this thesis easier to be understood by the readers, he chooses the topic, collects and limits the data, so that the analysis will not fall into pieces. The scope of this study is the theme of loneliness as revealed by the three characters. The limitation of this study is the three lonely characters: Oliver Twist, Fagin and Nancy.

#### **1.4 Statement of The Problem**

After reading the story, the writer meet the problems to be encountered analyze. They are:

1. What are the factors that make the three characters in Oliver Twist, that is Oliver, Fagin, and Nancy, feel lonely ?
2. How do the three characters in Oliver Twist, that is Oliver, Fagin, and Nancy, deal with their loneliness?

#### **1.5 The Objectives of Writing**

The writer's main purposes as the objective of this writing, as follows:

1. To point out the factors that make the three characters in Oliver Twist, that is Oliver, Fagin, and Nancy, feel lonely.
2. To point out how the three characters in Oliver Twist, that is Oliver, Fagin, and Nancy, deal with their loneliness.

#### **1.6 The Methodology**

##### **1.6.1 Method of Data Analyzing**

In analyzing the stories, the writer uses methodology below, such as:

##### **1. Library Research**

The writer reads and collects related data which related to the short stories and the analysis

##### **2. Extrinsic and Intrinsic Approach**

- a. Extrinsic Approach is used. The writer also uses literary approach, namely the theory of characterization to analyze the three characters in the novel, that is Oliver, Fagin, and Nancy. Besides the theory of characterization, the writer is going to use the psychological theory on loneliness.
- b. Intrinsic approach is used. To analyze literature work with some aspects inside of the text or extricates the fresh information.

#### 1.7 1 Method of Collecting Data

The writer combines the primary data with the secondary data through the Biographical approach. This approach started with structural analysis as intrinsic elements.

After reading the story, the writer classifies the information into two kinds, there are:

1. The Primary Data, data which are directly collected from the text-book related to the novel in general.
2. The Secondary Data, taken from various resource that support the analysis such as articles, books, critics, etc

#### 1.7 The Sequence Of The Chapter

The writer will divide his thesis into four chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which consists of the background of the study, the reasons of choosing the topic, the scope of the problem, statement of the problem, the objectives of writing, the methodology, the sequence of the chapter.



Chapter two deals with literature review and the author. Literature review consists of the theory of the short story and the concept of the theme. A biographical sketch of the author and his work will be explained in this chapter. The last part of this chapter is synopsis of the novel.

Chapter three is the the main part of the thesis, which concentrates on the analysis of the External and Internal of the themes of the stories.

The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestion of the writer as a result of analysis toward to the three character and after analyzed and discussed the previous chapters.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Literature Review

What can we know and feel when we read literary work ? We will fly into another world, into a world of imagination, we will see and hear through language. Literature is a part of our life. It is divided into three parts : poetry, prose and drama; and these parts are the product of society. They are developed according to the development of their respective society and they even become a part of society. As the opinion of Weltek and Warren (1978:20) :

*".....Literature is an expression of society.....If it assumes that literature, at any given time, mirrors the current social situation 'correctly', it is false : it is commonplace, trite and vague if it means only that literature depicts some aspects of social reality. To say that literature mirrors or express life is even more ambiguous. A writer inevitably expresses his experience and total conception of life; but it would be manifestly untrue to say that he expresses the whole life or even life of given time completely and exhaustively. "*

Literature can not exist without language. It is the result of the author's thinking, experience and imagination that is poured into language as its medium of expression. As Wellek and Warren (1970:72) say in "Theory of Literature":

*"Language is the mate of literature as stone of bronze of sculpture, paints of picture or sound of music."*

A literary work can be used like anything, simply as a device for imaginative stimulation, a way to find out what we are thinking or feeling or who we are. Or it can be read as the precise record of a unique and special experience.

Literature as one of art form, has many benefits for human. By reading a literary work we can comprehend other people, knowing their difficulties, suffering and many other qualities.

As an imaginative writing, literature creates its own fictional world. Fiction according to Kennedy (1991:1) from the Latin Fiction "A shaping. A counter-fating" is a name for stories not entirely factual, but at least partially shaped, made up, imagined.

Fiction can be divided into three parts, they are : short story, novelette and novel. The main distinction between them are length of the story. But let's take a look to some definition about short story, as the object of the study.

A short story is a world specially made in works by an author. A Short story exist in the way it does because an author chosen to put it together in that particular way. This means that short stories are not real life. Short story, however, are fictional, that is to say, they have been made up. Kennedy (1991:7)

Like the other forms, short story has some elements that made it up such as theme, setting, character, plot and conflict. In this thesis the writer will analyze the theme.

## 2.2 Elements of Short Stories

### 2.2.1 Theme

A literary fiction, sometimes describes one main idea as the purpose of the fiction that the author created. However, sometimes theme in a fiction is implicit in a series of incident, therefore the readers need the interpretation, perception and be careful to catch what the author attempt to convey to their readers.

Landy says in his book "Insight of Short Story" that:

*"Without a theme, a short story is not a literature but entertainment. There is nothing wrong with entertainment. A story is supposed to entertain. But it is possible for a story to go further, to reading such a story we get away from the tedium of everyday life, but we also get to a vantage point from which we can look back on life and see it more clearly, with greater understanding than we immersed in the trivialities of immediate. Such a story is literature. It gives enjoyment and escape, but it also gives insight." (Landy, 1972:199)*

The theme of a piece is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the unifying generalization about life stated or implied by the story. To derive the theme of a story, we must ask what its central idea purpose is : what view of life it supports or what insight into life it reveals. (Landy, 1972:205)

By theme we mean as slated by Trimmer and Jennings the central and unifying idea about human experience that grow out of all the other elements in the story. Since a good story is likely to rise a number of related issues and pose a number of complex question for perspective reader, we may find it difficult to decide which is the most important theme,.... Because the question of the theme is often the most difficult as well as one of the most important ones to consider, we may differ

more as reader and writers in our consideration of the element than of the others. These difference may be instructive, however, if they send us back to the story itself to reexamine our thinking about central idea. (Trimmer, 1985:7-8)

Because the theme of the work is seldom stated directly, our task as readers is to make inferences about the theme and to try to formulate a direct statement of it. The theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. In literary fiction, a theme is seldom so obvious. A theme need not be a moral or message; it may be what the happenings add up to, what the story is about.

Joseph Landy (1972:210) said that sometime to find the theme is a subject which interests the writer, and which discussed in the text or portrayed in it in some way. Finding a subject in a book may sound difficult, but when you know the kind of subject you are looking for you will see that it is quiet easy. A theme is not summery of the story: that is not what the text is 'about'; nor is it a special subject you have to search for. Literary is about ordinary life, so the big theme in literature are the important subjects and experiences of our public and private live: they are the ordinary and command words in our everyday thoughts and conversations, like love, death, marriage, freedom, hope, despair, power, war, revenge, evil, and so on. This list of the big common experiences of life could go on and on, because anything which is a subject in life can become a theme in literature. The first thing you can say about a text is that it is about one of these common subjects, so the first thing you say is startlingly simple. You might think it even too obvious, but it is a very important

step forward because you have left the feeling of blankness behind : you simply say ' there is a lot in it about love'. Then you have made a start.

