

**ETHICS VIOLATION AS REFLECTED IN THE OLIVER TWIST NOVEL
BY CHARLES DICKENS**

THESIS

Submitted as A partial Requirements
For the Degree of *Sarjana* in English Letters



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Thank you for the attention

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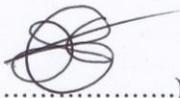
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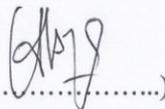
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

Mama,

Grand father and mother, and

Father, may you rest in peace

MOTTO

“Manusia yang bebas adalah yang memiliki rasa tanggung jawab”

(Magniz-Suseno)

“Feeling fear is normal, but never let it live in heart for along time is a courage. Cause fear always finds its victim”

(Regression Film)

“Kata yang paling indah di bibir umat manusia adalah kata „ibu“, dan panggilan paling indah adalah „ibuku“. Ini adalah kata penuh harapan dan cinta, kata manis dan baik yang keluar dari kedalaman hati”

(Kahlil Gibran)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “Ethics Violations as Reflected in the Oliver Twist Novel by Charles Dickens” is my real masterpiece. The things of masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 26 September 2016

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Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the Lord of the Universe, master of the day of judgment, God all mighty, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled **“Ethics Violations as Reflected in the Oliver Twist Novel by Charles Dickens”**. Peace and salutation be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, September 26th 2016

The researcher

Isna Iniyati

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ABSTRACT

Isna Iniyati. 2017. *Ethics Violation as Reflected in the Oliver Twist Novel by Charles Dickens*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty.

Advisor : Umi Pujiyanti, S.S, M.Hum, M.Si.

Key Words : Ethics, Social Ethics, Ethics Violation.

This study is an application of sociological approach that is matched with social relationship related to ethics in the *Oliver Twist*. The objects of the study are to reveal the kinds of ethics violation and describe the impacts of ethics violation. To analyze this research, the researcher uses social ethics theory.

The object of the study is expression sentences that were taken from the novel entitled *Oliver Twist*. It was published by Wordsworth Editions Limited in 1992. The data were collected by the process of coding technique. The instrument of the research is the researcher herself. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. In addition, the researcher used trustworthiness of the data, in seeking the transferability, dependability, credibility and confirmability of data.

There are many factors which can cause violation in ethics as found in *Oliver Twist* novel. The researcher only focused on economic factor because it relates to industrial revolution at that time. The characters prefer to get money and high position than being responsible towards their duties and ethics that should not be ignored. The findings of the study show that there are 4 types of social ethics which violated by the characters, namely; ethics violation in family with 10 data, in profession 19 data, in socio-politic 11 data and attitude towards other 9 data. Ethics violation gives many impacts to many people too, both of positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is some of characters realize that they violated ethics, and then they try to get better life by doing positive thing. The negative impact is some of characters get the punishment. There are 4 data of positive impacts and 17 data are negative impacts. Total all of the data are 70.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The society has known the economy as a trade activity, barter, getting the profit or the other side. For example is market. Market is place for people to do their economic activity. This economic activity is purposed to fulfill the basic requirements (primary) for every human being. Foods, clothes, residence are some examples of basic requirements that must be filled.

Economic is commonly related to money. It does not look astonishing if the human being will compete to each other, work very hard, and often get in a duel (Apridar:2010). What did they do is only trying to defend their economic existence. As the example is deceitfulness by the owner and his 3 employee in Boyolali at May, 2nd 2016 (Joglosemar: 2016), only want to get maximal profit, those people blended the liquid propane gas. One of employees said that he realized it illegal but he did not have any choices because of economic oppression. He must fulfill his basic requirement to his family.

Indonesia has ever been stricken by economic problem at *Orde Baru* era. At that time, Indonesia is governed by Soeharto which economic was being commander to replace the politic. The price of rupiahs rate descended and it cause the price of basic materials ascended. The impact is the society was difficult in filling their needs. The society knows economic activities as well as the problem. As Apridar (2010:2) stated that “economic problems is a universal phenomena in the social life. Certainly, by using their principle and ethics as appropriate in their social life”. Everything in a life will face the problem, include economic. So, if there is a

problem in the economy, the human being will make out and find the solution based on ethics and principles as appropriate as in their social lives.

Economy problem is more controversial while the economic capitalism system applied. As Adam Smith uttered on his work entitle *the wealth of Nation* (A. C. Kibel), he has been underlying the development of liberal economy and also expressing an economic capitalism. That economic system had risen since there was industrial revolution in Europe in the 18th century. That theory, expressed by Smith, is purposed to make the wealth of nations. Unfortunately, it is not proportion to its reality. Because of a rampant capitalism, so many problems such as suffering, destitution, and oppression are occurred. The employers will be wealthier than the labors will be always in destitution.

If ethics violation as the researcher has mentioned above happened continually, many deviations will be occurred. The rich people will utilize their authorization, and the other way poor people will be fall in a criminality. If the deviation is not stopped or looked the solution, the society will never be obedient to the rules, includes ethics. The owner and his 3 employees in Boyolali above is the example of ethics violation in profession, because they have broken the authority of people by deceiving. They have to fulfill their material needs, but the condition forced them to do something wrong like that. It proves that economic impression is one of the factors which can cause ethics violation in the daily life.

Ethics always relates to behavior or manner also investigates about the moral value that lived in every environment. In the social life, it was commonly written into the code of conduct. Meanwhile, violation is an action by someone who did not obey to the rules, but the punishment that will get by that violator is not hard as

crime. If it runs continually, it will give bad impact to many living things. Relate to ethics, this ethics gives influence to the man morality.

Ethics violation because of economic impression as the researcher mentioned above turned out also in the literary works by Charles Dickens. Dickens lived in the age of Victorian in 18th century while the economic oppression was in the top of the problem. The industrial revolution was mentioned as cause of the problem in economic which makes the low class in bad condition. In addition, it gave influence also to the man morality. That condition was poured by Dickens into his literary works. One of them is *Oliver Twist* (1837-1839) discussed by the researcher in this thesis.

In this work, Dickens was not expressing his own feeling but more in an aspiration and delineation of the society at that time. What that Dickens did is similar with statement by Faruk (2010:45) that said literary is not always the expression of the researcher. It can tell about the social condition, as the instrument for struggling, expressing aspirations, the destiny of suffering and oppression man and many more. As many people usually assume that the literary work is author's expression. It can be about their life, love, friendship, family and anything about their personality.

But then, based on the *Oliver Twist* novel, Dickens showed the literary work is not only about the author personal expression, but reflection of the society and social life too. It can be seen in the datum number 20 / Mr. G/ Evipro/ P21 below;

As Mr. Gamfield did happen to labour under the slight imputation of having bruised three or four boys to death already.

This datum tells about how children were exploited by the 'businessman' like Mr. Gamfield. The children are poor and homeless. To continue their lives, they have to work hard by receiving low payment and taking dangerous risk. Their job is

washing the chimney. The children can be fallen while washing the chimney because there is no safety fuse to protect them. This is one of ethics violation in profession by ignoring the rights of the labor.

The topic about ethics and economic is being interesting to be discussed because there are many people falling in criminality. The researcher often sees those incidents in a TV, newspaper, social media and so on. Those incidents are such as dishonest sellers, commit-suicide because of economic oppression, many labors demonstrates and destruct public utility to demand their wages and many more. It proves violations in ethics happened anywhere.

The researcher chooses this topic to be analyzed in this thesis because she found it also at Victorian era as it is reflected in this novel. In the early period of Victorian age (1830-1848) is also known as the “Time of Troubles” (W.W. Norton and Company, Inc.:2011). At that time, Victorian Britain was its growing economy (Steinbach, Susie L., 2012:77). The modern economic which develop quickly at that time was industrial revolution. Industrial revolution is the transformation from agriculture to the manufacturing. The aim of this industrial is for creating modern economic to reach up the wealth of nation. Unfortunately, it did not run well as its theory. The wealth is on the bourgeois (capital), than the lower class (proletariat) was still in destitution.

Economic activity as written in the Oliver Twist Novel took place in the agriculture and manufacturing. In the beginning of the pages is told that Oliver Twist, a major character in this novel, has worked since he was still child in the field as a farmer. After brought back to the workhouse by the beadle, Mr. Bumble, Oliver and the other orphans worked as a labor. As an orphan and poor child in the very young age like him and the other orphans, must work hard to get his feed, received

very little money defenselessly, food or sometimes nothing, even though there was a workhouse which accommodate him and other orphans.

Beside they have to work hard and received unethical recompense, they always get an ill treatment although doing small fault. As what Oliver did while he asked the feed more (It was a council by his companion. The duty was asking for more the feed and it fell to Oliver). Because of that incident, one of the boards asked for hanging him. After the discussion, the board agreed for offering Oliver to anybody who pays five pounds (17 / TB.Evipro/ P16). While waiting the buyer, Oliver remained in the dark and solitary room as his punishment. Some of the examples above prove that ethics violation happened, and it gives bad impact to the social life moreover to the children.

Ethics violation discussed by the researcher is social ethics which relates to economic impression. *May Day* is an example of ethics violation in profession, especially in business. It firstly happened in the United State of America in the 19th century, and has been commemorated in the world. Many labors demonstrate to their employer for decreasing their working hour. They worked around 16 until 20 hours in every single day. The example above shows that the employer broke ethics in profession. In profession ethics there was a justice principle, the principle where everyone deserves to get a fair deal appropriate as rule of fair.

The employer should not pay attention to the benefit only, but also to their labors too. In addition, the employer has pay attention to their safety while they are working, and suitable salary. In Indonesia *May Day* is also commemorated and legalized officially in 1948 (www.indoberita.com/2015/05/15227/sejarah-singkat-hari-buruh-di-indonesia-may-day). Beside decreasing the working hour, the labors

also demanded a suitable wages and handled of violation in a dismissal without any reasons.

