

Suffering as Reflected in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*

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Abstract. *This research is to find out the suffering of Oliver, Charles Dicken's Oliver Twist. This research is qualitative since the data are in the form of words rather than numbers. The data were collected in the novel Oliver Twist, which was the primary source. The secondary sources, such as books, documents, and the internet, are used to support the analysis. An objective approach was applied in analyzing the data. The result shows that suffering changes Oliver and has a range of impacts. His suffering comes in physical and mental forms. The physical suffering is physical violence, which among others is beating; besides physical suffering, he also had mental suffering, which were depression, intimidation, painfulness, etc. The physical pain that Twist received made him lose too much weight, and he turned into a thin boy. He became an orphan as a result of his mistreatment. Mentally, Twist becomes someone who is easily touched and emotionally moved; he also turns into a wild child. The causes and effects that make Oliver a thief are depression and going wild. The lack of attention and affection made Oliver think that whatever Fagin gave him was a form of attention and affection.*

Keywords: *Suffering, physical suffering, mental suffering*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui penderitaan Oliver, Oliver Twist karya Charles Dicken. Penelitian ini bersifat kualitatif karena datanya berupa kata-kata bukan angka. Data dikumpulkan dalam novel Oliver Twist yang merupakan sumber utama. Sumber sekunder, seperti buku, dokumen, dan internet, digunakan untuk mendukung analisis. Pendekatan objektif diterapkan dalam menganalisis data. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa penderitaan mengubah Oliver dan memiliki berbagai dampak. Penderitaannya datang dalam bentuk fisik dan mental. Penderitaan fisik adalah kekerasan fisik yang antara lain berupa pemukulan; selain penderitaan fisik, ia juga mengalami penderitaan mental, yaitu depresi, intimidasi, rasa sakit, dll. Rasa sakit fisik yang diterima Twist membuatnya kehilangan berat badan terlalu banyak, dan ia berubah menjadi anak laki-laki kurus. Ia menjadi yatim piatu akibat perlakuan buruknya. Secara mental, Twist menjadi seseorang yang mudah tersentuh dan tergerak secara emosional; dia juga berubah menjadi anak liar. Penyebab dan akibat yang membuat Oliver menjadi pencuri adalah depresi dan menjadi liar. Kurangnya perhatian dan kasih sayang membuat Oliver berpikir bahwa apapun yang Fagin berikan padanya adalah bentuk perhatian dan kasih sayang.

Kata kunci: Penderitaan, penderitaan fisik, penderitaan mental

INTRODUCTION

Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* tells about a child named Oliver. Since his birth, he has never known who his family members are. Oliver lives in an orphanage. He lives in hard situations, and this situation forces him to face the hard life alone. Eight or ten months after his birth, Oliver was the victim of a systematic house to take care of him. Oliver should be "farmed", or, in other words, he should be dispatched to a branch workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor laws rolled about the floor all day, without enough supply of food and clothing.

Oliver is an orphan who lives without knowing his family. He suffered from the bad treatment of Fagin, the leader of a gang of young pickpockets. Oliver deals with his suffering quite well. For example, when Oliver has an argument with Noah, he gets beaten. Oliver does not let this incident bring him down. Oliver is a quiet boy; he does not really seem as affected as Andres by the suffering he is given. Throughout the novel, Oliver seems strong and fairly positive. seem as affected as Andres with the suffering he is given. Throughout In the novel 'Oliver Twist', Oliver seems strong and fairly positive. He also stands up for himself and his beliefs.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Literature

According to Hudson, "Literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life. What they have experienced of it and what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it Which has the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language" (10).

It means that literature expresses human life. Literary work gives pleasure to the readers, and it is a mirror to introspection in human daily life.

2. Novel

Wellek and Warren point out that "(Wellek, R., and Warren, 1956: 216 Novel) is a picture of real life, manners, and the time in which it is written". It means that novels deal with character, manners, events, action, and the time in which they are

written. It is an expression of the author's life, including the experiences seen by the author in life.