There is one more point to make about themes. They are big ordinary subjects, but they are complex. The texts you study focus on the problems people face, their contradictory feelings, and the complex moral and social entanglements which confront people and make our experience of living so complex. So the big ideas in a text are not simple opinions: they are full of complexity like our experience of life itself. (Landy, 1972:212)

In many a fine story, theme is the center, the moving force, the principle of unity. Clearly, such a theme is something other than the events of its story.

### 2.2.2 Character

The characters are the people in the story. The characters make up central interest of many dramas and novels, as well as biographies and autobiographies.

*"Character : in literature, a personage in a novel, short story, or poem. The term of character also denotes the essential qualities or personality traits of functional or real individual. The ability to create compelling and believable character is one of hall markers of the literary artist." (Blair, 1949:35).*

Blair (1949:53) says that from the characterization we will know the qualities. We divide into flat and round. Flat character tend to stay the same throughout a story, but round character often change - learn or become enlightened, grow or deteriorate (X.J. Kennedy, 1991:48).

J.F. Trimmer and C.W. Jennings say about characters (1989:3-4) that :

*"Writer develop their character in a number of ways. When concerned primarily with the eternal reality of their character, writer describe their physical appearance dramatize their action or conversation, and summarize their previous historical for us. Writers also penetrate the minds and hearts of some characters, particularly-the thoughts and feelings which others in the story may be unaware".*

This is confirmed by John Stephens (1972: 163).

*"Characters making their first appearance, characters moving about in their environment, characters involved in situation, characters talking. That is, we have been considering only the outward manifestations of their invisible, inaudible, intangible things that go on inside the character's mind and body, the thoughts and feelings which are the driving forces for all the says and does."*

Characters is also very important in the story. Characters can make the story. Keep moving. Without characters, the story cannot be formed as a literary work.

### 2.2.3 Setting

Everything that happens, happens somewhere at sometime. That element of fiction which reveals to us the where and when of events of the plot occur (William Kenney, 1966:38). Beside that Leo Hamalian and Frederick R. Karl say that setting can mean many things: locale, natural backgrounds, region, political situation, historical era particular era, particular time. When we say that setting predominates

in a story. We mean that the story derives completely from the local, time and historical era. (1967:59)

J.F Trimmer and C.W. Jennings (1989:4) say about setting that:

*" Setting is the time, place and social reality within which a story takes place. Setting seems to be an insignificant element in some stories, they could take place just as well in any time or place. In others stories-most, infect-setting is much more important. We have to understand where the characters are, in which period of time, in which society and at which level in that society if we are to interpret correctly the other elements in the story."*

Setting place is meant as explanation to on place where the events in the story take place, setting time means everything about time or age of the event in the story, social setting is meant in the connecting of story that is, society condition, social groups, culture, and language which influence the attitude and acting of character.

#### **2.2.4 Plot**

A plot is a narration of event. in arranging the events of a story, the author creates plot. According to Moody's that " Plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed. " (1983:41). Charters (1987:1366-1367) divides plot into four parts:

1. Exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation.



2. Rising action is the dramatization of events that complicate the situation (complication) and gradually intensify the conflict.
3. Climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) come to further development and to a moment of crisis.
4. Falling action is the problem, or conflict proceeds toward resolution.

Whereas Trimmer (1981:1) writes in his book that plot can be divided into three major parts, such as :

1. Exposition; reveals the existing conflicts that are established.
2. The complication; depicts how new conflicts are increased in intensity until they reach a climax or crisis.
3. The denouement; shows how the conflicts are resolved.

Plot may be the single most important device creating unity in a particular story. It is through plot the author organizes the raw material of experience and an author's way of organizing experiences must tell us a great deal about his way of understanding experience (Kennedy, 1966:23). We may conclude that an understanding of plot is the most important factor in understanding fiction.

### 2.2.5 Conflict

Conflict is one of the elements of plot which very important to develop a story. Without conflict, the story is lifeless. It means the story has no meaning. In relation with the definition of conflict, the writer mentions some opinions about the conflict. Such as Bain's opinion in *The Norton Anthology of Short Fiction* as follows :



*"Conflict is the active opposition of characters, ideas, ways of life. A dynamic test of capacities of one thing of person to overcome what ever competes with or frustrates it or him. Conflict is often considered the story of fiction, since it give rise to suspense, drama and emotional tension that sharpens our intuition about characters and the values they are contending for." (1973:690)*

Moreover, Bain's opinion about conflict says that:

*"Conflict is a clash of action, desire or will. The main characters may be pitted against some other person or group of person (man against man). He may be in conflict with some external force-physical nature, society of fate (man against environment) or he may be in conflict with some dements in his own nature (man against himself)".(1973:695).*

According to Carl E. Bain :

*"Conflict, a clash of actions, ideas, desires, or wills. The main character may be pitted against some other persons or group of persons (man against man) : he may be in conflict with some eternal force - physical nature, society, or 'fate' (man against environment) ; or he may be in conflict with some element in his own nature (man against himself). The conflict may be physical, mental, emotional, or moral .... The central character in the conflict, whether he be a sympathetic or an unsympathetic person, is revered to as the protagonist: the forces arrayed against him, whether persons, things, conventions of society, or traits of his own character, are the antagonist." (1973:700)*

Character also says about conflict: "The opposition presented to the main character (or protagonist) of a narrative by another character (or antagonist), by events or protagonist own personality or nature. The conflict is introduced by means of a complication that sets in motion the rising action, usually toward a climax and eventual resolution." (Tarigan, 1984:134). Whereas Tarigan remarks:

*"Konflik bisa saja terjadi antara lain : a) manusia dengan manusia, b) manusia dengan masyarakat, c) manusia dengan alam sekitarnya, d) suatu ide dengan ide lain, e) seseorang dengan kata hatinya." (1984:134)*

Thus, the writer concludes that conflict is a drive or response which is competing one another in the inner side of individual and usually bringing discomfort or stress. Even though we find many definition of conflict, in reality, their purpose and meaning are not different.

### 2.3 Psychological Theory on Loneliness

It is a fact that people can sometimes feel lonely. According to a research, more than 50 percent from 40.000 people sometimes or often feel lonely. And more than one million people in the world, both men or women, young and old, rich and poor, feel lonely (Burns,1988:1).

Loneliness affects all human beings without choosing their age, place and situation. A child can feel lonely when he or she is separated from his or her parents or when he or she does not get enough attention from them. An adult can feel lonely when he or she lives alone. Living alone here means he or she does not have relatives at all (Graham,1994:11).

In his book entitled *Menaklukan Kesepian*. Frank J. Bruno, PhD says that:

*"Kesepian adalah suatu keadaan mental dan emosional terutama dicirikan oleh adanya perasaan terasing dan kurangnya hubungan yang bermakna dengan orang lain" (1997:19). Kesepian merupakan suatu pengalaman personal yang sangat menekan. Hidup dalam kesepian sama halnya hidup di padang gurun yang gersang dimana seseorang haus secara emosional dan psikologis. Padahal orang-orang ada di sekitarnya. Tapi mereka bagaikan hantu. Kehadiran mereka tidak dirasakannya. (1997:22)*

The writer translates this quotation as follows:

Loneliness is a mental and emotional situation that is characterized by the feeling of being alienated and the lack significant relationships with others. Loneliness is a very depressing personal experience. To live in loneliness is equal to live in a barren desert where a person suffers from emotional and psychological thirst. There are people around him or her but he or she does not feel their presence.