What had happened in America and Indonesia, it happened in the *Oliver Twist* Novel too. The similarity between the novel and the reality is violation ethics, especially in profession that happened there. The labors in America and Indonesia went down to the street because they ask the authorities by asking the employer to decrease the working-hour and receiving suitable wage. Then, labors in the novel were regarded as servant. Not only the long-working-hour and unsuitable wage, but also their safety was unprotected. Moreover, some of them are children. It is only an example of ethics violations in profession in the novel.

As the researcher has mentioned before, that economy is a commander. If the commander falls in, so it will give impacts to many people. People in around will look for all of ways to give the solution for their own economic matter, include the wrong way. The society will override the ethics. If the ethics is being ignored so the morality of the human being is in danger.

To analyze this novel, the researcher uses sociological approach. The human beings lived in the social life, in a group and meet so many different characters. Also in the daily life, the problem will appear at any time whether in individually or group. In the society, people related to many things like, economic matter, education, politic problem and many more. Economic cannot be separated in the social life because it relates to viability and welfare for the human being. In addition, as an intelligence creature, the human being must be obedient in any activities, included economy.

B. Problem Identification

The aim of problem identification is for giving more explanation about the problem. It can be factors or something else which can cause that problem happened. Based on the title which the researcher mentioned above, many problems can be found such as exploiting of the children, injustice, ethics violation and many more. One of them, discussed by the researcher is ethics. Ethics is a behavior of the human being by judging it right or wrong. Right or wrong of the human being behavior will be judged based on rule in the society, profession, group and so on.

There were so many factors that can break the ethics such as politic, social life, economic and many more. Somebody will do anything to reach what they want, especially their primary. It can be seen in around, and often exposed in the media. Many people do something aberrant which set the law. The researcher found so many problems in the social life as reflected in the *Oliver Twist* novel, one of them is economic problem and it caused some of characters who violated the ethics. In this research, the researcher explained and described the impression of economic with ethics as written in the novel.

C. Problem Limitation

The researcher uses the novel published in 1992 by Wordsworth Editions Limited. In this novel, so many themes can be discussed, such as struggle of an orphan in Victorian England, the terrors of fear, menace and many more. This novel tells about an orphan who lived in the economical oppression. Oliver, the major character, has worked since he was still child. He worked as a farmer at the first time before bring back by Mr. Bumble to the workhouse. There, Oliver with the other orphans lived together and worked. They worked as a labor for picking oakum.

Beside, Oliver and his friends often get bad treatment by the boards and the beadle. When Oliver decided to run away to London, hope to get a better live, but

unfortunately he met with thieves and get worse than before. There were so many characters who the researcher found in this novel. The major characters here are Oliver Twist, Mr. Bumble, Fagin, and Bill Sikes. Meanwhile the minor characters are The parish beadle (Mr. Limbkins and others), Nancy, The Artful Dodger (Dawkin), Mr. Brownlow, Mrs. Bedwin, Mr. Grimwig, Mr. and Mrs. Sowerberry, Mrs. Mann, Noah Claypole, Charlotte, Ms. Rose Maylie, and Toby Cricket. However, to analyze this novel the researcher only take some of them who related with the topic that discussed by the researcher.

The topic that discussed by the researcher is about social ethics violation, and it is caused of economic impression. There were some of characters who related with this topic they are Oliver Twist, the board, Mr. Bumble and Mrs. Bumble, the board, Mrs. Mann, Mr. Gamfield, Noah Claypole, Mrs. Sowerberry, and Monks. In addition, the researcher uses sociological approach to analyze this novel.

D. Research question

1. What kinds of ethics violation are reflected in the Oliver Twist novel?
2. What the impacts of ethics violation are found in the Oliver Twist novel?

E. The objectives of the study

Based on the above formulation of the problems, this research has the following objectives;

1. To know what kinds of ethics violation are as reflected in the Oliver Twist novel.
2. To know the impacts of ethics violation are found in the Oliver Twist novel.

F. The benefits of this study are as follow:

There are two benefits of this study. They are theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefits

The theoretical benefit of this research is to provide the description about the form of kinds of ethics violation and its impacts because of economic impression. Therefore, this research study gives deep understanding and intensification of the topic of ethics violation in the *Oliver Twist* Novel (a sociological approach).

2. Practical Benefit

The practical benefit of this research is to get better an understanding on *Oliver Twist* novel. After that, describing clear explanation about ethics violation as reflected in the *Oliver Twist* novel by using sociological approach. It can be a reference for those who are interested in having a deep study about sociological, economic and ethics.

G. Key Terms

1. Economic

Economic is the study or an activity of production, distribution, and consumption. It commonly relates with money and it is purposed for giving the wealth to the society. As Apridar (2010:5) stated that economy is one of the human being's activity in choosing and creating her/his own prosperity. Problems appeared in the economic activity, is between the human wants indefinitely and the needs restrictively which is incommensurate.

2. Ethics

The New Encyclopedia Britannica (1975:976) stated that “ethics is the branch of philosophy that is concerned with what is morally good and bad, right, and wrong; a synonym for it is moral philosophy.” It means many definitions about good, bad, right, and wrong. In addition, every person has their own perspective towards good, bad, right, and wrong. That is why; ethics is a science or science which help the human being in analyzing the morality dilemma such as good, bad, right, and wrong.

3. Capitalism

A system appear in 18th century in west of Europe. This system applied the free market and marked by many rivalries. Hans-Herman Hoppe (2010:10) stated that “Capitalism is a social system based on the explicit recognition of private property and of nonaggressive, contractual exchanges between private property owners”. It can be conclude that the capitalist, an owner of the private property, have to give profitable to each other.

4. Proletariat

It is class of the destitute people, and children who work as a labor. Frederick Engels (1888) states that proletariat is “the class of modern wage laborers who, having no means of productions of their own, are reduced to selling their labor power in order to live”. It means that the proletariat is a social class status in the society. They received the wage as labor who sells their power to capitalist in order to continue their life. Proletariat is also called as “the exploited and oppressed class”. It means because of their position, make them get bad treatment and discrimination by the upper class.

5. Bourgeois capitalist

The Oxford Dictionary (2008:46) stated that “Bourgeois is a person who belongs to the middle class. They commonly concern with material possession and social status”. Then, capitalist is a person who owns capital. It can be concluded that bourgeois capitalist is a person from the middle class, has own capital and economic system in a country’s trade and industrial are on their controlled.

6. Industrial Revolution

In the new Encyclopedia of Britannica (1975) explained that industrial revolution is the period where the economic develop quickly at 18th century. It was the movement from the agriculture to the manufacturing. It is purposed for creating economy more modern. Industrial Revolution is like the wealth of economic. Apridar (2010-17) also explained that industrial revolution was going on since 1750, and reach the prosperity up in 1850 to the entire of Europe.

Unfortunately, because of industrial revolution, many labors lived in destitution. They got very little of wages, also the social security that very bad. In 1830, at the industrial center cities, many labors demanded their destiny, to make it better.

CHAPTER II LITERARY REVIEW

A. Ethics

Ethics is the branch of Philosophy (The New Encyclopedia Britannica, 1975:976). Some of people stated that ethics is also described as the philosophy of morality (Zuhair Achmad C, 1995:9). Ethics is the synonym of moral. “This synonym has a clear etymological basis, for the Greek word *ethos*, from which “ethics” is derived, and the Latin word *mores*, from which “morals” is derived (The New Encyclopedia Britannica, 1975:977).” Both of them mean habits or customs. Ethics also appraise about good and bad, right or wrong of the men behavior. It stated from the Encyclopedia Britannica volume 6 (976) that “Traditionally, ethics has undertaken to analyze, evaluate, and develop normative moral criteria, for dealing with moral problems”.

It means that the men behavior will be appraised based on the ethics. It causes ethics will give impact to the men morality. The researcher concludes based on the etymology; both of them, ethics and moral have similar meaning that is “Custom”. It means ethics and morality talking about custom and behavior of the human being. Further, the statement “....for dealing with moral problems” implies that ethics is not only discuss but also analyze those morality dilemma. In addition, this statement says that “The Ethics or morality of persons or groups, however, consist not merely in what they habitually or customarily do but in what they think it is fitting, right or obligatory to do”.

The underlined statement above explained that beside describing and appraising “good” of ethics and moral, the people should give the suggestion on how the human being should be acted, as appropriate with ethics and moral. “*Etika tidak*

langsung menjadikan manusia itu baik, ia merupakan sarana untuk memperoleh orientasi kritis yang berhadapan dengan berbagai moralitas yang membingungkan” (ethics does not directly make people to be a good person. Ethics is an instrument to get critic-orientation in face of morality dilemmas, (Magnis-suseno, 1989:4). It means something that can change man behavior is morality, while ethics is step, rule or principle which aims to get good morality. Even though there is a statement that ethics and moral are the same, but another opinion says that both of them are different.