A. The Elements of a Novel

1. Plot

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

Rising actions appear when Oliver unwillingly falls in with a Jewish criminal unnamed Fagin. Later, Oliver innocently goes out to "make handkerchiefs". With this attitude, he was saved by Mr. Brownlow, and he cares about Oliver. When Mr. Brownlow sends Oliver to pay for some books, one of the gang members, Nancy, accosts him, and he is quickly bundled back to Fagin's lair. The climax appears when Oliver is forced to participate in another crime, this time burglary. Bill Sikes sends Oliver through a small

window and orders him to unlock the front door. The robbery goes wrong, however, and Oliver is shot. Rose Maylie takes the boy in and nurses him, once again, back to health.

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

2. Character

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

B. Major Character:

1. Oliver Twist

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

2. Mr. Brownlow

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

3. Nancy

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

4. Rose Maylie

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

C. Minor Character

1. Fagin

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

2. Mr. Bumble

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

3. Mr. Sowerberry

The undertaker to whom Oliver is apprenticed. Though Mr. Sowerberry makes a grotesque living arranging cut-rate burials for paupers, he is a decent man who is kind to Oliver.

4. The Artful Dodger

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

5. Bill Sikes

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

6. Monks

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

7. Setting

Setting is one important aspect in a novel. It makes a story alive. The events of a narrative should happen in a certain place at a certain time in certain conditions and environments, however.

a. Physical Place

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

b. Time

The narrative action takes place in the early nineteenth century in England. Oliver Twist's suffering begins when he is born in Lisfortunr, because of his mother's death during childbirth and his father's conspicuous absence, until he is freed from the pickpocket group. He lives happily with Maylie's family and his savior, Mr. Brownlow.

c. Social Environment

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the economy in England was developing rapidly. The gap between the rich and poor was getting bigger and bigger. A new class and middle class emerge. The poor suffered cruel treatment and were stigmatized as a class that was lazy and good for nothing. The condition of poverty was a sign of a weakness in

the poor individual. *Oliver Twist* is an extreme criticism of Victorian society's treatment of the poor. At the time, Britain had two types of children: 1. free children, who lived with their parents and worked during the day for wages agreeable to an adult, and 2. pauper children, who received and received assistance from the government. There is child exploitation, where children work hard and are sold by the owner. Many children worked 16 hours a day under atrocious conditions.

d. Atmosphere

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

e. Theme

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

Oliver Twist, an orphan boy, lives without knowing his family. In his life, especially in his adventures, he met with two men, Bronwlow and Fagin, who gave him different influences that made his life change.

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research is qualitative since the data are in the form of words rather than numbers.

B. Data Collection

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

C. Data Analysis

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

ANALYSIS

A. Suffering

1. Physical Suffering

Physical suffering is someone suffered physically. Twist's poor life as an orphan brings him to a difficult life. During he was managed by Mrs.Mann, he was not feel well and experienced bad treatment, it affects Twist's physical condition. The analysis on his physical suffering comes to the identification of some forms of suffering.

2. Less physical care by the parents

Since first breath, Twist never knows who his families are. His mother died when she gave birth of him, makes him to live in an orphanage. It can be seen in the quotation below, ".....'let me see the child and die" (4)

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

From the quotation above it can be seen that Oliver was born safely, however his mother passed away leaving this world and Oliver. The death of his mother defines Twist's status as an orphan child. Moreover Twist never knows who his father is. It can be seen in the next quotation, ".....no wedding-ring, nobody who child's father is" (4). This quotation confirms Twist's fatherless. The absence of a marriage symbol depicts the confusion of husband meaning that there was no clue of a marriage. It can be inferred that a father of the boy had separated or left the mother before her giving births, or even during her pregnancy. The consequence of this circumstance is Twist's suffering as living without parent's care.

3. Losing Weight

Twist lives in the hard situation, and this situation forces him to the difficult life alone. As a baby, Oliver never gets good nutrition and care. It can be seen in the quotation below, "There was no female then domicied in :the house" who was in a situation to impart to Oliver Twist the consolation and nourishment of which he stood in need" (5).

