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APPENDICES

1. Biography of Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born February 7, 1812, in Portsea, on the south coast of England, while his father was stationed nearby at Portsmouth. Although the Dickens family was from the lower middle class, it tried to maintain an air of respectability. The father, John Dickens, was a clerk in the navy pay office. He was a man of some ability and he did advance in the service, but his tastes for living beyond his means eventually led to disaster.

In 1814, John Dickens was transferred to London for a tour of duty of unknown duration. By 1817, the family was established in Chatham, near the naval dockyard, marking the beginning of the happy years of Charles's childhood. His recollections of early life were centered in Kent. Later in his life, he spoke of himself as coming from that region. One of Charles's fancies was to own Gad's Hill Place, a stately old dwelling near Rochester.

When Dickens was forty-four years old, he was able to afford to purchase the property; it became his permanent residence for the rest of his life.

Young Charles received his first schooling at home from his mother. He later attended regular schools in Chatham. He soon began reading his father's small collection of literary classics. The youngster also revealed early signs of

genius, which John Dickens delighted in showing off. Having his father's approval encouraged Charles to work at his studies.

The pleasant times came to an end in 1822, when John Dickens was ordered back to London. The elder Dickens's fondness for luxuries beyond his means had caught up with him. He was in debt beyond the point where his creditors would cut him slack. Mrs. Dickens tried to help by starting up a school, but this only drew the family deeper into debt.

To lessen the strain, Charles, then twelve years old, was put to work in a shoepolish factory at low wages. Two weeks later,, his father was sent to a debtors' prison, where Mrs. Dickens and their four smallest children joined him. During that difficult time, young Charles had only irregular relations with his family.

The next four or five months were a painful ordeal. In addition to degrading labor, Charles endured the indignities of insufficient food, shabby quarters, and the association of rough companions. It was a humiliating trial that left an indelible impression on the proud and sensitive boy. In later years, he never spoke of this episode, except in the pages of *David Copperfield*. It is likely that this introduction to poverty was instrumental in shaping his life. Dickens became distinguished by furious energy, determination to succeed, and an inflexible will.

After John Dickens had been in prison for about three months, his aged mother died. The inheritance he received was large enough to pay his more pressing debts and allow his release from debtor's prison. An additional result of this inheritance was that Charles was taken out of his job at the shoe-polish factory a few weeks later and sent back to school. He spent the next two and a half years in an academy, completing all of the formal education he was ever going to get.

In the spring of 1827, Charles Dickens, then a youth of fifteen, entered a lawyer's office. While applying himself to the law, he managed in his free time to master shorthand. About a year and a half later, the energetic young man felt ready to try a more promising occupation. He became a freelance court reporter, and for the next three years, the future novelist was brought into close contact with grim realities of life as it was played out in the courts. His work was seasonal and irregular, giving him time to read in the British Museum.

In March 1832, Dickens became a journalist. After serving on two newspapers and gaining experience as a parliamentary reporter, in 1834 he joined the staff of the prominent Morning Chronicle, where he got the reputation for being one of the fastest and most accurate reporters in London. In addition to his metropolitan activities, his assignments took him all over England, mainly to cover political events. With this exposure to the prevailing realities of political life, in Parliament and around the nation, Dickens's apprenticeship was receiving its finishing touches.

In the meantime, drawing upon the abundance of material he'd seen in twenty-one years, Dickens had begun to compose sketches of London life. The first of these was published unsigned in the Monthly Magazine of December 1833. In August 1834, the signature "Boz" made its first appearance, and Dickens's anonymity gradually evaporated.

The energetic Dickens produced numerous sketches while continuing his newspaper career. The records of the reporter's keen observations that were preserved in the vivid pieces later found their way into a number of celebrated novels. Finally, on the author's twenty-fourth birthday, February 7, 1836, *Sketches by Boz, Illustrative of Everyday Life and Everyday People* was published in book form. A second series came out later, and the complete edition was issued in 1839.