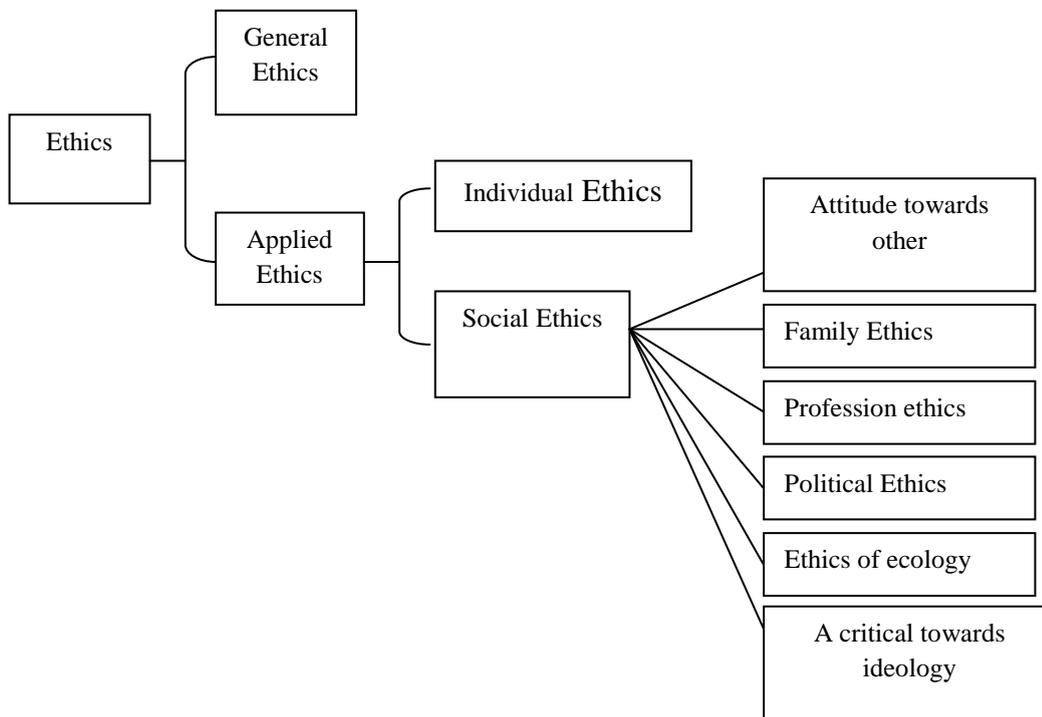
As De Vos (1987:3) states that *“Kesusilaan ialah keseluruhan aturan, kaidah atau hukum yang mengambil bentuk amar dan larangan”*. It means morality talking about the rule, principle, or law that commands the human to do something, and also forbid them to do something wrong. For example is a command to the teacher to be good for her/his students. It determine both of command and prohibition to be submissive. Furthermore, he explains that *“Berhubungan dengan itu manusia tidak boleh semaunya sendiri berbuat, atau tidak berbuat sesuatu. Perilakunya diatur atau ditentukan oleh norma kesusilaan.”* It means that man behavior has been arranged by the morality, so that everything has to be account for all their actions.

Dealing with ethics, morality is object of science. This is the difference between ethics and morality. It is as De Vos statement that says *“...etika membahas kesusilaan secara ilmiah...hendaknya dipisahkan antara etika dengan kesusilaan, yaitu sebagai objek ilmu pengetahuan tersebut.”* It can be concluded that ethics is branch of science, exactly the philosophy that uses the morality to analyze, evaluate and develop towards men behavior. In short, morality is object of ethics (Zubaedi, 2007:66). Aristotle (Bertens. K., 1999:193) states that all of rules are made for

reaching up one aim that is happiness. There are many types of ethics. Relates to this novel, the researcher uses social ethics to analyze the novel.

1. Types of Ethics

Franz Magnis-Suseno (1989:7) divided ethics into two forms; they are general ethics and applied ethics. Applied ethics is divided more into individual ethics and social ethics. Social ethics covers some of ethics which explain about human relationship, either meeting in daily activity or organization such as family, society and country. It can be seen by the diagram below;



(Pictures 1: Ethics Diagram, Magniz-Suseno (1989:8))

Before discussing social ethics, the researcher has to explain ethics in generally first, because social ethics applies principles of general ethics.

a. General ethics

Ethics discusses about principles and basics of morality. Object of ethics is morality so the principle and basic of morality have to be discussed

first, before discussing social ethics. It is purposed to know how the human being should be acted ethically, and how they take the decision of any problem. Those principles are used by human being as guidance in taking steps, also as the measurement on apprising right or wrong of their action. Those principles are freedom and responsibility, conscience and ethics of self realization.

1) Freedom and responsibility

The principle of ethics is begun with a freedom, because ethics is a rational-critical towards morality (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:18). The purpose of freedom here is that the human get a freedom to determine their own way in life without any constraint to stop their action. They get a freedom because the human being is an intellectual, certainly by considering the impact first.

As example in the novel, before dying, Oliver's mother entrust her gold to a woman, Sally, who helped her in giving birth. Unfortunately at that time Sally needed clothes to warm her, and feed. In this case, Sally is free to decide (Oliver Twist, 1992:214). Will she borrow it first then in the next day she brings that gold back or she will never use it because she realized that gold is a mandate which have to be kept. The example above is the purpose of freedom to determine their self.

However, the human being is a *zoon politicon* so it means they will have relation to the society. It is likely that the freedom of the human

being will be limited by the society. There are 3 probabilities of delimitation. They are physical, psychological and normative of freedom.

Physical freedom is a freedom when the human being can do activity by using their physic. This freedom will be breaking if they get any compulsion. Psychological freedom is on how the human being can determine the decision based on their thoughts. This freedom can be denied by psychological oppression such as suggestion, doctrine, and threat. The last is normative freedom. The society limits this freedom by giving obligation and prohibition to the human being.

Freedom is the sign of human values as smart man, has good characters, and to differentiate among animal and man. The compulsion, such as threat, is called as an insulting (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:21). Freedom is man's authorities to determine action toward their self. It does not mean that they can do anything arbitrarily, because the human being is part of society and they live there. So, the society has the right to get the contribution from them. That is why freedom of the human being, living in a society, should be limited for the pint interests by prohibiting them to do something which probably injured the society. This freedom has to take out along with the responsibility. It is called as freedom that should run with responsibility.

Responsibility can not throw it to the other person. In addition the decision that they take must be have a moral value. It claimed that irresponsible man is not a free man. The human being who have the responsible means they are tough, free and have so many knowledge. They do not have any doubt or fear, instead they are being confidence.

They are tough to face the difficulties and weakness (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:23-24).

2) The conscience.

If freedom of the human being was limited by the society as the researcher stated before, the conscience can not do the same. The conscience is the center in the human being who gives the command, prohibition, and rules. Because of the human being is responsible to their self, they have to consider all of things first include hopes and demands.

Therefore, in order to get appropriate decision, the conscience needs a direction, by thinking the impact before and after took the decision. Before the human beings take the decision, they have to know what their hopes and demands are from the society. They are suggested to looking for more information about the matters. The human being also may consider it by using his morality or his experience. So when the decision has been taken, they are ready to the consequences and be in control of anything.

The conscience needs direction in order to appropriate with the truly obligation and responsibility. It can be applied by directing it to the moral value.

3) Ethics of self realization

This principle discusses about pretension of the human being in getting happiness. Magnis-Suseno states that "*manusia hendaknya hidup sedemikian rupa sehingga ia mengembangkan diri*" (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:41). The meaning of "*hidup sedemikian rupa*" is the human beings

have to make their life as good as possible such as help each other, make a creation, and be useful for the society and so on.

The purpose of this ethics is for rising up happiness value, and as the purpose of the human life. There are two different opinions relate to this happiness value. First is known as Hedonism. This opinion emphasizes to look for enjoyment and happiness as much as the human being can do, also awes risk or something that less of enjoyment. That opinion is denied by the second opinion. The second opinion states that the human being can catch up their happiness if they have a will to do their self-realization.

Someone who only looking for an enjoyment will never find the truly moral value. It has to examine carefully first, how if the way to look for that enjoyment, disapprove the moral value. The second opinion believes that to get a happiness need hard struggle and sacrifice. This statement does not mean for blaming the truth of enjoyment, because the enjoyment itself is the element in happiness (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:42). Hedonism only wants to catch up the enjoyment, but avoid the sacrifice.

It can be concluded that ethics of self-realization wants to show how people get their happiness precisely. Happiness is when someone have a will to realize her/himself, because “*manusia adalah makhluk yang mempunyai banyak potensi*” (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:119). It means the human being have ability, and a potential man to do something. To know the potentiality of the human being, they have to realize it in the social life. So they may be useful for many people. This is it called as happiness where the ability and potentiality can help the other people.

The principles of morality which have been mentioned by the researcher above need to be explained first before discussing social ethics. It is must, because the theory in social ethics also applies the basic principles too in life.

b. Applied ethics

Applied ethics is applying these basic principles as stated in general ethics on human activity in any field (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:7). Applied ethics is divided into 2 types, individual ethics and social ethics. Individual ethics contains the duty of people towards their self. Social ethics is the duty as the human being toward the society. It means that the human being will have relation and interaction to the society directly or in an institutional (family, society and states). Social ethics discusses many ethics in the social life. Franz Magnis-Suseno on his book entitled *Etika Sosial*, states that there are 6 types of ethics, they are as follow;

1) Attitude towards other

The fundamental in attitude towards other are give respect to the other, polite, respect about their privacy and decision. In the society we will find so many different characters. This is why this ethics teach us to always give respect to other. Such as, shows our tolerance to the people who have different religion with us, admiring the opinion of the people and many more.

2) Ethics in a family

Family is part of social group. It consists of several persons who have a cognation. Family in Oxford Dictionary (2008:160) states that family is a group, consisting one or two parents and their children.

Obviously, they have a close relations, duty, and responsibility to their family. A close relations here means that they have similar cognation. The duty and responsibility which have to be applied are such as giving respect to each other, protecting to another and so on.

Therefore, every family certainly has own rules to be applied it, such as good manners, give respect to the older one, keep honest and many more. The family is the first institution to learn anything includes knowing, teaching, and applying good moral values (www.enjangheri.blogspot.com, accessed January 2016). It purposed to make and create smart people with a good manner.

It can be concluded that ethics in a family is needed, because family is a closer individual who can share how the human being has to be acted as a norm. Every family will apply ethics by them self. Generally, ethics in the family discuss about how they has an interaction with their family, how the younger has to give respect more to the old one, love each other and many more.