The quotation above indicates that "the house" where Oliver was raised had no woman who could give him what the baby needed. Twist suffered from being unable to move, he was weak. It seemed that there was nothing that could be done to Twist. He needed a special treatment as they termed it as "farmed". It is said in the following statement: Oliver should be 'farmed'"

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

In the new place as illustrated by this quotation, Twist again underwent lack of food. He was not provided with enough food, he again asked for more. His protest for the less food drove him to more suffering. The less food provided made him lose more weight. Another quotation about hungry can be seen in the following quotation, ".....Please, sir, I want some more" (12). The quotation explains that Twist ask for more additional food. Yet every time he asked for food, he gained no reply. As a result of asking for more additional food, it brought Twist to end up in the confinement. The Board thought that Oliver was a wild child, so they decided to confine him and alienated him from the other children. The next day, an announcement stuck on outside the gates, that they offered a reward of five pounds, for taking Oliver away from the village. In other words, five pounds plus Oliver Twist offered to any woman who wants a worker in the business, or anything else. This suggest that it adds up Twist's physical suffering, beglack of food has made him loose weight and is worsened by the treatment in the confinement.

B. Physical Violence given by the society

1. Beating

Oliver Twist, since childhood just received bad treatment from the people, even just to wake him up, he had to bear beatings. This pictures Twist's experience, it can be seen in the following statement, "Mr. Bumble gave him a tap on the head, with his cane, to wake him up, and another on the back to make him lively....." (10). From the quotation it can be seen that Oliver taken back from a branch of social house. In his travels was always beaten by Mr. Bumble. Twist met this beatings every time he dealt with Mr. Bumble. He also hit Oliver just to get his attention. Another quotation about this treatment can be seen below, ".....his gaze encountered the pale and terrible face of Oliver Twist, whodespite all the admonitory looks and pinches of Mr. Bumble" (20)

The quotation describes that Oliver who was so scared after seeing the face of the old man that will buy him, felt more frightened not to mention the threats from Mr. Bumble. Mr. Bumble, threats Oliver in order to drive him to follow the instruction. But since Oliver, who at that time was very frightened,

was just silent when "the board' asked to him for more obedience, Oliver get more pinches and punches again. Such treatment can be traced in the following quotation, "Charlotte gave Oliver a blow with all her might; 'charlotte's first was by no means a light one'.....'while she scratched his face with the other hand.'.. 'Noach rose from the ground and pommelled him behind" (40)

These words illustrate the condition faced by Twist. People's treatment served to be menu that he had to digest in the most of life are blows, insults and pressures, were no longer new things for Twist. These quotations prove that the bad treatments had brought Twist to the continuous suffering. How people from time to time and from master to master had been perfectly contributed to the making of this child's suffering. Being beaten and hit as well as scratched gives a depiction of how had his life was. It can be stated that he suffers from people of his surroundings. People's bad treatment to him colored Twist's days become the victim of his existing close to him. The bad treatment left him with a suffering life.

2. Mental Suffering

A mental suffering is a psychological or psychiatric condition which is experienced by a person in shock when they faced difficult situation. This means that suffering related to the mental aspect may be reflected in some mental reactions to a particular circumstance. In Oliver Twits, it can be traced in Twist's characters.

3. Depression

Life as an orphan makes Twist face many problems. It causes Twist scared and depressed. As what is stated in the following quotation, "Hunger and rezent ill-usage are great assistants if you want to cry, and Oliver cried very naturally indeed" (9). This means that Oliver whose childhood accpeting bad treatment, turns to be a boy who cries easily. He turned to be easily touched or vey sensitive. The lack of attention as the consequence of being torture, but Twist to have more time of self-reflection which later shapes him to be a sensitive person. He becomes feeble-minded child. It is stated below, "....'bow to be the board', said Bumble, and the beadle gave him another tap behind, which made