There are three types of loneliness: cognitive loneliness, behavioral loneliness, and emotional loneliness. The first type, cognitive loneliness, happens when a person has a few friends to share her or his thoughts or ideas that she or he considers important. For example : A housewife has to move with her husband to another city because her husband has been promoted to be a manager there. She would like to write a novel in her spare time. Because she still does not have any friends to talk with, she discusses her ideas with her husband. Unfortunately, there are no sharing ideas or thoughts between hers and her husband's because her husband is too busy with his work. He gets home late and is already tired. The wife feels lonely because there is nobody she can share her ideas and thoughts with (Bruno,1997:7).

The second type, behavioral loneliness, happens when a person does not have friends whenever she or he is going to do something. for example: A man wants to watch a movie in a theatre. Unfortunately lie does not know anybody that he can be asked to accompany him. Actually he can go alone but the satisfactory that he will get is not maximized. Another example: A man wants to have dinner in the restaurant but

he does not have a friend or family to have dinner together. Seeing another person eating and talking with his family or friend will make that man feel lonely. Certain activities such as: playing cards, chess, need at least two person to get the maximized satisfaction. If not, the person will suffer from behavioral loneliness (Bruno,1997:8).

The third type, emotional loneliness, happens when a person needs love which unfortunately she or he does not get. As a child, she or he needs love from her or his parents and as an adult, she or he needs love from her or his lover or friends. From the three types of loneliness, emotional loneliness is the most important and it has the worse effect.

Human needs love since the time she or he was born into this world. Harry Harlow, a psychologist did a research on a baby monkey named Rhesus who was separated from his mother. He concluded that Rhesus did not feel happy because he did not get love from his mother and he reacted differently from the other baby monkeys who got love from their mother. (Bruno,1997:10). This research assures that even a baby monkey needs love from his mother, even more human beings. Another example of emotional loneliness can be seen through the following story. Nicole was married to a quiet man. They had been married for eight years but they still did not have any children. Not loving her anymore, her husband never talked about his job or anything to her and he never cared about what had been going on with his wife. He almost never smiled. Nicole wanted to get a divorce but her mother disagreed because of the tradition matter. There was nothing that Nicole could do about her marriage but keep silent, in the end, she suffered from emotional loneliness (Bruno,1997:11), According to Laura E. Berk, Frank J Bruno, and Clark E.Moustakas, there are some

factors that cause loneliness. The lack of friendship is one of the factors (Berk,1997:469). Friendship is a mutual relationship involving companionship, sharing, understanding of thoughts and feelings, and caring for and comforting one another in times of need. During middle childhood (about 8 to 10 years old), children's concepts of friendship become more complex and psychologically based. As children develop, they apply their insights into their inner psychological worlds of themselves and others to an understanding of relations between people (Berk,1997:468).

Friendship is no longer just a matter of engaging in the same activities. Instead, it is a mutually agreed-upon relationship which children like in each other's personal qualities and responds to one another's need and desires. By early adolescence, friendship takes on greater depth. Adolescents seek psychological closeness and mutual understanding from their friends. Friends are viewed as important in relieving psychological distress, such as loneliness, sadness, and fear (Berk,1997:469). Therefore, the lack or the loss of friendship and friends may result in loneliness. Mature friendships endure over time and survive occasional conflicts.

The rhythms of loneliness and love deepen and enrich human existence. The lonely experience makes a person return to herself or himself, affirms her or his identity, and enables her or him to take steps toward new life. The experience of love is the spark and energy of excitement and joy. It makes friendship valuable for a lifetime (Moustakas,1972:146).



The lack of love also can cause loneliness (Moustakas,1972:131). Human beings need love since the day they were born into this earth. A person needs love from her or his parents, friends and lover. Human beings need love from one another in order to fulfill their psychological need, as they need food to fulfill their biological need. Love involves the willingness to care for each other, listen to each other's problem, understand each other, share something vital in each other's life, be able to accept each other's weakness, build meaningful communication, trust each other and sacrifice for each other. Without love, a person will feel lonely.

Loneliness is an inevitable outcome of the lack of real love, but it is also a process through which new love becomes possible. A lonely person needs love to get over her or his loneliness. In order to get the love, she or he will show her or his love to someone else who she or he thinks that someone can love her or him back. Without love, a person will feel lonely. She or he will miss the potential depth of a relationship. This situation will lead the lonely person to find a way out or to solve her or his loneliness. She or he will create a relationship by showing her or his love towards anybody who responds to her or his love. When she or he succeeds in creating a relationship with someone, the relationship itself would be spontaneous and grow stronger. It is spontaneous in the meaning that both parties in the relationship are willing to sacrifice, do anything and help each other, no matter what it takes. The crisis, sufferings and hard times that the parties might have will help to create strong bonds between them (Moustakas,1972:133).



Alienation plays an important role in causing loneliness. In his book entitled *Menaklukan Kesepian*. Frank J. Bruno, PhD says that:

*"Alienasi adalah suatu perasaan terasing, terpisah dari orang lain. Orang yang teralienasi bagaikan orang yang terbuang dari masyarakat - terputus hubungannya secara emosional baik dengan keluarganya sendiri maupun kelompok-kelompok masyarakat". (Bruno,1997:104)*

The translation of the above quotation is as follows:

Alienation is a feeling of being alienated, separated from other human beings. A person who is alienated feels like being exiled from the society - cut off emotionally from the relationship either with, her or his own family or society groups. Alienation is one of the most important factors that causes loneliness. A person who is alienated will feel regarded as useless, drifted and hopeless since she or he cannot do anything. These feelings will lead to her or his loneliness (Bruno,1997:108).

There are two types of alienation. The first one is social-alienation. This alienation is the estrangement from others and from the environment. A socially alienated person lives outside the mainstream of the community's life. Society does not want to accept her or him as its member (Davis,1970:294).

The second type of alienation is self-alienation. A self-alienated person actively moves away from the real self. She or he is a stranger to herself or himself just as her or his fellow person is a stranger to her or him. In its most active form, self-

alienation is the rejection of being the self. The victim hates herself or himself (Davis,1970:295).

Most alienated persons are socially alienated, few others are socially and self-alienated. In a more serious level, a socially-alienated character might be driven towards self-alienation. Hence, self-alienation is considered as the further result of the social alienation. A self-alienated person must be socially alienated (Davis,1970:295).

When people experience loneliness, they will try to take actions to overcome it. There are positive and negative actions that one would take to overcome it. Some of the positive actions are, for examples, trying to find a friend or to make friends with other lonely people, love someone else while hoping that someone can love her or him back, or join organizations to socialize with other people. Some of the negative actions are, for examples, committing crimes and loving materials such as money and other valuable things. Lonely people who are socially alienated, have the feeling that they are rejected by the society where they belong. And as the revenge of their feelings, they take the extreme way, that is by committing crimes (Graham,1994:11).

The writer will use the psychological theory on loneliness to analyze the characters of Oliver, Fagin and Nancy to find the factors that make the three characters feel lonely. Furthermore, the writer will also discuss how these three characters deal with their loneliness. Finally, the writer will find out whether they succeed in dealing with their loneliness or not.