The following month saw an even more significant literary event: the first number of *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* was offered to the public. Instead of being first serialized or released in its entirety, the work came out in individual numbers that were sold separately from March 1836 to November 1837. Only 400 copies were printed of the first installment, and the initial reception was inauspicious. But later sales rose spectacularly and printings reached 40,000.

The success of the *Sketches by Boz* had sharpened Dickens's confidence in the future and sufficiently improved his income to allow him to consider marriage. On April 2, 1836, two days after the first of the *Pickwick Papers* went

on sale, Dickens and Catherine Hogarth were married. The bride was the oldest daughter of George Hogarth, the editor of the Evening Chronicle, an affiliate of the newspaper for which Dickens wrote. The couple had ten children, but after twenty-two years the marriage ended in dissension and separation.

When the success of the Pickwick Papers was assured, the star reporter resigned from the Morning Chronicle, but within a few months he became editor of a new periodical, Bentley's Miscellany. The February 1837 issue began the serialization of *Oliver Twist*, or, the Parish Boy's Progress by Boz, even though the busy editor was still at work on the Pickwick Papers. Before *Oliver Twist* had all appeared, several numbers of Dickens's next novel, Nicholas Nickleby (1838-39), had been printed. *Oliver Twist* was completed in September 1838 and was issued in book form before the end of the year, although serial publication ran until March 1839.

Dickens gave up the editorship of Bentley's Miscellany after two years, but his astounding literary productivity went on with few intermissions until the day of his death. His many books followed one another at regular intervals: The Old Curiosity Shop (1840-41), Barnaby Rudge (1841), American Notes (1842), Martin

Chuzzlewit (1843-44), Dombey and Son (1846-48), David Copperfield (1849-50), Bleak House (1852-53), Hard Times (1854), Little Dorrit (1855-57), A Tale of Two Cities (1859), Great Expectations (1860-61), Our Mutual Friend (1864-65), and The Mystery of Edwin Drood (1870 — unfinished).

Besides his output of books, Dickens's other literary pursuits were impressive. Among his best-known short stories are *A Christmas Carol* and *The Cricket on the Hearth*. He wrote miscellaneous sketches, travel accounts, articles, and dramatic pieces. In 1850, he assumed the editorship of *Household Words*, and from 1859 until the end of his life, he edited the successor of that periodical, *All the Year Round*.

Dickens's non-literary activity alone would have taxed the stamina of an ordinary person. He had a boundless zest for life; everything that he did was undertaken with energy and speed. He enjoyed an active social life and was a prolific letter writer. Many relatives and his own numerous family commanded much of his attention — and material assistance. Some of his time was taken by his interest in organized charity. His travels took him to the continent and twice to America. There were several changes of residence, including sojourns in Italy, Switzerland, and France. In spite of all this, Dickens managed to keep up a strenuous exercise program, including horseback riding and brisk walks of up to twelve or fourteen miles.

While still a child, Dickens developed an enduring attachment for the theater. At one time in his youth, Dickens made an attempt to become a professional actor. As an adult, he delighted in arranging amateur performances, at various times writing plays, managing productions, or acting.

His dramatic interests later found expression in the famous readings from his own works. These started with a benefit in 1853, and professional appearances

began in 1858. Dickens's second trip to America in 1867-68 was a reading tour that proved to be highly profitable. He threw himself into the oral interpretation of his works, sparing neither himself nor his audiences. After presenting the murder of Nancy from *Oliver Twist*, Dickens commonly had to leave the stage for a rest before proceeding. The swooning of females in the audience was a regular feature of these occasions.

Beginning with his early successes, Dickens's literary career was an unbroken triumphal procession. His popularity grew enormously and everywhere he came to be regarded with almost reverence. His cosmopolitan reading public grew to epic numbers, and every addition to his writing was awaited with wild expectation. Dickens was universally beloved as probably no other living writer has ever been.

On June 8, 1870, Charles Dickens, working on the manuscript of his last book, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, wrote longer than was his usual practice. At dinner time he collapsed and sank into a coma; he died in the evening of the following day. The news of Dickens's death was carried on a shock wave of grief to remote regions of the earth. As his body was interred in Westminster Abbey, the whole world mourned.