him cry" (10). The above quotation reflects that Twist was stressed to meet the board. He was mentally afraid of seeing the board and forced by Mr. Bumble as the tap given to him. This reflects that the physical pressures had the consequence upon Twist mental growth. His cry signals what is actually felt within. He is mentally painful amidst all of pressures. Oliver who had lived under the supervision of Mrs. Mann was also not to meet up with the other people. For the first time he met with many of people there, especially when they are the members of the "board" from that villages. Oliver was very frightened at the sight of so many gentlemen, which made him tremble, plus a bit of pressure from Mr. Bumble when hhe gave him another tap behind, Oliver cried on once again. It is also pictured in the words below, ".....Oliver began to cry very pitieously, thinking, that the board must have determined to kill him for some purpose, or they never would have begun to fatten him up in that way" (18). It is clear here that the mental pain is expressed in Twist's cry. His anxiety of his life in the plan of the board including the matters of food leads to kill him brings him to more pains. Although it is not true, he is merely sold to other owner. It remains a big pain for him. These all become vivid explanation and picture of bhow mental pain. In other words, the mental pain constitutes the impact of Twist's long suffering as marked physical beating done by people around him.

4. Intimidation

Oliver feels so afraid when he is in his room, suddently in his imagination, he looks Fagin and his friend.".....suddently, the scene changed. The air became close and confined, and he thought, with a glow of terror, that he was in the Jew's house again.... 'Hush, my dear! He thought he heard the Jew say. It is he, sure enough. Come away. (189)

Because of his meeting with Fagin, Oliver always remember him. Although, as the time he has stays at Rose Maylie's house. He feels depressed and fear because of Fagin's shadow with his spookiness face always in his mind. It can be seen in the following quotation, "The man seemed to say this, with such dredful hatred, that Oliver awoke with fear, and started up" (189). The quotation

above means that Oliver is afried when he remembers of Fagin's face and treatment. In short Oliver is stress

C. The Causes of Suffering

1. Fake Attention and Affection

Oliver spends nine years old of his life in a work house without family especially his parents. In the last of his adventure, he meets Fagin and his pickpocket gang. Fagin tries to show his care by offering sleep places to Oliver, as stated in the following quotation, ".....yes I do, when I'm at home, 'replied the boy.; I suppose you want some place to sleep in to night, don't you? ' I do indeed, ' answer Oliver. I have not slept under the roof since I left the country" (49-50). The quotation shows that Oliver seem very tired because he has walked alone about seven days. Thus, he needs place to take a rest but he does not know where it is and where he will go because he has no one in London. When Fagin offers Oliver a place to rest, without thinking for a long time, Oliver follows him. Besides, he tries tom welcome Oliver with great attention and full affection because he wants Oliver to join with them to be their member of pickpocket. It can be seen in the next quotation , "We are very glad to see you, Oliver' said', said the jew,'Dodger, take off the sausages, and draw a tub near the fire for Oliver " (52).The quotation describes Fagin's care and attention to Oliver although he never knows who Oliver is before. He likes Oliver to be their member of pickpocket. After he becomes Oliver, he offer him sausage, Fagin tries to convince Oliver that he is a good man.

In the fisrt time Oliver lived with Fagin, he hopes that his life will be better than in a work house. Although he does not know more about Fagin and his pickpocket gang, Oliver still feels happy to stay together with them. Itcan be seen in the following quotation, "Oliver did as he was desired. Immediately afterwards he felt him self gently lifted on to one of the sacks, and he sunk in to a deep sleep" (52). Oliver seems happy and satisfied when he meets Fagin and his pickpocket gang because he thinks that he has found new friends and a home in London. The kindness of Fagin makes Oliver Failing realize that he lives in a criminal society and that this can put his life at high risk.

Attention and affection are good, but one must be careful with attention and affection given by other people. Because sometimes, in their attention or affection, they have motives. They want to profit from us. It can be seen in Fagin's attention and affection for Oliver and the other children. He cares for Oliver and his friends because he wants to make them thieves so that he can collect many precious things from them. They do not realize that the attention and affection given by Fagin are fake. It later contributes to Oliver's suffering as he is branded as a wild and criminal boy.

2. Fake Flattery

Flattery is making somebody seem more attractive than they really are (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 169). From this definition, it can be confirmed what the Fagin attitude is. Every time he speaks with Oliver, he always uses flattery to convince Oliver that he is a good man. It can be seen in the following quotation: "Of course I know that, my dear. I only tried to frighten you. You're a brave boy. Ha!ha! You're a brave boy, Oliver" (55).

