

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Oliver Twist is such an interesting novel of a young orphan who lives with a lot of mystery around him and he is an innocent boy who struggles to find his identity. Before the writer conclude the analysis, it is better for the writer to rewrite the two problems before; 1. What are the moral values that are found in ‘*Oliver Twist*’ Novel by the main character, Oliver Twist? 2. What different moral values that are found in various social stratification of the main character Oliver Twist as described in the novel “Oliver Twist” by Charles Dickens?

The first problem is about the moral values that are found in Oliver Twist novel in the main character. In this analysis, the writer could find some moral values which are seen in the Oliver Twist novel those are:

Thankfulness.

In this novel, the writer proves that Oliver often shows his thankfulness for the people who assist him by saying thank you.

Humbleness.

In this part, Oliver often shows his humbleness to other even the person doesn’t like him a lot for example like Noah Claypole.

Love and Affection.

Oliver shows his love and affection to his friend poor little Dick, a young friend of Oliver at the workhouse. He supports Dick to keep in spirit while he’s not in a good condition

Bravery

In this novel, Oliver shows his bravery by facing the problem he has when he got to ask for more food to the master. Oliver also brave enough to fight with Noah who insults Oliver’s mother.

Those four answers above is the answer for the first problem in this research which is the moral values that are found in the main character. The writer already answered the first research question.

The second problem is the moral values that are found in various social stratification of the main character Oliver Twist as described in the novel 'Oliver Twist' by Charles Dickens. In this part the writer found three divisions of social stratification class in Oliver Twist novel.

Honesty

The underclass is represented by Fagin, and his gang of thief. The underclass people work for people who belong to the class higher than them and the exploitation of poor people brings people to commit crime. Even though Oliver joined Fagin's gang, Oliver still has positive moral value by being honest to other people even people accused him as a thief.

Steadfastness

In the underclass Oliver shows his steadfastness moral value by did not want to hurt Mr. Brownlow even Fagin, Bill Sikes and other member of the gang forced him to do bad things to.

Bravery

The second social stratification class is lower class represented by The Sowerberry's. In this class, Oliver turns into a brave young man but his bravery turns him into a troublemaker that do not afraid of anyone. Besides as a troublemaker, the poor Oliver has bravery to face his problem when Oliver has to ask for more gruel to the master at the workhouse.

Sympathetic to others

The third social stratification class is the upper middle class, represented by Mr. Brownlow. The classification of this class is also can be seen from their behaviors, living condition, and occupation. In this class, Oliver has a good moral value that he become sympathy to other person because he sees that life is not as good as what he thinks.

Sincerity

When Oliver lives with Mr. Brownlow, Oliver turns himself to help Mr. Brownlow without Mr. Brownlow ask. He shows his sincerity moral value to help other without any profit.

From the statements above, it is the research answer to the second research question which is some moral values that emerged in the different social stratification class by the main character that is Oliver Twist.

Sympathetic to Others

After Oliver adopted by Mr. Brownlow, Oliver shows his sympathy to other. He shows his sympathy to Mr. Brownlow's servant, Mrs. Bedwin. Oliver gave his old shirt to Mrs. Bedwin so she could sell the shirt and use the money for her needs.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer suggests for other researchers to take part of the sociological approach especially in morality on the society so the other researchers may see how social classes impact to other morality in the researcher's life/society. The writer also suggests another researcher who interested in morality problem to focused only on one problem. By choosing one problem, it will get deep analysis.

The writer suggests the other researchers to know more about social stratification class in the society and learn more about moral values on different social classes among the society. The researcher also suggests the readers to read more book about morality and social stratification in different classes so when the other researchers do some researches, the researchers won't be confused with the subject.

REFERENCES

- Abrams, M. H. 1981. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and VIII: Bartleby.Com. Inc. and Winston
- Astuti, Indri. 2007. *An Analysis of Moral Values of habiburrahman El-Shirazy's Ayat-ayat Cinta*, Un Publised Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, STAIN Salatiga
- Ayuningtias, Nursyamsiyah. 2007. *Child Labor in 19th Century England*
- Buzan, Tony. 2003. *The Power of Spiritual Intelligence: Sepuluh Cara Jadi Orang yang Cerdas secara Spiritual*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Cody, David. (2002). *Social Class: Literature, History & Culture in the Age of Victoria*. New
- Dickens, Charles. 2000. *Oliver Twist*. Great Britain: Wordsworth Classic. Dickens, Charles. 2004. *Oliver Twist*. Yogyakarta: Bentang Pustaka
- Diyanni, Robert. 2004. *Literature: Approaches to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. New York: New York University Press.
- Dobriner, W. M. *Social Structure and Systems: A Sociological Overview*. New York: Goodyear Publ. Co, 1994
- Eliot, William, (2001). Charles. *The Personal History of Experience of David Copperfield*
- Hornby, A S. 2010. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Little, Graham. 1970. *Approach to Literature: an Introduction to Critical Study of Content and Method in writing*. Sydney: Science Press
- Livingstone, Charlotte. 2008. *Oxford Mini Dictionary and Thesaurus*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- MITCHELL, Sally. 2002. *Daily Life in Victorian England*. 2nd ed. Westport – Greenwood Press, 20.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2009. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Mulgan, John, and Davin, D. M. 1950. *An Introduction to English Literature*. London: Oxford University Press.

- Mulgan, John, and Davin, D. M. 1950. *An Introduction to English Literature*. London: Oxford University Press. *Reflected on Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist*.
- Mundra, S.C. English Literature and Competitive Examinations, India: Prakash Book Depot, Bara Bazaar. Bareilly, 2001.
- Robbinson, Dave and Ghris Garratt. 1994. *Mengenal Etika for Beginners*. Bandung: Mizan.
- Siagian, Sondang P. 2003. *Teori dan Praktek Kepemimpinan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Stanton, Robert. 1965. *An Introduction to Fiction*. New York: University of Washington
- Sternberg, Robert J. 1994. *Encyclopedia of Human Intelligence*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company
- Webster. 1981. *Third New International Dictionary*, Encyclopedia Britania, Meriam Webster Inc