2. Synopsis of *Oliver Twist*

Oliver Twist is the story of a young orphan, Oliver, and his attempts to stay good in a society that refuses to help. Oliver is born in a workhouse, to a mother not known to anyone in the town. She dies right after giving birth to him, and he is sent to the parochial orphanage, where he and the other orphans are treated terribly and fed very little. When he turns nine, he is sent to workhouse, where again he and the others are treated badly and practically starved. The other boys, unable to stand their hunger any longer, decide to draw straws to choose who will have to go up and ask for more food. Oliver loses. On the appointed day, after finishing his first serving of gruel, he goes up and asks for more. Mr.

Bumble, the beadle, and the board are outraged, and decide they must get rid of Oliver, apprenticing him to the parochial undertaker, Mr. Sowerberry. It is not great there either, and after an attack on his mother's memory, Oliver runs away.

Oliver walks towards London. When he is close, he is so weak he can barely continue, and he meets another boy named Jack Dawkins, or the artful Dodger. The Dodger tells Oliver he can come with him to a place where a gentlemen will give him a place to sleep and food, for no rent. Oliver follows, and the Dodger takes him to an apartment in London where he meets Fagin, the aforementioned gentleman, and Oliver is offered a place to stay. Oliver eventually learns that Fagin's boys are all pickpockets and thieves, but not until he is wrongfully accused of their crime of stealing an old gentleman's handkerchief. He is arrested, but the bookseller comes just in time to the court and says that he saw that Oliver

did not do it. The gentleman whose handkerchief was taken, Mr. Brownlow, feels bad for Oliver, and takes him in.

Oliver is very happy with Mr. Brownlow, but Fagin and his conspirators are not happy to have lost Oliver, who may give away their hiding place. So one day, when Mr. Brownlow entrusts Oliver to return some books to the bookseller for him, Nancy spots Oliver, and kidnaps him, taking him back to Fagin. Oliver is forced to go on a housebreaking excursion with the intimidating Bill Sikes. At gun point Oliver enters the house, with the plan to wake those within, but before he can, he is shot by one of the servants. Sikes and his partner escape, leaving Oliver in a ditch. The next morning Oliver makes it back to the house, where the kind owner, Mrs. Maylie, and her beautiful niece Rose, decide to protect him from the police and nurse him back to health.

Oliver slowly recovers, and is extremely happy and grateful to be with such kind and generous people, who in turn are ecstatic to find that Oliver is such a good natured boy. When he is well enough, they taken him to see Mr. Brownlow, but they find his house empty he has moved to the West Indies.

Meanwhile, Fagin and his mysterious partner Monks have not given up on finding Oliver, and one day Oliver awakens from a nightmare to find them staring at him through his window. He raises the alarm, but they escape.

Nancy, overhearing Fagin and Monks, decide that she must go to Rose Maylie to tell her what she knows. She does so, telling Rose that Monks is Oliver's half brother, who has been trying to destroy Oliver so that he can keep his whole inheritance, but that she will not betray Fagin or Sikes. Rose tells Mr.

Brownlow, who tells Oliver's other caretakers, and they decide that they must meet Nancy again to find out how to find Monks.

They meet her on London Bridge at a prearranged time, but Fagin has become suspicious, and has sent his new boy, Noah Claypole, to spy on Nancy. Nancy tells Rose and Mr. Brownlow how to find Monks, but still refuses to betray Fagin and Sikes or to go with them. Noah reports everything to Fagin, who tells Sikes, knowing full well that Sikes will kill Nancy. He does Mr. Brownlow has in the mean time found Monks, who finally admits everything that he has done, and the true case of Oliver's birth.

Sikes is on the run, but all of London is in Sikes is on the run, but all of London is in an uproar, and he eventually hangs himself accidentally in falling off a roof, while trying to escape from the mob surrounding him. Fagin is arrested and tried after a visit from Oliver is executed. Oliver, Mr. Brownlow and the Maylie end up living in peace and comfort in a small village in the English countryside.