## 2.4 The Author's Biography

Charles Dickens was born at Landport, near Portsmouth, where his father was a clerk in the Navy. When he was four year old the family moved to London. His boyhood was spent poverty and pangs poverty and the shifts of poor people darken many of his book. Fortunately, Dickens founds to read extensively. Smollet, Fielding, Goldsmith, Lesage and Cervantes were among his earliest companions. His works shows in certain respects affinities with the writers whom he absorbed and admired his boyhood.

After dreary time in a blacking factory and scarcely less dreary time at a bad school, a young Dickens entered lawyer's office. All these experiences were to be utilized afterwards in his novels. The lawyer's office was exchanged for a new newspapers office, and the young reporter found himself bowling at nighttime along dark roads in a stage - coach scribbling notes. His first attempts at fiction were short stories published in a volume called Sketches by Bog (1836). Then a firm publishers commissioned him to write the letterpress for a series of a sporting pictures. The suggestion was that members of a club should go out shooting and fishing. Dickens knew a little about sport and asked to be given a free hand. This was the origin of Pickwick Papers, which began to appear serially in 1836.

Oliver Twist, the next novel shows Dickens in two other aspects, as a champion of a weak and oppressed, and as a lover of children with complete understanding of them. Oliver is the only first and notable series of child studies, including David Copperfield (David Copperfield ), Tiny Tim ( Christmas Carol ),

and Pip ( Great Expectation ). The rest of Dickens' novel are: Nicolas Nickleby. Bleak House. The Old Curiosity Shop. Barnaby Rudge. Martin Chuzzlewit. Bomby and Son, and the unfinished Edwin Drood.

Dickens had a great understanding of people. He showed sympathy for the poor and helpless, and mocked and criticized the selfish, the greedy, and the cruel. The warmth and humor of his personality appear in all his works. Most of his works has been successful and known by the people from all kind of class.

In 1836, Dickens got married to Catherine Hogarth. She was good woman but lack great of intelligence. She and Dickens had ten Children. The couple separated in 1858. Dickens' health began to decline in 1865 and he died of a stroke on June 9, 1870. At his death, Dickens was wealthy, very popular and the best novelist the Victorian age produced.

## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

This Chapter contains structure analysis of Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist. The writer will analyze the three characters of Oliver, Fagin and Nancy with themes as the main research object. Other structural components such as plot, and settings are still very important since theme is one of structural component of a fiction that connected relatively with the others. Furthermore, the thesis will discuss how they deal with their loneliness. Finally, the writer will find whether they succeed in dealing with it or not.

#### 3.1 The Factors that Cause Loneliness in the Three Characters.

##### 3.1.1 Oliver Twist

The first factor that cause Oliver feels lonely is the lack of love. Oliver Twist is an orphan. His mother, Agnes Fleming, dies as soon as she gives birth to him. During his childhood, Oliver stays in an orphanage, which is led by the cruel Mr. Bumble. Although still in a very young age, Oliver admits that he feels lonely as shown in the following quotation below:

*-No, no, sir," sobbed Oliver, clinging to the hand which held the well-known cane; "no, no, sir; I will be good indeed, indeed, indeed I will, sir! I am a very little boy, sir; and it is so- so-"*

*"So what?" inquired Mr. Bumble in amazement.*

*"So lonely, sir! So very lonely!" cried the child. "Everybody hates me. Oh! Sir, don't, don't pray be cross to me!" The child beat his hand upon his heart; and looked in his companion's face, with tears of real agony. (Dickens, 1961:30)*

Oliver is lonely because since his birth, Oliver has never known a mother's love or the comfort of a home. He misses the love from his mother pretty badly since everybody hates him and nobody cares about him in the orphanage.

Without love, Oliver suffers from emotional loneliness. Emotional loneliness happens when a person needs love, but Unfortunately she or he does not get it. Love here has a broad interpretation. It can be love from a friend parents and lover. In this case, Oliver needs love from a mother but unfortunately his mother has died when she gave birth to him. So Oliver does not have a chance to get a mother's love. How Oliver really needs a mother's love is seen when he is having a fever. Deliriously, he talks about his passed-away mother and reveals his deep feeling towards his mother of how much he needs her by his side to take care of him and have her love upon him. He dreams of having her love and comfort. This is shown in the following dialogues:

*"Save us!" said the old lady, with tears in her eyes, "What a grateful little dear it is. Pretty creature! What would his mother feel if she had sat by him as I have, and could see him now!"*

*"Perhaps she does see me," whispered Oliver, folding his hands together; "perhaps she has sat by me. I almost feel as if she had."*

*"That was the fever, my dear, - said the old lady mildly.*

*"I suppose it was, - replied Oliver, "because heaven is a long way off; and they are too happy there, to come down to the bedside of a poor boy. But if she knew I was ill, she must have pitied me, even there; for she was very ill herself before she died. She can't know anything about me though, - added Oliver after a moment's silence. "If she had seen me hurt, it would have made her sorrowful; and her face has always looked sweet and happy, when I have dreamed of her." (Dickens, 1961:86)*

The dialogue above shows that young Oliver needs his mother's love. He misses her very much and he can only dream about her. The thesis writer assumes that this kind of situation later on makes Oliver always seek love from adults, such as Mr. Brownlow, Nancy and Rose.

The next factor that makes Oliver lonely is alienation. Oliver, who is very young is supposed to get a proper treatment, and enough attention from his parents, instead of getting a cruel and inhuman treatment. However, poor Oliver is brought up in a hungry and destitute situation. Actually, young Oliver needs enough meal, attention and love so that he can grow up well. Unfortunately, he gets very bad treatments in the workhouse. He is put in a dark and solitary room just because he asks for some more meals. He feels deep loneliness there. This is shown in the quotation below:

*"For a week after the commission of impious and profane offence of asking for more, Oliver remained a close prisoner in the dark and solitary room to which he had been consigned by the wisdom and mercy of the board. There was a still greater obstacle in Oliver's youth and childishness. He only cried bitterly all day; and, when the long, dismal night came on, he spread his little hands before his eyes to shut out darkness, and crouching in the corner, tried to sleep: ever and anon waking with a start and tremble, and drawing himself closer and closer to the wall, as if to feel even its cold hard surface were a protection in the gloom and loneliness which surrounded him."*  
(Dickens,1961:15-16)

The quotation above shows that Oliver is punished in that room, alone and hopeless. He is forgotten and nobody wants him, as if everyone rejects him. This situation above shows that Oliver Twist is socially alienated. The cruel people in the workhouse separate him from his society where he belongs (together with other

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children). He is all alone in the dark room. This kind of atmosphere leads Oliver to feel deep loneliness.

The writer sees that there is nobody that he can talk to. Nobody cares about his condition. Nobody loves him and nobody treats him right. During his life in the orphanage, the writer finds that Oliver has no significant relationship with other children or the adults. He feels like living in a barren desert. There are people around him, but their presence means nothing to Oliver for they never care about him. They alienate him. That is why the thesis writer concludes that Oliver feels very lonely there because he is socially alienated.

The next factor that makes Oliver lonely is the lack of true friends. During his childhood, in the orphanage, although he is treated cruelly by Mr. Bumble, and does not have any friends, Oliver still shows his kindness to everyone. Since he is still very small, the thesis writer believes that he must have been confused being mistreated by the authority.