3) Profession ethics

In the daily life, both male and female are going to work to fulfill their material needs. There are so many jobs like doctor, teacher, journalist, seller and many more. Those jobs are called as profession, because they have special ability that they have. All of what the human being do always go along with the moral responsibility, including profession. Every profession has its own rules. There 2 principles in profession ethics, do it responsibly and do not break people's authority

Based on the principle above the researcher concluded that the purpose of profession ethics is an advice to the human being for always being responsible in doing anything, included at working. They have to understand about the duty and the prohibition. Magnis-Suseno (1989:70) differentiates between profession and job. He states that profession has a special ability such as teacher, doctor, lawyer, journalist and many more. He also explains about profession in generally and noble profession. Neither profession in generally nor noble profession have particular explanation. However, beside noble ethics must has responsibility and do not break people's authority, noble profession must be giving their priority to the others (even though without any payment) and serving the society with all of their heart.

Giving their priority to the other people means that they do not mind if not receiving any payment. It does not mean they refuse that, but money is not their priority. A noble profession is expected to give their serving freely and whenever the people need them. For example is someone who has dedicated herself as a teacher. So she will more focus on how her students understand its subjects than her payment she will be received.

In this novel, there are several professions which are included as a noble profession such as, the judge, the board, the beadle and the doctor. Beside these professions, the other profession is also applied in this novel. It is different with noble profession, because the aim of this profession is getting the advantages as much as possible, that is economic business that practiced by Mr. Gamfield and Mr. and Mrs. Sowerberry.

Unfortunately, profession ethics, both of noble profession and business are not run well as appropriate as the fundamental of noble ethics, as stated by Magnis-Suseno.

4) Socio-political ethics

Except family ethics and profession ethics, there is one more ethics that discusses by the researcher to analyze this novel; it is socio-political ethics. The value of the human being is the fundamental in the social-politic ethics, because basically, this ethics requires the society and the states arranged as appropriate as the value of the human being.

a) The human values

The human values are the standard or position of the human being. As a creature that smart and have a good character, they have to responsible to their attitude and action (the human being have a realization of morality). So the human values are on every character as a smart man, have a freedom and have a realization morality. Social differences in the society will never reduce the value in every man. So however their condition, even though they feel condescending, they still have an authority to be respected.

There are several authorities for the human as human values. The function is for giving respectable to another. The human right is one of authorities which must be had by all of people. Neither states nor society who gives this authority, everyone got this based on their good character as a human. The human right has been given by all

people since they were born to this world (Magnis-suseno, 1989:99). The human right is a facility to protect them toward the states power, included politic. There are 3 kinds of a human right. They are as it follows;

(1) Freedom authority.

It includes an authority to life, to do activities, get a fair deal, an authority to get a protection by the laws and so on. The purpose of this freedom authority is to give them a freedom and autonomy in their personal life (Magnis-suseno, 1989:100)

(2) Democratic authority.

In this case, the society has an authority to choose a leader, give their opinion, liberty of the press, and making an organization.

(3) Social authorities.

It includes a social security such as, job, kinds of the job, and equal terms of working such as; suitable salary, authority to get an education, women emancipation, and authority to have an interaction to the society and so on. Social authority is an awareness of society and government that must be trying to give the prosperity to the lower-class society.

5) A critical toward ideology

This ethics discuss about the problem that happened relate to the states and society. Magnis-Suseno explained 2 different thought which is happened in the society. They are collectivism and individualism which is claimed as unequal relationship among the individual and the society (Magnis-Suseno, 1989: 87).

(1) Individualism

Individualism is an opinion saying that the higher of the moral value is on the realization and happiness for every individual. The individualist uses the society as “the tool” to reach up its dream (Magnis-Suseno, 1989: 87). This thought only think about their business. Individualism also believes on liberalism ideology. This ideology stated that the wealth and the prosperity will be more progressive if the human being can realize their potential without any boundaries that will stop them. As an example, liberalism living in economic sector has created the capitalism.

Capitalism system is economic activity which is controlled by an individual. Those individuals will compete to each other (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:88). The aim of that capitalism is the individualist wants to reach up the wealth and the prosperity without any interfere by the government. Although freedom is the effort to realize the human being ability, they have to realize also that they come and live in the society. It means that the human being is not only serve him or herself but emphasize on pin interest also. Therefore, individualism is not appropriate if it applies in the society, because individualism turns to egoism.

(2) Collectivism

Collectivism is the opposite of the individualism. Collectivism stated that “*individu dikorbankan demi tujuan-tujuan politik atau kepentingan ekonomi seluruh masyarakat atau negara*” (Magnis-Suseno, 1989:89). It means that self-realization of the individual is

not important, because according to collectivism living for pin interest is more valuable. Collectivism believes on totalitarianism ideology. If in individualism they want to get freedom without any interfere from the government, collectivism is on full control of the government.

The government has an authority to organize and decide in all of aspects in the society, begin at economic sector, mass media, education, and so on. The example of authority and totalitarianism ideology system is communism. This ideology erases the property of the individual, and then changes it into the property for all the society.

The human being gets the freedom to reach up their dream. Unfortunately, they live together with the society so it probably happened if their freedom will be limited. There is a government who has an authority to organize their society, but it is not mean the government neglects the freedom to the individual. The government may interfere the problem in the society if it is only needed, and did not try to misapply their position in the states.

Based on definition of individualism and collectivism above, the researcher concludes that both of them are not appropriate if these are applied in the social life. The government has to be balance in organizing the society and its states, by giving a freedom for realizing their capability and the government does the obligation as appropriate as the rules.

This case is similar as in the novel, because of industrial revolution that applied economic capitalism system many proletariat fell in destitution condition. The suffering also carried away the

authority of the children to get an education, because they have to work hard for getting their feed and continue their life.

6) Ethics of ecology

Ethics of ecology is stated by Magnis-Suseno (1989:152-154) as in the explanation below;

(1) Try to keep the nature

It means that we have to take care and keep the nature.

(2) Realize that the nature is our responsibility to keep it

Ethics of ecology has to be applied by all of human being. So the human being has a responsibility to take care of them because the impact of the damage to nature will be happened to their self. What have we to do is such never throwing away the rubbish mistakenly, and clean the place after used it.

(3) Having responsibility toward the everlasting of biosphere

Biosphere is part of ecosystem. So we have to keep it and do not destroy them. The impact will go back to the human being.

(4) Ethics of ecology forbids everyone who tries to destroy, contaminate and give a poison.

We are commanded for not destroying, contaminating or giving poison in anywhere. We do not do that not only in the forest or public place but also in our home. So we have to throw away in the place which has been served.

(5) Think to the next generation.

The human being is not eternal creature. They will leave this earth someday. By taking care the nature and environment, they are preparing it to their generation.

B. Economy

Economy is one of problems that get serious attention from Queen Victoria. On her era, England was a region which most of the people working in agriculture sector. England also have good prospect to growth the economy. It proves as the statement below;

The first country to make the transition to modern industry and economic growth was Britain.... Britain was favoured by its oceanic position, which gave the country easy access to markets and suppliers overseas; by its modest size and highly indented coastline, which placed most of the country within easy reach of water transport; and by the abundance of those natural resources that proved to be particularly important for the new industrial.”(The new encyclopedia Britannica Volume 6:1500)

The statement above explains that England, geographically, is very strategic. So that it was very possible to the modern economic can growth there. Paul Anthony Samuelson, as resumed by Apridar (2010:5), collects some of definitions about economic from the specialist. They are as it follows;

Ekonomi merupakan studi tentang yang menggunakan atau tanpa menggunakan uang. Mencakup atau melibatkan transaksi-transaksi pertukaran antarmausia. Ilmu ekonomi adalah suatu studi...memanfaatkan sumber-sumber produktif yang langka dan jumlahnya terbatas, untuk menghasilkan berbagai barang serta mendistribusikannya kepada anggota masyarakat untuk mereka konsumsi, ilmu ekonomi...untuk mendapat dan menikmati kehidupan. Ilmu ekonomi adalah studi tentang kekayaan.

Based on the statement above, the researcher conclude that economy always relates to consumption and the amount of the production of product, to manage or press down the amount of the man needs indefinitely with the stock

restrictively. Economy also relates to the prosperity and human life stability. Karl Marx on the book entitled *Pengantar sosiologi sastra* (2010:25) concluded by Faruk, explain that “*pergulatan utama manusia adalah pergulatan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan material.*” (A prior struggle of the human being is filling their material needs)

The definition of economy above also mentioned that money is not the only one objects in economic. In addition, the statement saying that beside as a tool in fulfillment the materials needs, economy is a tool of expansion in fulfillment the material needs. It purposed as a way to repair the quality life of the society by reaching up the wealth. So that they lived it up. In this novel, economic activity occurred in the agriculture sector at the first time as showed by the main character, Oliver. “Upon this the parish authorities magnanimously and humanely resolved, that Oliver should be “farmed”,

The statement above told about Oliver’s childhood, he was around 8 years old at that time. He has commanded to work in field, before brought back by Mr. Bumble to the workhouse in the end. Dickens also told that many juvenile worked as labors. Not only the juvenile but also the children and women worked as labors at that time. Many children worked as house chimney cleaner. This job not only got very little wage but also their safety is ignored. Children could be fallen down or choked by the smoke (Dickens, 1992:6). After Oliver back to the workhouse, he worked in the factory under control of the board.

The economic activity in the novel takes place in the agriculture sector at first. Furthermore, Dickens illuminated the economic activity in a factory and some of home industries. In the factory, Oliver together with other orphans, were picking oakum. In addition, the home industries are such as the business of coffin by Mr.

Sowerberry, cleaning the chimney and the house maid (this job usually do by the women). Based on the explanation above, it shows that the oppression faced by the society at that time, made them realize that everybody must be fulfill their own requirement, it does so with the children. Moreover their own parents who asked them to work, to get the food. It proves as the description on the novel that is, "...for at the very moment when a child had contrived to exist upon the smallest possible portion of the weakest possible food, it did perversely happen in eight and half cases out of ten..."