(<http://www.dickens-online.info/charles-dickens-biography.htm>)

3. The questionnaire link

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdqKVFZkzgoSeoPyTUD5_LJWgwVph4Re5WORyBWfQIOS7WDw/viewform?usp=sf_link

4. Readers' responses for each question (1-5)

The results of the respondents' responses are as follows:

1. What issued did you think the autor raised in Oliver twist novel?

| No | Respondents' Initials | Response |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | NM | Poverty, social stratification and child labor (child exploitation) |
| 2 | IOF | social injustice, poverty, social stratification and child labor are the most common issues depicted in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist. |
| 3 | JP | Poverty, Child labor, Social Injustice |
| 4 | EH | Crime in poverty |
| 5 | NAB | Poverty, social injustice issue caused by social stratification and exploitation |
| 6 | NZ | Child exploitation |
| 7 | WD | Violence and child trafficking |
| 8 | RTL | Child Exploitation |
| 9 | KN | The issues reveals that among many kinds of social injustice, poverty, social stratification and child labor are the most common issues depicted in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist |
| 10 | NQR | exploitation and abuse of a child |
| 11 | FM | Unbalanced law |
| 12 | AM | Materialism, humanism, psychology |
| 13 | AJM | Social problem in industry revolution |
| 14 | NZ | One of the most obvious is child abuse |
| 15 | UA | Child exploitation |

2. What are the problem faced by the main charcter in Olliver twist novel?

| No | Respondents' Initials | Response |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | NM | Child labor, child abuse |
| 2 | IOF | Society exploit him |
| 3 | JP | Children are neglected and left to starve, they are treated unfairly. |

| | | |
|----|-----|--|
| 4 | EH | Poverty, violence |
| 5 | NAB | Child exploitation |
| 6 | NZ | He's still in a under age but face an exploitation and enslaved by kidnappers |
| 7 | WD | A mistreatment of a workhouses as well as a compulsion to pickpocket |
| 8 | RTL | The novel describes the persistent struggle of an orphan who managed to get out of adversity, against the ego of a society that developed as a result of the Industrial Revolution in England. |
| 9 | KN | social injustice, poverty, social stratification and child labor |
| 10 | NQR | he has been treated badly even by the family who took him |
| 11 | FM | A struggle that a child must face in order to survive the ego the people around him due to the ongoing Industrial Revolution in England. |
| 12 | AM | Poverty and lack of affection |
| 13 | AJM | Poor, orphan, and discrimination |
| 14 | NZ | Oliver, who lives in an orphanage in very poor conditions and continues to be tortured, decides to run away. But after leaving the orphanage, Oliver was in a group of pickpockets. It scared him and decided to run away. |
| 15 | UA | Child exploitation, Poverty and violence |

3. How does the main character deal with the problem?

| No | Respondent s' Initials | Response |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 1 | NM | Oliver is a innocent kid. Oliver belum tahu permasalahan sosial yang ia jalani. Terlepas dari child exploitation, ia menjalani harinya sebaik mungkin. Karena Charles Dickens sebagai penulis, menurut saya tidak menawarkan solusi dari masalah yang dialami k |
| 2 | IOF | He just faced it because he think the truth will triumph. |
| 3 | JP | He never lose hope and always fight for his right. |
| 4 | EH | He tried to find and look for any chance to free himself or get out of the problem by some people's help. |
| 5 | NAB | Fagin and his group of thieves were arrested and hanged, and Oliver accepted after a long struggle to finally find it as his inheritance. Oliver went and lived in a house in the countryside with his inheritance and lived there until old age. |
| 6 | NZ | He tried to run away |
| 7 | WD | The main character saves himself by running away from the |

| | | |
|----|-----|---|
| | | villain |
| 8 | RTL | Oliver Twist shows the power of patience and persistence in dealing with the problem. |
| 9 | KN | Go to london |
| 10 | NQR | keeps patient while convincing himself that everything will be okay |
| 11 | FM | By courage and the uncountable help from his friends |
| 12 | AM | Move to a new place and start a new life |
| 13 | AJM | Doing his best |
| 14 | NZ | After running away, Oliver ends up living with an old man named Brownlow. |
| 15 | UA | do what he thinks is right |