Oliver does not have a true friend after he leaves Dick to seek for some fortune. He travels to a place which is completely strange for him. The child's situation is described here:

*"Nor were these the, only dismal feelings which depressed Oliver. He was alone in a strange place; and we all know how chilled and desolate the best of us will sometimes feel in such a situation. The boy had no friends to care for, or to care for him. The regret of no recent separation was fresh in his mind; the absence of no loved and well-remembered face sank heavily into his heart."*  
(Dickens, 1961: 32)

The writer is certain that Oliver lacks friends, which leads him to his loneliness. These three factors: the lack of friends the lack of love and social alienation are the important factors that bring Oliver to experience deep loneliness during his life before he finds his happiness at the end of the story

### 3.1.2 Fagin

Fagin, the very old Jew, does not have relatives. He has no family to live with.

It is shown in the following quotation:

*There was no other person in the room but the old Jew, who was boiling some coffee in a saucepan for breakfast, and whistling softly to himself as he stirred it round and round, with an iron spoon. He would stop every now and then to listen when there was the least noise below: and when he had satisfied himself, lie would go on, whistling and stirring again, as before. (Dickens,1961: 65)*

Fagin lives with his boys but he never cares about them. He does not trust and love them. He just uses them for his own benefit, which is to steal precious goods. As the result, Fagin also never gets love from them. This makes him feel lonely.

Fagin is the leader of the thief-gang. He is cruel with the boys. When he is angry, he shows his savage rage. It is shown in the following situation:

*Whenever the Dodger or Charley Bates came home at night, empty-handed, he would expatiate with great vehemence on the misery of idle and lazy habits; and would enforce upon them the necessity of an active life, by sending them steeperless to bed. On one occasion, indeed, lie even went so far as to knock diem both down a flight of stairs. (Dickens,1961:72)*



From the quotation above, the thesis writer assumes that Fagin only cares about the precious stolen goods that the boys bring him. Fagin beats them savagely or sends them supperless to bed if the boys do not bring him anything. Fagin does not care how evil he has treated them. The way he treats the boys make them afraid of him, instead of honoring or loving him. It means Fagin gets no love from the boys. Like Oliver who never gets love from anyone else, Fagin also suffers from emotional loneliness. During his life, he never loves and gets love from someone else. As a human being, he needs love, but unfortunately he cannot get it. That is why he must be lonely. It is shown in the way he deals with his loneliness. He feels that only the stolen goods can overcome his loneliness. The stolen goods are the only thing he gets in his life since he does not have friends or family who can love him. It is shown in his confession below:

*"Did you see any of these pretty things, my dear?" said the Jew, laying his hand upon it after a short pause.*

*"Yes, sir," replied Oliver.*

*"Ah!" said the Jew, turning rather pale. "They-they're mine, Oliver; my little property. All I have to live upon, in my old age. The folks call me a miser, my dear. Only a miser; that's all." (Dickens, 1961: 67)*

Fagin has no friends. Although he is the leader of the criminal gang, he does not have a good relationship with his boys. He does not make friends with his boys because he does not trust anybody even his boys. He always has something evil in his mind. He is alone most of his time.

The community where Fagin lives rejects him because he is a thief. People hate a thief very much and treat Fagin badly. In this following quotation, Tom Chittling describes about what the authorities and people do to Fagin.

*"You should have heard the people groan" said Chiding; "the officers fought like devils, or they'd have torn him away. He was down once, but they made a ring around him, and fought their way along. You should have seen how he looked about him, all muddy and bleeding, and clung to them as if they were his dearest friends. I can see 'em now, not able to stand upright with the pressing of the mob, and dragging him along among 'em; I can see the people jumping up, one behind another, and snarling with their teeth, and making at him like wild beasts; I can see the blood upon his hair and beard, and hear the cries with which the women worked themselves into the center of the crowd at the street corner, and swore they'd tear his heart out!" (Dickens, 1961: 422).*

From the quotation above, the writer sees that people hate Fagin as a thief very much. They brutally hit Fagin as they get a chance to beat him down. Both the authorities and the crowd beat him roughly and savagely until Fagin is completely senseless.

Fagin does not have relatives or friends to whom he can share his burden. Even when he is in prison and passing through his last days to be hanged to death, nobody visits him or pray for him. Fagin really feels his deep loneliness until he dies.

When Fagin is brought to trial, he tries to get sympathy from the people and juries unfortunately nobody is willing to help him. This is shown in the following quotation:

*But in no one face - not even among the women, of whom there were many there - could he read the faintest sympathy with himself, or any feeling but one of all-absorbing interest that he should be condemned.*

*He looked, wistfully, into their faces, one by one, when they passed out, as though to see which way the greater number leant; but that was fruitless. (Dickens,1961:444)*

As soon as after Fagin is arrested by the authorities, he is put in jail. Socially alienated, he is all alone in his cell now. Nobody comes to visit him or cares about his condition when he is in prison. There is nothing he can do except waiting for his last day; the day when he is going to be hanged until he dies. Fagin feels deep loneliness there. Fagin's condition is described in the following quotation:

*They led him through a paved room under the court, where some prisoners were waiting till their turns came .... There was nobody to speak to him;.. through the gloomy passage lighted by a few dim lamps, into the interior of the prison. ...they led him to one of the condemned cells, and left him there - alone. ....to be hanged by the neck till he wad dead. (Dickens ,1961:447)*

When Fagin is in prison, he is alienated from his environment. He is separated from the people where he belongs; the pickpocket boys and his crime fellows: Bill Sikes, Noah Claypole and Tom Chitting. Fagin feels completely hopeless and drifted. He cannot do anything except thinking about his death which is coming soon. He is so afraid as, he thinks about people who have died upon the scaffold where he is going to be hanged soon. His surrounding in the cell where the authorities put him is so dark. It is an old place, which was built many years ago. Many men have passed their last hours there. When the night comes, the cell becomes so dark, dismal, and so silent that Fagin can even hear the church-clocks strike. For him, the boom of every iron bell comes laden with the one deep, hollow sound Death. Fagin's alienation

makes him even worst in facing his death for nobody is there for him to lighten up his last days. The only thing that is left is his loneliness. Fagin's fear during his last hours can be seen through the following quotation:

*It was not until the night of this last awful day, that a withering sense of his helpless, desperate state came in its full intensity upon his blighted soul; not that he had ever held any defined or positive hope of mercy, but that he had never been able to consider more than the dim probability of dying so soon. He has spoken little to either of the two men, who relieved each other in their attendance upon him; and they, for their parts, made no effort to rouse his attention. He has sat there, awake, but dreaming. Now, he started up, every minute, and with gasping mouth and burning skin, hurried to and from, in such a paroxysm of fear and wrath that even they -used such sights - recoiled from him with horror. (Dickens ,1961:448)*

The writer concludes that there are factors that make Fagin feel lonely. First, his being a repulsive Jew and a thief leader, which apparently makes him alienated and hated by his community. Second, he has no relatives or friends to whom he can share his burden. Even when he is in prison and passing through his last days to be hanged, nobody visits him or pray for him. Fagin really feels his deep loneliness until he dies. He fails in overcoming his loneliness and he dies with his loneliness.

### 3.1.3 Nancy

Nancy is a prostitute. Aware of her disgraceful profession, people mock and stay away from her. This is proved in the following dialogue when Nancy wants to meet Rose in a hotel:

The young woman, who had by this time noted her appearance, replied only by a look of virtuous disdain; and summoned a man to answer her. To him, Nancy repeated her request...