The factory and the home industries, as states above, are obviously clear that the manufacture needs the labors. Here it is the purpose of industrial revolution, the passage from an agrarian to the manufacture, which growth quickly and reach the peak up in the 18th century. In the Encyclopedia Britannica Volume 6 (1975:229) states that "The term industrial revolution is commonly used to denote those changes in the process and organization of production that mark the passage from an agrarian, handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacture...". The passage from an agrarian to the manufacture is considered less in making prosperous life to the society. It shows as the description here "It cannot be expected that this system of farming would produce any very extraordinary or luxuriant crop." (Dickens, 1992:7)

Based on the statement above, it shows that the growth of new industrialization also needs many workers to help the owner in producing the stuff very well. It happened because in the industry company there were so many divisions who have different dexterity. One man only did one. Adam Smith (excerpted by A. C. Kibel) said this as "The division of labor".

One man draws out the wire; another straightens it; a third cuts it; a fourth points it; a fifth grinds it at the top for receiving the

head; to make the head requires two or three distinct operation... Each person, therefore, making a tenth part of forty-eight thousand pins, might be considered as making four thousand eight hundred pins in a day...

The statement above is the process in making stuffs. It proves that people, working in the company, will be divided into some of divisions. Every division has its dexterity. So that the labor can produce more stuff because every step in making the stuff will be employed by different hand. Also, the labor can produces more stuff only in a day.

The theory of the division of labors is not only for certain duty but also it can be applied in inter sector and interracial which will arrive on the free trade. Smith, David Ricardo, and Micheal Porter are very agreeing with the free trade. According to them, under the free market control the developing country can reach up the wealth of nations and it based on the theory division of labors as it is developed by Adam Smith (Deliarnov, 2006:26).

Unfortunately, it seems that Smith expectation is broken by Karl Marx. According to Marx, market economy which is developed by Adam Smith will bear the capitalism. As the researcher stated in the previous chapter that uttered by Hans-Herman Hoppe that the capitalist will always want to get benefit and do not want to be suffered. Marx apprised from the moral and social side. From the moral side, Marx appraised that those capitalisms inherit an injustice, do not care of the social discrepancy that occurred in the social life. Whereas in the social side, Marx apprised that it will make the conflict inter social class, between bourgeois and proletariat, where one of them will be the oppressor and other will be the victim (Deliarnov, 2006:41).

The statement above is also reflected in Novel. For example is Mr. Sowerberry case. He was a businessman in making a coffin. At that time he

received the bid from Mr. Bumble to bring Oliver as his new servant. When Oliver worked there, he didn't received the salary, they only feed him and give a place for sleeping near the empty coffin. The researcher apprised that Oliver worked as the compensation of what he has eaten.

C. Economic Motif Relates to Ethics Violation

Based on the explanation above the researcher concludes that reaching up the prosperity has been the final purpose for almost people, includes in economic. Economic at Victorian era, also reflected in the Oliver Twist novel, showed some oppression towards the society. To the capitalist, the industrial revolution at that time was benefited because it is the way to get money and wealth. The industry obviously needs many labors to produce the products. Thus, the capitalist bought the energy from the labor in producing goods. Unfortunately, in practice, those employers upstage the labors. They broke the labors code of conducts. In this difficult situation, there is no choice to labors to keep working because they need money for eating.

As the researcher has stated before, for defending their economic life, someone did anything include oppression, and let their self was oppressed by the employer. This is what that miss from the agent of economy. They did not pay attention their behavior to others and its ethics. This topic is what the researcher discussed while the economic motif is being the cause of people diverts the ethics. The high-class people will use their position to do as they want, beside the low-class people, if they can not hold their suffering, they will fall into the criminality. Both of their actions break the ethics. According to the researcher, the prosperity will never get an admiration while those people ignore and divert the ethics.

D. A Brief of Victorian Era

The Victorian age is an era led by Queen Victoria (1837). She was still 18 years old at that time. She ascended to the throne for changing his uncle, King William IV who has passed away. During her leadership, there were so many progresses and performances, also troubles. The progresses and its achievements are in economic field, women emancipation (include her right, exist and voice) and many more. Some of colonies which have ever worked together giving her name in the several places such as; the street, or the other places. It purposed to give an admiration to the Queen Victoria.

Unfortunately, problems were also found such as imperial conflict, politic, culture, economic and so on. Economic is the problem that discussed by the researcher in this thesis. To create the life in peace, prosperous, wealth, and safe is the dream of every leader, so with Queen Victoria.

The actors of literature who lived in this century were also being a witness of the social life at that time. By their hand, those moments was pored into a literary works. They are such as Charlotte Bronte, Jane Austen, Charles Dickens and many more. Dickens was born at Landport (Portsea), near Portsmouth, Hampshire on 7th February 1812 (Dickens:1992). The literary works by Dickens become the choice by the researcher to be analyzed in this thesis.

Charles Dickens is well known as one of literature actors who adapt the social life as its background of his literary works. Some of his works in novel are Great expectation, Tales of the two cities, David Cooperfield, Oliver Twist and so on. The researcher chooses *Oliver Twist* novel as the object of this research. This novel is very interesting to be analyzed because Dickens took the problem at his era. That make it interesting is those problems still occur until now, included in Indonesia.

Oliver Twist, published in 1838, is a novel using Queen Victoria regime as its background. This novel told about an orphan lived in the workhouse and have to work very hard. He only got a wage very little or nothing sometimes and the board feed them very little too. The starvation of the children in the workhouse, the nursemaid who have many considerations in feeding the children and many people lived in destitution shows that they were facing an economic crisis. The plenipotentiary board and the employer acts brutishly showed that there were social class and ethics deviation.

E. The Previous Study

The researcher found many theses who discuss about Oliver Twist novel. Oliver Twist is one of Dickens works who popular with its social critics and social life as its background. Thesis that found by the researcher comes from Hasanudin University by Fadhel Muhammad entitled “Child Labor in England in 18th Century as Reflected In Charles Dickens’ *Oliver Twist*”, other is a publication article from Muhammadiyah Surakarta University by Tunjung Wulandari entitled “Protest Against Child Exploitation Reflected in Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist* (1838)”, and an article entitled “*Kontribusi Filsafat Ilmu Dalam Mengatasi Krisis Etika Dan Moral Dalam Lingkup Birokrasi Administrasi Negara Di Indonesia* “ by Achmad Ardiansyah, S.P. Fadhel and Tunjung give the point of view based on the main character, Oliver Twist. While Achmad gives his opinion on ethical crisis

Fadhel on his thesis said that Child Labor in England in 18th because the impact of industrial revolution and the economic oppression at that time. The children are the victims. Child labor is one of the problems of industry revolution. The rich factory owners at time forced the children to work under the law. Fadhel admitted that it was exploitation term to the children. Fadhel also mentioned that there were variety reasons why the children forced them to work. The poverty is the main reason. An oppression of economic who made their parents asked them to

work, to eat and to exist. In addition, he also said that these child labors will give an injustice and negative impacts. One of them is Child Trafficking (children criminals). Fadhel informs that it cause of the children didn't get health security and protection.

Whereas, Tunjung on her article explicitly explained about exploitation of the children. Tunjung on her works also said that this exploitation is the effect of industrial revolution. By that exploitation of the children, Tunjung also said that it would give bad impacts also to the children that are depression and trauma.

Comparing with several researches above, there are similarities between those researches. In this thesis the researcher also discusses about exploitation of the children, industry revolution, and economic oppression at the Victorian era. However, the main that discussed by the researcher here is ethical violation and it causes of economic motif at that time, then both of the researches above only give the point of view to the children because of an injustice at that time.

Then, Achmad analyses about the behavior of the employee in states administration. Achmad apprised that service by the bureaucrat is not professional because the society complained about their unsatisfied serving such as complicative, pokey, did not have any specific time and many more. The similarity of the research is on both of them, the researcher and Achmad, discusses about social ethics and profession, and the different is Achamd discussed about profession ethics in service bureaucrat only while the researcher discusses about family, profession, politic and man's behavior to the other people.

F. Theoretical Framework

Ethics is a critical-thought relate to man behavior. Appraisal of ethics is based on how the human being applied the fundamental of morality. The human

being has a freedom to realize their ability, and freedom to choose their own way. But they have to remember that all of what they did must be account for all his actions. Ethics gives its suggestions and view how the human being has to be acted ethically.

The statement above is part of ethics theory which the researcher took from Magnis-Suseno's opinion. "A theory is a set of interrelated propositions or principles designed to answer a question or explain a particular phenomenon; it provides us with a perspective" (www.laulimahawaii.edu/.../sociology/ accessed 19 November 2016). It emphasizes that a researcher needs theory as a supporting towards researcher's opinion. So, the research is not subjective.

Furthermore, the researcher also uses sociological approach to get deep understanding while analyzing the novel. As laulimahawaii.edu states that "A perspective is simply a way of looking at the world". In addition, Swingewood stated that;

To suggest that sociology (defining it for the moment as one example of the extrinsic approach) would not merely cast light on certain literary problems. But that without it there could not be a complete understanding of literature-such a view would be rejected, and with feeling.

It means that intrinsic element is not enough to analyze an object of the research. So that, to get deep understanding and analyzing, the researcher should uses extrinsic element to get deep understanding while analyzing any literary work.

This research uses sociological approach because the novel used by the researcher, is related with the relationship among fellow-being. Behavior as reflected by the society in this novel lived in social-discrepancy. It is caused of economic influence (Industrial revolution). As it is stated by Swingewood that;

Sociology is essentially the scientific, objective, study of man in society, the study of social institutions and of social processes; it seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists.

The statement above explains that sociology is a science, discussing about relationship among fellow-being, and by the sociology, the researcher can find how the human being changes their behavior because of certain influences.