4. What is the impact of the problem to the main character in Oliver twist novel?

| No | Respondent s' Initials | Response |
|----|------------------------|--|
| 1 | NM | Not really good for his age, social status in industrial era force everyone to work. As a child, to face this reality, it must be desperate. |
| 2 | IOF | In my opinion, the impact on the main child character is the physical and psychological impact on the child. And it will be remembered until he grows up. |
| 3 | JP | The nightmare that was told in the novel led to the creation of the law regarding imprisonment, forced labour and corporal punishment was created in response to the new 1834 Poor Law, which met with widespread criticism. |
| 4 | EH | It might affect his mental state |
| 5 | NAB | Mental stress, Sadness and she feels solike she can't live this injustice continuously |
| 6 | NZ | At first he tried to run but he turned out to be a rich man and could be happy at the end of his life |
| 7 | WD | Mental development in children may be undermined by the amount of pressure they are under |
| 8 | RTL | I think the impact of the problem to the character would be affect the mentality of children but the main character shows persistence and enthusiasm to get out of the problem. |
| 9 | KN | Maybe he could find a way to continue his life |
| 10 | NQR | it turns the child into a bad person, stealing and thieving. |
| 11 | FM | He was suffering |
| 12 | AM | He tends to runaway and involved in bad society |
| 13 | AJM | Made him mentally stronger |

| | | |
|----|----|--|
| 14 | NZ | This is just my assumption, but what I saw when Oliver was among the pickpockets, it really took him by surprise. So he decided to run away in a very frightened and confused condition. |
| 15 | UA | he is eager to get out of life's problems |

5. How do you feel about the issues raise in the novell if relate to the current Situation of the reader

| No | Respondents' Initial | Response |
|----|----------------------|--|
| 1 | NM | I think it still happen, child exploitation still becomes our reality. So everyone should be mad, but mad with no action to fix this problem is nothing but nonsense |
| 2 | IOF | I think, the issue raised is terrible because readers are never treated like that |
| 3 | JP | The topic raised is an interesting issue because child exploitation is a very serious matter and must be eliminated. |
| 4 | EH | I can understand their reasons why they do that thing. |
| 5 | NAB | Sometimes social injustice depicted In Indonesia, legal injustice often occurs because of the social status of other people. The people who have important status in the country or a respected family, state official or something like that are more supported even though they are guilty. And sometimes parent. And if it is about child exploitation, sometimes parents do not realize that they has been exploiting indirectly because they think it is a normal thing but has a bad impact on the mental health or psychology of the child. |
| 6 | NZ | Feel very sorry and unfortunate if this year there are still such acts because now is the era of freedom and there are laws and regulations in force |
| 7 | WD | I felt that the issues on violence, cursing, and child trafficking were of great concern because they were too costly to treat a child like an unrewarded slave and become a pickpurse and tortured. |
| 8 | RTL | I think the issues that raised in Oliver twist novel is very much relatable with this current situation in every country. After reading the novel i feel like this novel is very much benefecial to built our mindset and care about our society in case of dealing with this issue. |
| 9 | KN | so realistic |

| | | |
|----|-----|---|
| 10 | NQR | it really hurts knowing that a child gets treated that bad, but fortunately nowadays those kinds of exploitation are not commonly found. |
| 11 | FM | I think it does not affect me in a huge number |
| 12 | AM | A society have a big role in someone's life especially developing character. Poverty could be insisting someone to do bad thing. |
| 13 | AJM | I think it's still relatable because society now days are often being discriminating to the poor |
| 14 | NZ | I can say, that what is told in the novel is still very relevant today. We ourselves can see, a lot of child abuse is happening around us. small children are ordered to beg, busking on the roadside with the aim of melting the pity of those who see it. Not infrequently the children who ask for it also seem to force people to give them money. I believe that children's behavior is due to the encouragement of adults so that they dare to do it. |
| 15 | UA | build our mindset and concern for our society in dealing with the problems contained in the novel |