*"I shall be earned out, if I go!" said the girl violently; "and I can make that a job that two of you won't like to do. Isn't there anybody here," she said looking round, "that will see a simple message carried for a poor wretch like me?"...*

*"What's the good?" replied the man. "You don't suppose the young lady will see such as her; do you?"*

*This allusion to Nancy's doubtful character, raised a vast quantity of chaste wrath in the bosoms of four housemaids, who remarked, with great fervour, that creature was a disgrace to her sex; and strongly advocated her being thrown, ruthlessly, into the kennel. (Dickens 330-331)*

As she is alienated by her society because of her contemptible profession, she also avoids her society. She feels that she is a lower rank woman. That is why she alienates herself. She does not want anybody to know about her too much because she is ashamed of herself. When Bill asks her to kidnap Oliver, he wants Nancy to do it because nobody knows anything about her over there. Nancy tries to refuse because she does not want anybody know about her as well.

This situation shows that Nancy considers herself as a lower rank woman. She is ashamed of herself These feelings lead her to alienate herself She thinks it is much better for people not to know her because it will make her more suffers from the fact that she is a lower rank woman. That is why Nancy prefers to limit herself in keeping in touch with the people outside. Nancy's self-alienation leads her to the feelings of useless, drifted and hopeless which finally reach to loneliness.

Nancy lives in a horrible condition. She has never known the warmth of having a family for she does not have one. She does not have parents or relatives that may care for her. When she was very young, Fagin took her and trained her to commit crimes. Living in a misery condition makes Nancy suffer a lot. It is shown in the following quotation:

*"Well, well," replied the Jew, with an attempt at pacification; "and, if you have it, it's your living!"*  
*"Aye, it is!" returned the girl; not speaking, but pouring out the words in one continuous and vehement scream. - it is my living; and the cold, wet, dirty streets are my home; and you're the wretched that drove me to them so long ago, and that'll keep me there, day and night, day and night, till I die."*  
 (Dickens, 1961:130)

The quotation shows that, like Oliver, Nancy never feels the comfort of a home and she never gets love from her parents. She gets use to live in such terrible condition since she is very young, even younger than Oliver. And all happens because of Fagin. He is the one who took and made her into what she is now. Nancy becomes pessimist about her future life because she believes that her miserable life will not change.

During her childhood, Nancy never has a comfortable life. She has been dealing with crimes together with Fagin since she is very young, it is shown in the following dialogue:

*"Civil words!" cried the girl, whose passion is frightful to see. "Civil words, you villain! Yes, you deserve 'em from me. I thieved for you when I was a child not half as old as this!" pointing to Oliver. "I have been in the same trade, and in*



*the same service, for twelve years since. Don't you know it? Speak out! Don't you know it?"*

*"Well, well," replied the Jew, with an attempt at parcification; "and, if you have, it's your living!" (Dickens, 1961: 130)*

Nancy's pathetic childhood has brought her down and made her a pessimist throughout her life. She does not have relatives that may take care and support her. After she is grown older and living with Bill, her life is still the same since Bill is a gravedigger and robber. Nancy herself admits that she is the infamous creature that lives among thieves, and that never from the first moment she can recollect her eyes and senses opening on London streets have known any better life, or kinder words than they have given her.

The writer concludes that after tracing Nancy's conditions, it is clear that her conditions make her aware and realize that she is nothing for her life is so pathetic. She is assured that she belongs to that miserable life forever.

The next factor that makes Nancy lonely is the lack of love. Nancy does not have any relatives or true friends. Although Bill is her lover, he does not show much love, attention and affection to Nancy that a lover normally does. Nancy suffers from emotional loneliness for she needs someone to give love, attention, and affection to her. Unfortunately she does not get all of those, even from her own lover Bill. Bill never treats Nancy nicely. He treats her like his employee and it can get worse. Nancy realizes that Bill does not truly love her. This is shown through the following situation:



*The girl was alone; lying with her head upon the table, and her hair straggling over it. "And where should you think Bill was now, my dear?" asked the Jew. The girl moaned out some half intelligible reply, that she could not tell; and seemed, from the smothered noise that escaped her, to be crying. (Dickens,1961: 209)*

Bill uses Nancy for his own benefit, that is to help him do the crime. It is proved in the following dialogue:

*Illness had not improved Mr. Sikes's temper; for, as the girl raised him up and led him to a chair, he muttered various curses on her ...  
 "Come! Don't stand snivelling there. If you can't do anything better than that, cut off altogether. D'ye hear me?"  
 "I hear you," replied the girl turning her face aside, and forcing a laugh. "What fancy have you got in your head now?"  
 "Oh! you've thought better of it, have you?" growled Sikes, marking the tear which trembled in her eye.-  
 "Such a number of nights," said the girl, with a touch of woman's tenderness, which communicated something like sweetness of tone, even to her voice: "such a number of nights as I've been patient with you, nursing and caring for you, as if you had been a child ... you wouldn't have served me as you... (Dickens,1961:319)*

Alienation, having no relatives and someone who loves her make Nancy feels lonely. However, Nancy tries hard to deal with it.

### **3.2 The Ways the Three Characters Deal With Their Loneliness.**

#### **3.2.1 Oliver Twist**

Dealing with loneliness is not at all easy. A lonely person will try to find a way out to get over her or his loneliness. There are two possible ways that one may take, either the positive way or the negative way. In this part the writer will discuss how Oliver deals with his loneliness. During his childhood, in the orphanage, although lie

is treated cruelly by Mr. Bumble, and does not have any friends, Oliver still shows his kindness to everyone. Since he is still very small, the thesis writer believes that he must have been confused for being mistreated by the authority.

Although Oliver is very small, he tries anything to overcome his loneliness. Finally, Oliver finds a friend in Dick who also has the same situation as he does. They become good friends. Dick accompanies Oliver during his miserable moments. They came through some hard times together as seen in this quotation:

*Oliver stopped and peeped into the garden. A child was weeding one of the little beds; as he stopped, he raised his pale face and disclosed the features of one of his companions. Oliver felt glad to see him, before he went; for, though younger than himself, he had been his little friend and playmate. They had been beaten and starved, and shut up together, many and many a time. (Dickens, 1961:55)*


In the orphanage, Oliver never has a true friend. Then, Oliver meets a playmate named Dick who is younger than he is. Dick has been Oliver's special companion in misery during his life in the workhouse. Unfortunately, Dick dies in a very young age because of his serious illness. It is proved in the following quotation:

*"Oliver, my child," said Mrs. Maylie, "where have you been, and why do you look so sad? There are tears stealing down your face at this moment. What is the matter?"  
It is a world of disappointment; often to the hopes we most cherish, and hopes that do our nature do the greatest honour. Poor Dick was dead! (Dickens, 1961:444)*

Oliver's friendship with Dick proves that essentially Oliver is friendly and he tries to overcome his loneliness by making friends with anyone who is willing to be his friend. Unfortunately, Oliver's friendship with Dick cannot be continued. Unable to stand the bad treatment, Oliver decides to runaway from the workhouse to seek for his fortune. Dick cannot come with him because he is seriously ill. In fact, he dies not long after Oliver leaves. Oliver goes on his trip to London all by himself. Along the way he feels very lonely and desolate. He is caught in the rain, hungry, and unable to find a place to sleep. Fortunately, he meets Jack Dawkins who is known as Artful Dodger. Soon the friendly Oliver becomes Dodger's friend and later he is brought to Fagin's house.