Relate to the novel, the researcher finds changes of conditions related to ethics of characters in the Dickens' *Oliver Twist*. Some of the characters violated social ethics. Social ethics is an ethics that has a relation and interaction to the society. Those violations happened in the family, professions, politics, and man's behavior to other people. The researcher appraises that the characters who relate with that have ignored the fundamentals of morality. Because of their behavior, other people have to receive the impacts. The reason why they broke the rule is because of an economic motif.

By describing ethics here, the researcher finds that ethics violations give a bad impact to other people and to the subject itself. The human being has a freedom, so they have to use it with responsibility. Because, to have a happy life is being a responsible person by obeying the rules and not breaking ethics.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This research has two subjects. Those are to know the types of ethics violation cause of economic impression and impacts of the ethics violation cause of economic impression as reflected in the *Oliver Twist* Novel. The research method explains more about design, data and source of the data, collecting technique, analysis and trustworthiness of data.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method. John W. Creswell (1997:15) states that;

“Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore the social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting.

Based on the statement above, Creswell explains more about “traditions of inquiry”. It means that the researcher may uses the historian’s biography, the psychologist’s ethnography, and the social, urban studies, and political scientist’s case study for knowing more the situation and condition in the field or object of the research (book, literary works, etc.). The researcher may uses “holistic picture” to give more information of the data. The data, analyzed by the researcher, is contents of the novel.

In collecting the data, Arikunto (2006:14) states that qualitative research does not need statistic formula in collecting the data. The data will be analyzed in descriptive analysis. Arikunto (2006:239) states that descriptive research is explorative or developmental. It means the researcher has to describe the events, incidents, conditions and situations clearly.

Creswell (1997:15) also mentioned some of characteristic of qualitative research they are as its follows;

- 1) Rigorous data collection procedures. It means that the researcher may collect the data with make the summary or make in table form, to explain the data clearly. The researcher has to spend enough time to get more information.
- 2) Framing the study within the assumptions and characteristic of the qualitative approach to research, such as evolving design, giving more explanation in multiple realities, the researcher as the instrument of data collection, and focus on participants' views.
- 3) Using a tradition of inquiry, such as the historian's biography, the psychologist's ethnography, and the social, urban studies, and political scientist's case study.
- 4) Beginning with a single focus. Object of the research begin from a single idea or a researcher finds many problems issue in the object of the research. The way to finish this matter is by understands this problem first, what is going on in that object, and finds references relate to the object that will be discussed. After that, the researcher may evolve the idea to answer the problem.
- 5) The study includes detailed methods, a rigorous approach to data collection, data analysis, and report writing. It means, too, that the researcher has to verify the accuracy of the data by using one of the many procedures for verification.
- 6) Writing persuasively, so that the reader interest and understand with this research.

- 7) Analyzing the data by using multiple levels of abstraction.
- 8) The writing is clear, engaging, and full of unexpected ideas.

It can be concluded that in the qualitative research, the researcher can use many techniques in collecting the data. The researcher may collect the data from interviewing, add holistic pictures, or finding it in the literary works. In analyzing the data, the researcher has to explain it descriptively. In addition, to ensure the validity of the data, the researcher has to verify or check those data first. It is for knowing the accuracy of the data that has been collected by the researcher. The last, write it down persuasively in order to attract readers reading the research.

B. Data and source of the data

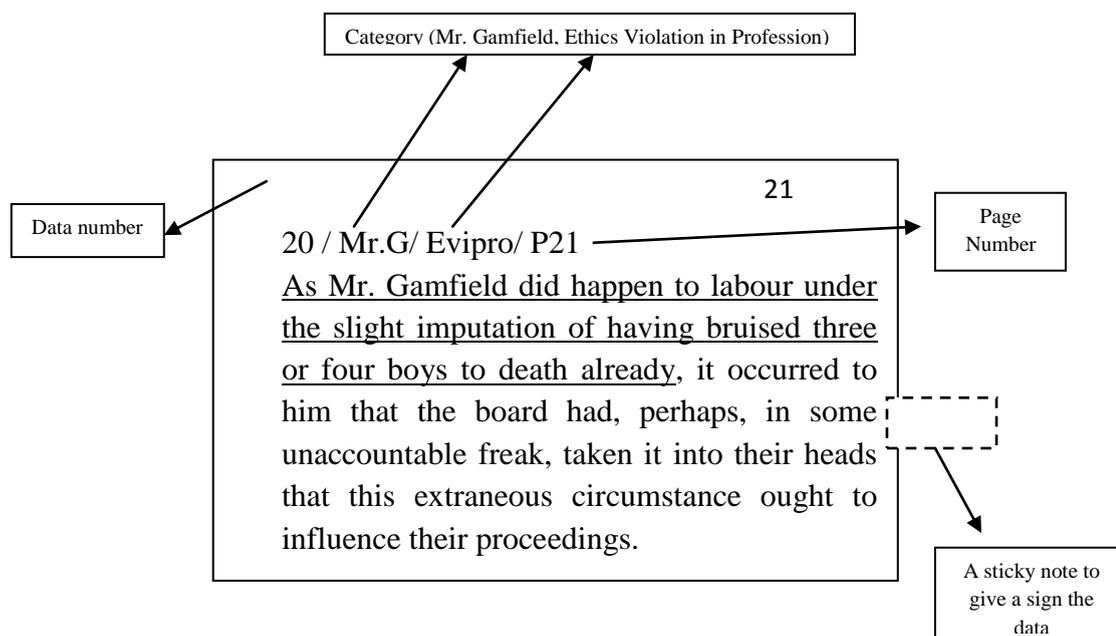
Data is information which gives a description relates to the problem that will be analyzed by the researcher (Afifudin and Saebeni, Beni Ahmad, 2012:117). The data can be found in the manuscript (such as literary works) and document (Daily notes, story, biography and so on). Both of them are written data. The data in this research is a literary works, a novel entitled *Oliver Twist* created by Charles Dickens. So, the data forms are sentences found in the dialogue, expressions, utterances and descriptions of the characters in the novel, relates to the aspects under the study namely ethics violation because of economic impression.

Not all ethics that will be analyzed by the researcher in this thesis. The researcher only analyzed about social ethics relate to the nine characters (*Oliver Twist*, Mr. and Mrs. Bumble, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Sowerberry, Mr. Gamfield, The Boards, Monks, Noah Claypole) that have been chosen by the researcher. Source of the data is a Novel entitled *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. It was published by Wordsworth Edition Limited in 1992.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The data in this research is taken from the novel entitled *Oliver Twist* written by Charles Dickens. First of all, the researcher reads the whole of the story. It is to understand the message from the novel. After that, the researcher analyzes the utterances, descriptions and actions of the characters by giving underline to those statements. To get deep understand in the whole of the story, the researcher also reads the novel in Indonesian version, and watches the film directed by Roman Polanski (2015). It helps the researcher in comprehending the message of the story.

The researcher reads for several times again to ensure these data appropriate to the theory. To make easy in collecting the data, the researcher has prepared the copy of the novel. After that, the researcher uses sticky notes to remark the page number. Then, underlined and categorized those quotations (the types of ethics or the impact). The researcher also uses coding strategy to find the data easier. Coding is a process to categorize the data, and then classify them as appropriate as its category. (Moleong, 2013:27). It can be seen by the picture below;



(Picture 2: process in collecting the data)

The picture above is the example of data coding (15 / Mr.G/ Evipro/ P21). Number 15 is a datum number. The example above is a datum number 15; Mr.G/ Evipro means Mr. Gamfield (a character) who did ethics violation in profession (Evipro), attitude towards other (Mavior) and P21 is a page number. The other data will have similar code as in the example but the different are only on name character and types of ethics writing. Those characters are Oliver Twist (OT), Monks (M), Mrs. Sowerberry (Mrs. So), the Board (TB), Mr. Bumble (Mr. B), Mrs. Bumble (Mrs. B), Mrs. Mann (Mrs. M), Mr. Gamfield (Mr. G) and Noah Clayphole (NC). In addition, the abbreviations of type's ethics are ethics violation in family (Evifam), ethics violation in politik (Evipol), and attitude towards other (mavior).

D. Trustworthiness of the data

Trustworthiness or verification of the data is "...a process that occurs throughout the data collection, analysis, report, and report writing of a study and standards as criteria imposed by the researcher and others after a study is completed," (Creswell, 1997:194). It means that after finishing her research, the researcher has to verify the data first to ensure the quality of the research. Verifying the data is very important. This step is for knowing the validity of the data.

There are so many steps to check the trustworthiness of the data. Moleong (2013:324) states that there 4 criteria to check the trustworthiness of the data,

credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The researcher uses all of those criteria.

In credibility criterion, the researcher reads and re-reading for many time, collects the data and make it sure the data appropriate as the problem statements. Then, transferability criterion is how the researcher transferred her finding so the reader will understand what the researcher means. After that, dependability criterion is aimed to check to consistency of the data. The last, in confirmability criterion, the researcher asks a person to confirm the data. The criteria of the judge are he understands in English language, has red the novel and interested in literature.

E. Technique of Analyzing data

According to Creswell (1997:139), states that data analysis is “deciding how to represent the data in tables, matrices, and narrative form is challenging as well”. It means that the researcher serves the data into the tables, matrices or in narrative form, then analyzed them as appropriate as the theory who relate to the data. Creswell (1997:140) mentioned there are several procedures to analyze the data taken by three qualitative authors (Bogdan and Biklen, 1992; Huberman and Miles, 1994; Wolcott, 1994b), they are as it follows;

1. Reading through all collected information to obtain a sense of the overall data.
Because of the researcher take the data from the novel only, so the researcher read the whole contents of the novel carefully.
2. Writing findings in the form of memos and reflective notes. In this process, the researcher uses sticky notes, and then underlined the conversation or description in the novel to sign the data.