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

Oliver considers that Fagin is a good man because every time Fagin says that Oliver is a brave boy, Fagin does not predict the fake flattery. Oliver feels that Fagin is a good man, by which Fagin can easily control Oliver. Oliver respects and obeys what Fagin said to him, as stated in the following quotation: "He'll be a great man himself, and he'll make you one too, if you take your pattern from him." "Yes, sir, said Oliver. "See if you can take it out without my feeling it, as you saw me do when we were at play this morning" (58). From the statement, it can be understood how Fagin makes Oliver happy by flattering him. He said that Oliver is a smart boy, and if Oliver goes on to join them, he will become a great boy. By this flattery, there is a hidden bad purpose: he wants to make Oliver one of his members to steal handkerchiefs. He knows that Oliver is still so young, and it is easy for him to flatter Oliver to join them. Fagin's motive

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

Many people are deceived by flattery. A difficult thing becomes easy because of flattery. It happens to Oliver; he is proud of the flattery given to him by Fagin. He never stole before, but because of flattery from Fagin, he practiced stealing.

3. Tricks and Training

Besides giving fake flattery to Oliver, Fagin succeeds in teaching bad things to Oliver. Fagin gives trick and training to Oliver on how to be a good thief. The following quotation shows that Fagin played at a very curious and common game. Which was performed : by his way....placing a snuff box in one pocket of his trousers, and in the other. "In other....in such a very funny and natural manner, that Oliver laughed till the tears ran down his face" (57). The quotation above shows that Fagin explains himself to Oliver by using funny manner. Once again Oliver does not realize that Fagin brought his life into the criminal environment. Oliver seems to enjoy Fagin's games till he tries to practice by himself. It can be seen in the following statement: Fagin helped Oliver to get the bottom of the pocket with one hand, as he had seen the dodger hold it, and drew the handkerchief lightly with the other" (58). The statement that describes that with his game, Fagin succeeds to make Oliver a bad boy. Oliver likes what Fagin does. It shows that Oliver has been stirred up by Fagin. It can be seen in the following quotation: "Is it gone? "Cry, Jew!" "Here is it, sir, said Oliver, show it in his hand" (58).

It can be understood that Fagin is successful in passing on his bad influence to Oliver by teaching him how to be a professional thief by stealing somebody's handkerchiefs. Later, after Oliver has been trained by Fagin to steal handkerchiefs, he decides to go out to steal handkerchiefs with two of Fagin's underlings. He feels nervous because this is his first action. He forces himself to go with his friends to steal until they meet their targets. The following quotation describes, "Do you see that old cow at the bookstall?" or "The old gentleman over the way? Said Oliver, "Yes, I see him.' He'll do, said the dodger" (59).

It is seen that bad teaching given by Fagin leads Oliver to decide to follow Fagin's underlings to steal a handkerchief. Although it is dangerous for his life, Oliver does not realize that. In other words, Fagin succeeds in stirring up Oliver to do the bad things as taught by him before. In Oliver's first action, which is to be so terrified, someone may find out what Oliver's friend does. It is described in the following quotation: "Stop thief! With all his might, he made off after him, book in hand" (62).

The preceding statement describes Oliver's first experiences with stealing as negative and dangerous to his life. He is being chased by some people, as described below: "Stop thief! Stop thief! The cry is taken up by the hundred voices. (62).

It is clear that because of the bad teaching given by Fagin, Oliver's life is in a dangerous situation and he may be caught by some people. Eventually, he has to face the policemen; it can be described in the following statement: "Come, get up, ' said the man roughly. "It wasn't me, indeed, sir. Indeed, it was two other boys, ' said Oliver, "oh no, they ain't, 'said the officer" (63). The statement shows that although Oliver does not do the trick, he is accused by the police that he stole the handkerchief from Mr. Brownlow. This bad advice from Fagin lands Oliver in the police station. Oliver has to be responsible for the effects of joining the pickpocket gang.