In Fagin's house, Oliver meets other boys and also Betsy and Nancy. Actually, Fagin's boys are pickpockets. They do not really care for each other because they are just partners in doing crimes. Fagin himself does not care about Oliver. He teaches Oliver how to steal and be a pickpocket. Oliver is just another employee like Artful Dodger and Charley Bates who do the stealing for him. Although Oliver tries to make friends with them, in return he never gets love and attention there. The thief boys do not care about Oliver. They run away and leave Oliver alone when they fail their mission in stealing goods. It is shown in the following quotation:

*"The Dodger and Master Bates, unwilling to attract public attention by running down the open street, had merely retired into the very first doorway round the corner. They no sooner heard the cry, and saw Oliver running, than, guessing exactly how the matter stood...." (Dickens, 1961:74)*



Trained to be a pickpocket, Oliver is told to steal a handkerchief. His friends do it, but the police catch him and accuse him as a thief and then put him into trial. Mr. Brownlow, the victim of the theft, testifies that Oliver is innocent so that he is released. Mr. Brownlow takes Oliver to his home. As a young child, Oliver needs love and attention to grow well. In Mr. Brownlow's house, he gets them and he does not feel lonely anymore.

Oliver attempts to show his friendliness in dealing with his loneliness. Oliver tries to be friendly to everybody. He shows his love toward everybody while hoping that they can love him back. His friendliness leads him to get friends. Even to the crime gang : Bill Sikes, Nancy, Fagin and the pickpocket boys, Oliver tries to show his friendliness toward them. When Nancy comes and tries to kidnap him one night, the innocent and kind Oliver does not realize that. It can be seen through the following dialogue:

*"God forgive me!" she cried after a while.  
 "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?" (Dickens, 1961:164)*

Oliver sincerely tries to help Nancy because he is friendly and kind-hearted, the writer believes that Oliver thinks Nancy is his friend and treats her nicely and lovingly. Oliver shows his love towards Nancy. This is Oliver's way to deal with his loneliness. With Nancy as his friend, Oliver does not feel lonely anymore.

The writer concludes that the three factors: the lack of love, alienation and the lack of friendship lead Oliver to his loneliness. However, Oliver shows his positive efforts in dealing with his loneliness by trying to be friendly towards anybody, kind and loving towards people who love him. And as the result, Oliver finds his happiness, he gets a home and also love from people that really care about him so that he never feels lonely anymore. Oliver has succeeded in conquering his loneliness.

### 3.2.2 Fagin

During his life, Fagin has tried to deal with his loneliness. He cannot change his being a Jew, which makes it hard for him to socialize with the community so that he is alienated from his surroundings. To get company, he becomes the head of the thieves. As he is the leader of the crime gang, it is easy for him to collect some precious stolen goods. He teaches his boys to steal professionally, but he keeps all of the stolen goods as much as he can for himself. He is selfish and wicked; he treats the boys badly, therefore, he does not get love and friends from the boys. The boys are afraid of him, instead of loving him. It is shown in the following quotation:

*"What become of the boy?" said the Jew, seizing the Dodger tightly by the collar, and threatening him with horrid imprecations. "Speak out, or I'll throttle you!" Mr. Fagin look so very much in earnest, that Charley Bates, who deemed it prudent in all cases to be on the safe side, and who conceived it by no means improbable that it might be his turn to be throttled second, dropped upon his knees, and raised a loud, well-sustained, and continuous roar- something between a mad bull and a speaking trumpet. (Dickens, 1961: 95)*

Fagin treats the boys cruelly and he never cares about them at all. The boys do not love him at all. In fact, they are afraid of him. Fagin gets no love from them. As a substitute, he pays attention on the stolen goods. Fagin admires those valuable things and starts to love them. He considers those things as his entire life. Only those things can make him happy and not lonely. This is shown in the following dialogue:

*"Did you see any of these pretty things, my dear?" said the Jew, laying his hand upon it after a short pause.*

*"Yes, sir," replied Oliver.*

*"Ah!" said the Jew, turning rather pale. "They-they're mine, Oliver; my little property. All I have to live upon, ip my old age. The folks call me a miser, my dear. Only a miser; that's all." (Dickens,1961: 67)*

Besides, as a criminal, the writer assumes that Fagin cannot trust other people. He must be afraid that his fellow criminals will turn him to the police. Therefore, he puts his trust in the stolen goods, which cannot talk or betray him. That is why he is still lonely. The mute materials cannot love him back. They only give him a temporary feeling of happiness. When Fagin is put in prison he cannot have them anymore.

The writer assumes that during his life, Fagin is lonely and he fails in trying to deal with his loneliness. He loves those mute stolen goods, which can never overcome his loneliness. He is a miser who is too selfish to think about others. He keeps the precious stolen goods for himself but in the end he loses them. His life is getting worse when he is put in jail. Living in prison makes him feel his deep



loneliness. Nobody gives sympathy on him because he has no friend sat all. At last, he dies in his loneliness.

### 3.2.3 Nancy

Although Nancy is a member of the crime gang, basically Nancy has a good heart. Sometimes, her good heart does not want her to do the crime. That is why she always faces a dilemma when she is doing a crime. On one hand, she knows that it is wrong to do the crime but on the other hand, she is afraid of being tortured by Bill if she does not accomplish her "mission".

Nancy tries to deal with her loneliness by making friend with Oliver. She shows that she really cares about Oliver for the first time when she is trying to protest him from Bill spontaneously it is shown in the following statement:

*"Keep back the dog, Bill!" cried Nancy, surprising before the door, and closing it, as the Jew and his two pupils darted out in pursuit. "Keep back the dog; he'll tear the boy to pieces."  
"Serve him right!" cried Sikes, struggling to disengage himself from the girl's gasp. "Stand off from me, or I'll split your head against the wall."  
"I don't care for that. Bill, I don't care for that," screamed the girl, struggling violently with the man: -- the child shan't be torn down by the dog, unless you kill me first." (Dickens, 1961:127-128)*

The statement above proves that although Nancy is a prostitute and a criminal, she still has a good heart inside her. She is trying to protect Oliver. The writer is sure that Nancy is basically a good person who has been drifted so far from honest way of life that return is not possible.



Nancy is very fond of Oliver since then. She shows that she likes Oliver very much when she sees him at the first time. She knows that Oliver does not belong to the improper people and the evil gang. That is why she tries hard to help Oliver to get out from the evil communities that try to create Oliver to be a bad boy.

Not only is Nancy fond of Oliver, but also willing to do anything to help Oliver to get a better life. To save Oliver from the murder, Nancy is willing to take the risk of being killed by Bill, by telling it to Rose and Mr. Brownlow. It is shown in the following quotation:

*"Your having interfered in this dear boy's behalf before," said Rose; "your coming here, at so great a risk, to tell me what you have heard; your manner, which convinces me of the truth of what you say; your evident contrition, and sense of shame; all lead me to believe that you might be yet reclaimed. Oh!" said the earnest girl, folding her hands as tears coursed down her face, "do turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of one of your own sex; the first" the first, I do believe, whoever applied to you in the voice of pity and compassion. (Dickens, 1961: 336)*

Apparently the friendship between Nancy and Oliver has grown so strong that it makes Nancy want to sacrifice her life for him. She is doing it without demanding something in return. She even refuses a certain amount of money from Rose and Rose's help to give her a better life. Actually, Nancy has tried to talk to Bill about starting a better new life together. Nevertheless, it's useless. Nancy's life has to end, for Bill finally finds out that Nancy has betrayed him. Eventually, Bill kills her.