3. Developing codes or categories and to sort text or visual images into categories. All of the data, found by the researcher, are not all used. Some of them, have to be sorted first, it is called reducing.
4. Finally, the researcher relates categories and develops analytic frameworks, procedures, found in grounded theory research (Corbin and Strauss, 1990 in Creswell, 1997:142). In this steps, the researcher have collected the data, and the last step is analyzes it as appropriate as the theory.

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Charles Dickens, in the *Oliver Twist* novel, pours so many social critics. Such as children's exploitation, social injustice (such as poor-law system and rules in the workhouse), posing a threat, ethics, morality and many more. In this research, the researcher takes ethics violation to analyze this novel, especially in social ethics affair. Ethics violation as reflected in this novel is influenced by economic-motif.

Generally, ethics appraises about bad or right man's behavior. However, ethics does not mean teaching the human being to be a good man immediately. Ethics is an instrument to get critic thinking toward morality dilemma (Magniz-Suseno, 1989:4). In short, object of ethics is morality (Zubaedi, 2007:66). Franz Magniz-Suseno divided ethics into two types, general ethics and applied ethics. Applied ethics is divided more into individual ethics and social ethics. Social ethics, as Magniz-Suseno states in *Etika Sosial* (1989:8), contains several types of ethics which usually happen in the society. They are; attitude towards others, family ethics, profession ethics, socio-political ethics, ecology ethics and a critical toward ideology.

Ethics in every region will be different because it has different race, ethnic group, and culture. So that in this research, the researcher only discusses about social ethics in generally. It means, social ethics is reflected in the principles of ethics in generally. For example is a freedom. General ethics explains about freedom because ethics is a critic rational thought toward morality, and it probably happens if the human being has a freedom. For example, in socio-political ethics also talks about authorities which contained several freedoms for the human being, to protect them toward the states power, included politic.

Unfortunately, not all the human being obeys ethics which has been mentioned above. It can be called as violation. There are several factors which cause someone violates the ethics, one of them is economic-motif. Economy is an important thing for the human being. It is an activity to fulfill the material needs for the human being, both of primer and secondary. They will do everything for the sake of the materials needs be fulfilled. Moreover they often get in a duel because of that (Apridar:2010).

Magnis-Suseno mentioned 6 types of social ethics. Relate to this analysis, the researcher only finds 4 types of ethics which is violated by characters, they are; attitude towards others, family ethics, profession ethics, socio-political ethics and impact because of these ethics violations. The characters who violate ethics are Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Bumble, The Board, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Sowerberry, Mr. Gamfield, and Noah Clayphole. Except Oliver, as the main character, the impact also gets by the other characters beside the characters that the researcher has limited before. Totally, the researcher finds 70 data. The most violation is happened in the profession.

A. Types of ethics Violation

The explanation below is types of violations did by the character that the researcher has mentioned above.

1. Ethics violation in the family

As the researcher has stated in the previous chapter, family is part of social group. It consists of several persons who have a cognation. Every family has their own rules. Giving love, care and respect to each other are the attitudes that have to be applied in a family relationship. That is normal and usually applies in a family. Generally, ethics in the family discusses about how they have an interaction with their family.

a. Nemesis

Taking care and giving love to each other is one of principles in family. The cares forms are such as help each other, look for solution if the member of family has problem and many more. The love form are such as being unselfishness and sacrificing their self to the member of family, and many more. WANGO (World Association of Non-Government Organization) 2010 stated that “The fundamental essence of the family, and indeed the universe, is love or ‘heart’”. It means that love is not only such a feeling or emotion but also love will give impacts to the receiver. So that by giving love to the family members, they will do the same and taking care each other.

Unfortunately, the member of this family (in novel) considered his brother as rival. It states in the conversation below.

41 / MO/ Evifam/ P235	<p>'What then?' demanded Monks.</p> <p>'I saw it was not easy to train him to the business,' replied the Jew; 'he was not like other boys in the same circumstances.'</p>	<p>This statement is the conversation between Monks and Mr. Fagin. Monks, working together with Fagin, asked him for making his step brother (Oliver Twist) to be a thief.</p>
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Monks is a mysterious character since he was told in this novel at the first time. In fact, he is Oliver’s step brother. They have same father but different mother. Although, there are several cases about family relationship inharmoniously, however, they are brother, part of the family. Monks, as the older brother, has to taking care and giving love to Oliver. Unfortunately, the conversation above shows different.

The boy that they are talking about is Oliver, his brother. Unfortunately, Monks has collusion with Fagin, a robber, to make him a thief

or a bad boy. He did it because of his hatred to Oliver. His fathers' affairs with Agnes (Oliver's mother) while his mother still alive, is his reason to do that. His father told to Mr. Brownlow, his fathers' friend that his marriage with Monks' mother was unhappy, and he found love in Agnes. His father died because of an illness and left inheritance for Monks and Oliver. Unfortunately Monks' and his mother did not want Oliver to get his money, so his mother burnt the will which is must be delivered to Oliver.

As an Older brother, Monks has to love and care as stated in family ethics. Monks behavior towards his brother has violated ethics in the family. His hatred has brought him into the wicked-plan by making him into business and let him fall in to a robber, Fagin, and neglected him live in starvation and suffering. It shows that he neither gives love nor care to Oliver, even though Oliver is a step brother. Do not taking care and giving love as a family, is also found in the data number 50 / MO.Evifam/ P347, 51 / MO/ Evifam/ P347, 58 / MO/ Evifam/ P460, 59/ MO/ Evifam/P461, 60/ MO/ Evifam/P461.

b. Irresponsive

In addition, another ethics in the family is giving respect to them. Giving respect means giving admiration. Palmer-Jones and Pat Hoertdoerfer give their opinion about respect in a family that respect is "...an act of giving particular, attention". In addition, they state that,

There are certain words seem to come up whenever we talk about respect, such as; care, attention, consideration, courtesy, responsiveness, responsibility, value, worth,

integrity, inclusiveness, empathy, and compassion. Each one offers another angle on respect.

The statement above explains that there are some of attitudes or actions that relate to giving respect to the family. It can be giving them an attention, care, responsible for their education (example), teach the family member about moral value because family is the main place to build character, learning virtue, norms, manners, and many more. In fact, Monks was irresponsible about status of Oliver (as his brother). His attitude towards Oliver was cold, passive, unfriendly, and rude while speaking to him. The conversation below shows that Monks does not give his respect to Oliver, his brother.

62 / MO/ Evifam/ P481	'That is the bastard child.'	The utterance of “the bastard child” is delivered to Oliver by Monks said while they met in a meeting family.
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While they met in family meeting, Monks said that to Oliver. Oliver attendance was not expected by Monks. The word “bastard” is not appropriate and that is very rough if it is delivered to the family member, even though Oliver is a step-brother. That sentence has double meaning. The word ”bastard” is a swearing word and it is not suitable to be pronounced moreover it is delivered to a child. As a brother, it was not ethical saying such a cursing to the family member moreover to the children. Unfortunately, the truth about Oliver as a lovechild was right. Oliver is son of Monk’s father and Agnes without any marriage. Irresponsible, as family member, also found

in the data number 61/ MO/ Evifam/P461, 44 / MO.Evifam/ P297, 57 / MO/ Evifam/ P455.

2. Ethics violation in profession

For those who have profession, they have to obey the principles in profession ethics; that are having responsibility and do not break people's authority. Magnis-Suseno differentiates between job and profession (1989:70). Job is an activity for getting money so it can fulfill the material needs. Then, profession is job which has special or specific ability. He also divided profession into profession in generally and noble profession.

General profession means a job, did by the human being, as the daily activity to get money by using him/her ability. Noble profession is a profession which gives priority to the public interest than self-interest, and never expecting the money for what they have done. Devotion to duty in profession is called as noble profession.

The principles of profession in generally has been stated before, in addition there are 2 principles more in noble profession, they are giving priority to the public interest and serving them with all their heart. Magnis-Suseno (1989:71) mentioned several kinds of noble profession such as statesman, teacher, journalist, police, doctor and so on. Relate to this novel, the researcher found several kinds of noble profession; they are police, the judge, the board and the beadle. However, the board and the beadle did ethics violation in this novel. The other is business profession as like Mr. Gamfield. The proofs of ethics violation, by noble and general profession, can be seen by the statements below;

a. Ethics violation by the noble profession

The characters that have a noble profession are the board, Mr. and Mrs. Bumble and Mrs. Mann.

1) Negligence

Negligence is carelessness, or disregard towards something around. At work, negligence is incorrective because it relates to professionalism, obligation and responsibility towards public service. Responsibility means that keep the trusteeship for what someone has trusted to that person. The responsible forms are many things. In noble profession, it can serve the society without expecting any payment. The statement below is an example of negligence by the board.

6/ TB/ Evipro/ P5	Upon this, the parish authorities magnanimously and humanely resolved, that Oliver should be 'farmed,' or, in other words, that he should be dispatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor-laws,	This is the situation in the workhouse. Workhouse is a place for an orphan and vagrant. They were cared by a helper under the board's control. The responsibilities of the boards to the orphan children in the workhouse are keeping and treating them with love. Unfortunately, they did indifferently that is by asking him work very hard.
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The board is a person who has responsibility on children and poor people living in the workhouse. The statement below is description relate to board identity;

The board of Guardians was a group of local ratepayers who administrated the workhouse, dealing with financial affairs, staff, pursuing maintenance payments ... Most of the board members were elected... as well as making payments, it also received payments from the various relieving officers who collected the Poor Rate for their area...” (a-day-in-the-life.powys.org.uk/eng/social/es_board.php)

Based on statement above, the board also has responsibility to take care of the children in the workhouse, and treating the children well. As rules in Victorian at the time, the children must get an education. As the rule of factory act 1833 (industrialchildlabor.webly.com), the children must be schooling 2 hours each day. Unfortunately, in the above statement the board neglected his responsibility. Instead, he asked those children to work in a field. In addition, Mr. Bumble as a beadle also does the same. It can be seen by the statement below.