4. The Effects of Suffering

Oliver is an orphan boy living an exciting life. In his adventures, he meets difficult situations. He has no parents and no family to care for him. Oliver lives orphanage. There are many obstacles he has to face, from having no food, no relatives, no parents, no love, and no good treatment, until he has to face a fatal danger when he meets Fagin and his pickpocket gang. Fagin gives negative teaching to Oliver, and it makes Oliver's life change; Oliver becomes a thief. It is described in the following statement: "Here is it, sir, said Oliver, show it in your hand. You are a clever boy, my dear. I never saw a shaper boy. If you go in this way, you'll be the greatest man of all time. And now come here, and I'll show you how to make the marks out of handkerchiefs. Oliver wondered what

picking the old gentleman's pocket in the play had to do with his chance of being a great man" (58).

It can be seen that his meeting with Fagin was fatal for his life. Oliver never stole before, but when he joins Fagin and his pickpocket gang, he plunges into the criminal society. He learns to steal, and then he does it. After shoplifting at the book store, Oliver goes again to steal at Tose Maylie's house with Toby and Bill Sikes. Toby and Bill Sikes are two of Fagin's. It is described in the following statement:

Now listen, you young limb, ' whispered Sikes, drawing a dark lantern from his pocket and throwing the glare full on Oliver's face. I'm going to put you through there. Take this light Go softly up the steps straight after you and along the little hall to the street door. Unfasten it and let us in. (143)

It is clear that his meeting with Fagin is very fatal and has a big influence on Oliver's life. Although he is afraid to steal, he is forced to steal Rose Maylie's house by Toby and Bil Sikes. Oliver Twist is a good boy, but with his decision to join Fagin and his pickpocket gang, he has taken the wrong decision. From a good boy becoming a thief.

5. Becoming Wild

He behans widely in response to pressure. People's pressures on Twist cause him to become a mischievous and wild child. It can be seen in the following statement: "Crimson with fury, Oliver started up. Overthrew the chair and table; seized Noahby by the throat; shook him in the violence of his rage, till his teeth chattered in his head; and, collecting his whole force into one heavy blow, felled him to the ground" (38).

The statement above shows that Oliver is actually a good boy who always follo' time."ws whatever peoofe as; to him, turnshen turn into a naughty and wild child. Noah Claypole is one of thele that involved in makingturner turns into a wild and vicious child. During his stay at tof home in his new employer, Oliver is obedany commands command given However, withwever by the arrival of Noah Claypole, a poor boy from he free-school, Oliver turns into a wvicious boy vicious. OrigOliver would, Oliveranything anyting done by Noa to him, because he was already familiar with the bad treatment. When Noah Claypole

talked about Oliver's mother right before his eyes, Oliver was furious, and became as brave as never before. It is stated in the following quotation, ".....and he'll kick that door in ten minutes's Oliver's vigorous plunges against the bit of timber in question rendered this occurrence highly probable" (40).

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

From the statement above, it can be seen that Oliver kicks the door with such ferocity and that his answer is so different from how he is expected to react. Mr. Bumble thinks that Oliver has turned into a wild orphan and must be imprisoned again in the underground. Hearing it, Oliver planned to escape from the house, and that is what he did when a ray of light fell first on the earth. In short, this situation depicts the change in Twist's behavior.

CONCLUSION

Suffering changes and gives impacts to Oliver. His suffering comes in physical and mental forms. The physical suffering is physical violence, which among others is beating; besides physical suffering, he also had mental suffering, which were depression, intimidation, painfulness, etc.

The physical pain that Twist received made him lose too much weight, and he turned into a thin boy. He became an orphan as a result of his mistreatment. Mentally, Twist becomes someone who is easily touched and emotionally moved; he also turns into a wild child.

The causes and effects that make Oliver a thief are depression and going wild. The lack of attention and affection made Oliver think that whatever Fagin gave him was a form of attention and affection.

SUGGESTION

It is important to read and analyze literary works in order to broaden ones insight about life. Oliver Twist offers meaningful messages that might be useful for dealing with daily life.

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