The writer concludes that Nancy has tried hard to overcome her loneliness by making friends with Oliver. Nancy succeeds in conquering her loneliness because

Oliver accepts her friendship. Although Bill kills Nancy at the end, however, Nancy has already got a friend and she does not feel lonely anymore.

Through the analysis, the writer finds out the factors of the loneliness of the three characters Oliver Twist, Fagin and Nancy. They are the lack of friendship, the lack of love, and alienation. Oliver and Nancy have succeeded in overcoming their loneliness, although Bill at the end of the story kills Nancy. On the other hand, Fagin fails. He dies in his loneliness.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will present the findings and then conclude what the writer has analyzed in Chapter III.

#### 4.1 Conclusions

The main character in this novel, Oliver suffers from loneliness because of three factors, that is the lack of friends, the lack of love and social alienation, Oliver is a kind hearted and friendly character, he is always friendly and loving towards everybody, he tries to deal with his loneliness in a positive way. One thing he does to get through with his loneliness is by making friends with people around him, such as with Dick, Jack Dawkins, Betsy and Nancy, although not all of them accept his offer of friendship his positive way in dealing with loneliness brings him to happiness at the end of the story. He is adopted by Mr. Brownlow, his father's friend. Oliver finally gets happiness, love and attention, things that he has never felt before since the day he was born, and things that he always dreams of if he succeeds in dealing with his loneliness.

Fagin is a wicked character in this novel. He also suffers from loneliness. What makes him lonely is the factors of his being a repulsive Jew, so that he is alienated and hated by his society, and his having no relatives and friends to share his burden. Fagin takes the wrong way to deal with his loneliness. He becomes the head of the thieves and treasures the stolen things that he thinks can make him happy. At the end

of story, when he is in jail, he feels so lonely and miserable. It proves that he fails in dealing with his loneliness, because the stolen things only make him happy for a while and never help him get rid of his loneliness.

Nancy is a poor girl who has a contemptible profession. She becomes a prostitute because she is forced by her poor condition. She becomes lonely because the profession alienates her from the society and she herself avoid the society. Another factor that makes Nancy lonely is the lack of love. She has no relatives or parents who love her. Her boyfriend, Bill, never loves her the way she does. Bill only uses her for his benefit. However, Nancy is actually a kind hearted girl. She makes friends with Oliver. It means she has tried to deal with her loneliness in a positive way. At the end of the story, she even helps Oliver with the risk of her life. Although she is killed by Bill, she has felt the joy of her friendship with Oliver. She succeeds in getting through her loneliness for only a short time in her life.

As the writer analyses the novel *Oliver Twist* in Chapter 3, the writer concludes that the feeling of loneliness is the feeling that everyone can experience in real life, not only in fiction. The writer thinks that in *Oliver Twist*, Oliver and Nancy's attitudes toward their loneliness are the perfect examples of dealing with loneliness. They both experience and suffer from loneliness, but they deal with it in positive ways, by making friends. They use the chance to love and care for other people. At the end, they also have the happiness of being loved and cared by the people in return.

## 42 Suggestions

The suggestion that achieved from the stories analysis and conclusions is that every human being has his or her own problems, the writer only tried to suggest that from Dickens' *Oliver Twist*, that not every person had an answer for their problems. Some manage to solve it perfectly and some not to do so. Lonely people should try to deal with loneliness by doing something positive like trying to make new friends by being friendly towards everybody.



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## SYNOPSIS

Oliver Twist tells a story about an orphan boy named Oliver. His mother dies as soon as she delivers him. During his childhood, Oliver stays in the orphanage, which is led by the cruel Mr. Bumble. He is moved to the workhouse when he is nine years old. He is treated badly there. Dick is his companion during his miserable times. One day, Oliver decides to run away to London to seek some fortune. There, he meets Artful Dodger who finally brings him to Fagin. Fagin teaches him to be a pickpocket. When Oliver goes out with Charles Bates and the Dodger, his companions pick an old gentleman's pocket and let Oliver be seized for their offense. Oliver is brought to the police, but luckily, the bookseller's testimony saves him. Oliver collapses because he is so afraid. Then Mr. Brownlow brings him to his house. Mrs. Bedwin and Mr. Brownlow take a good care of Oliver. Apparently, Mr. Brownlow is puzzled by the resemblance between Oliver's features and the portrait of a young woman, which is hung on the wall. Meanwhile, Fagin is very angry with the boys because they cause Oliver to be caught. So Fagin plans to recapture Oliver again by sending Nancy to find him. Apparently, Fagin's plan worked out. Oliver is caught when he is going to return Mr. Brownlow's book to the bookshop. Knowing Oliver does not come back, Mr. Brownlow is very disappointed.

In Fagin's place, Oliver suffers a lot. Fagin involves a major burglary with Sikes the robber and undertaker. However, the robbery fails and Oliver is shot,

Sikes and his gang run away and leave Oliver in a ditch. Oliver tries to reach the nearest house, which proves to be the site of the attempted burglary. Mrs. Maylie,

the owner of the house saves Oliver and take good care of him. Meanwhile, a man who is called Monks, who is apparently Oliver's half brother works together with Fagin to destroy Oliver so that he can get his father's will.

Sikes's lover, Nancy who sympathizes with Oliver, meets Rose (Mrs. Maylie's niece and who is apparently Oliver's aunt) and Mr. Brownlow secretly on London Bridge in order to save Oliver, Their secret meeting is seen by Noah Claypole (one of the crime gang members). He immediately reports it to Fagin and Fagin reports it to Sikes. Feeling of being betrayed, Sikes finds Nancy and kills her without mercy.

Mr. Brownlow has seized Monks and taken him home. The resultant disclosures clear up many mysteries. Mr. Brownlow has been engaged to the sister of his friend, Edwin Leefold Monk's father. Leefold was forced to a bad marriage. The couple had only one child-Monks and separated. Leefold became attached to a retired naval's Officer daughter, Agnes Fleming. But Leefold died suddenly at Rome, while looking after inheritance. His wife had come to him from Paris just before his death. At the time Agnes was expecting a child-to the future Oliver Twist. Before leaving Italy. Leefold had left the girl picture with his friend Brownlow.

Soon after the robbery has been discovered, Noah Claypole and Fagin the Jew are arrested. Meanwhile, the authorities chase Sikes until he reaches the top of a house and falls. He is hanged in his own noose. For testifying against Fagin, Claypole is pardoned. Fagin is sentenced to death. In accordance with Mr. Brownlow's recommendation, Oliver shares his fortune with Monks, who in his late life dies in prison.

The story ends with a happy ending. Rose and Harry Maylie are married, and Mrs. Maylie lives with them. Mr. Brownlow adopts Oliver and they settle near the personage, as does his friend Mr. Losberne.