33 / Mr. B/ Evipro/ P208	The beadle drank his tea to the last drop; finished a piece of toast; whisked the crumbs off his knees; wiped his lips; and deliberately kissed the matron.	In addition, that beadle, Mr. Bumble acted rough on Mrs. Corney.
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The beadle is someone who helps the clergymen in the church. As found in www.thebeadlesoflondon.com (accessed in 28 July 2016), explains that “The word beadle has also been used to describe early policemen and church or parish wardens”. It means, the beadle is a person who gives good examples both of behave and spoken. In addition, he has to do his responsibility.

The description in the table told about Mr. Bumble coming to Mrs. Corney’s house. Mrs. Corney is a matron and widow who helped in

the workhouse. Her husband has died because of poor-law system. The researcher assumes that Mrs. Corney was the victim of poor-law system. There, they discussed about out-of-door system was noble, because they feed the pauper and poor family. According to Mrs. Corney, it made many people lived in starvation and suffering, because it was not easy to get a food from the board. It can be found also in the data number 17 / TB.Evipro/ P16 and 18 / TB/ Evipro/ P16.

The statement above is non-honorable moment. As a beadle who has to give good examples instead show the opposite. He came to the matron's house and did something impolitely, moreover she was a widow. Mrs. Corney can not do anything. She did not have braveness to against because that person has a noble profession, and her material needs such as food and clothes are gotten from them. The other neglected the responsibility by Mr. Bumble, can be found in the data 42 / Mr. B/ Evipro/ P241. The other neglected the responsibility by Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Bumble as a noble profession, and they do that to get money, can be found in the data number 8/ Mrs. M.Evipro/ P6, 46 / Mrs. B/ Evipro/ P342 and 47 / Mrs. B.Evipro/ P342.

2) Right Violations

As it has been explained in the previous chapter, authority means authorization, prerogative, right and jurisdiction of every human, and other persons have to admire that authority. It can be realized by being fair to whomever, never try to injure another person, no cheating, and do not threatening each other. Unfortunately it was often neglected, moreover by the agent whose his profession included as noble profession

which their priority is serving the society than just getting money. It can be called as right violations. It states as the statement below;

9 / TB.Evipro/ P13	For the combination of both these blessings in the one simple process of picking oakum, Oliver bowed low by the direction of the beadle, and was then hurried away to a large ward; where, on a rough, hard bed, he sobbed himself to sleep. What a noble illustration of the tender laws of England!	As people who responsible in taking care the orphan in the workhouse, they must give the facility also. The children are the wealth of the nation, so giving them a good treatment is much needed.
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The statement above shows that the children did not live in suitable place. Even though the children who live in the workhouse are the orphan and poor, but they have authority to get a better in their life too. One of the board, when Oliver is offered to anyone who paid for him, said that by offering the children to the other who need, they can be save of expenditure. It is truly economical minded. In addition, the statement of “what a noble illustration of the tender laws of England!” is words with allusive which expressly stated by Dickens to show unethical action, did by the elected person such as the board.

Furthermore, the workhouse system, as stated in (www.bl.uk/romantics-and-victorians/articles/oliver-twist-and-the-workhouse) explains that:

That era, workhouse system was hated, and d everything they could to avoid becoming subject to it, so those who

ended up there were either the most vulnerable or the most hardened and brazen

14 / TB.Evipro/ P14 T	They made a great many other wise and humane regulations, having reference to the ladies, which it is not necessary to repeat; kindly undertook to divorce poor married people,	This is some of their inhumanly rules.
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e statement above explains that the society in Victorian era at that time dislike workhouse system. Someone who lived there will be more suffering because they were asked for working very hard but getting very little food and unpaid. As reflected in the novel, it happens to Oliver. While he asked for more food, he got bad treatment and made him an apprentice whereas that sold him.

As stated in the description above, married poor people undertook to divorce. It breaks people's authority. The fact is, married man (who has family) will get high salary, while women will get very little. If a husband and his wife divorce so both of them will get very little salary. As stated in the Victorian studies (1993:295), there is a woman who transforms herself as a man and she married with a woman too. It purposed to get high salary, and she can fulfill her material needs.

The other incidents relates to break people's authority can be found in the data number 10 / TB.Evipro/ P13, 19 / TB/ Evipro/ P20, 31 / TB.Evipro/ P55, 32 / Mr. B.Evipro/ P155, and 38 / TB/ Evipro/ P61.

3) Selfishness

<p>63 / Mr. B.Evipro/ P485</p>	<p>'I never saw him in all my life,' said Mr. Bumble.</p> <p>'Nor sold him anything, perhaps?'</p> <p>'No,' replied Mrs. Bumble.</p> <p>'You never had, perhaps, a certain gold locket and ring?' said Mr. Brownlow.</p> <p>'Certainly not,' replied the matron.</p> <p>'Why are we brought here to answer to such nonsense as this?'</p>	<p>Mr. bumble, who admitted as a beadle, still said lie about selling the jewelry to Monks.</p>
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While Mr. Bumble was asked by Mr. Brownlow, they did not say the truth about Monks. Mr. Brownlow wants to know the truth but they choose to say lie. They did not give the priority to the other, by saying lie about inheritance of Oliver's mother. They only think about them self because Mr. and Mrs. Bumble got money from Monks after they told about young Oliver and his mother. Even though they have promised to keep the secret but that secret relates to the authority of person.

In this case, Mr. Bumble as the beadle has violated his noble profession by does not say the truth and do not give the priority to the other. Do not give the priority, is also practiced by Mrs. Mann (a helper

in the workhouse) and the board as someone who knows better about justice. It can be found in the datum number 7 / Mrs. M/ Evipro/ P5.

4) Negligence the professionalism

16 / Mr. B/ Evipro/ P16	The board were sitting in solemn conclave, when Mr. Bumble rushed into the room in great excitement, and addressing the gentleman in the high chair...	The researcher appries that what Mr. Bumble did is very unethcal. Why did he feel very exciting while a person (Oliver) does something wrong.
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Mr. Bumble looked so excited while Oliver do something wrong. He hurried away to go to the boards room and inform them about that incident. As a person who also has responsible to take care them (children in the workhouse), he should understand the situation and condition. Unfortunately, he did it conversely. He preferred to see the children get a punishment than protecting cared them. He cared not and had no feeling poor to them.

The incident above relates to the conscience that Mr. Bumble should be considered it first. Asking for more food is forbidden to the children who have got their food. However, Oliver did it as an agreement. Knowing that, Mr. Bumble informed it directly and proudly to the board. It seems like he has done something honorable, and Oliver gets the punishment.

Mr. Bumble attitude shows that he did not serving them with heart. Oliver did not do something big fault. He only asked more food if it was allowed it. But then, they appraised that as a rebellion. Oliver is only one of examples who get bad treatment from the workhouse.

b. By the general profession

The general profession means that their profession does not merely need particular ability such as washing the chimney, shop keeper and so on. In addition, the benefit is their aim.

1) Negligence

Responsibility in the general profession are such as assuring for the safety to the workers, giving equitable wage and working as appropriates as the rules.

20 / Mr. G/ Evipro/ P21	As Mr. Gamfield did happen to labour under the slight imputation of having bruised three or four boys to death already.	Mr. Gamfield is businessman in washing the chimney. As someone who responsible to his labor, Mr. Gamfield did not give the labor assurance to protect their safety.
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This is a dangerous working to children. Unfortunately, Mr. Gamfield as the employer did not pay attention about it. He did not assurance or safeties while his labors wash the chimney. The accident is probably happened but he neglected the safety of his labors.

3. Ethics violation in socio-politic

The fundamental in socio-political ethics is demanding on structuring social life and country as appropriate as the human value. There are several authorities for the human as human value. The human right is a facility to protect them toward the states power, including politic. There are 3 kinds of a human right; Freedom authority, democratic authority and social authority.

Freedom authority, it includes an authority to life, to do activities, get a fair deal, an authority to get a protection by the laws and so on. Democratic

authority means that the society has an authority to choose a leader, give their opinion, liberty of the press, and making an organization. The last is social authority. It includes a social security such as, job, kinds of the job, equal terms of working, appropriate salary, an authority to get an education, women emancipation, and authority to have an interaction to the society and so on. In this research the researcher found some of characters who do not apply the fundamental in socio-politic ethics.

a. Social authority

11 / TB/ Evipol/ P13	'Well! You have come here to be educated, and taught a useful trade,' said the red-faced gentleman in the high chair.	This is the utterance by the board to Oliver at the first time he comes to the workhouse. The children have an authority to get an education. The education that the board gave to the children is not reading a book or moral education but they taught a useful trade as part of education, it is ironic.
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In the Victorian era Education has been proclaimed, including for the children in the workhouse. Unfortunately this duty was poorly observed (www.b.uk/victorian-britain/artices/education-in-victorian-britain). Dickens also reflected it into his literary works. Oliver Twist at 9 years old was brought back by Mr. Bumble to the workhouse.

The children in the workhouse have to get an education. Unfortunately, the board neglected this duty. Never give education to

children instead he commanded them to work by picking oakum. The researcher assumes that they, the board, only want to get an advantage in economic by asking the children to work. It shows that they break the principle in social-ethics in the social authorities. It also can be find in the data number 5/ TB/ Evipol/ P5, 36 / TB/ Evipol/ P57, 39 / TB/ Evipol/ P203, and 40/ TB/ Evipol/ P205.

b. Freedom authority

21 / Mr. B/ Evipol/ 22	'You're a going to be made a 'prentice of, Oliver.'... Oliver, when you have none of your own: are a going to 'prentice' you: and to set you up in life, and make a man of you: although the expense to the parish is three pound ten!—three pound ten, Oliver!—seventy shillins—one hundred and forty sixpences!	This is the utterance from Mr. Bumble to Oliver. When Oliver asked for more food at that time, he was punished by the Mr. Bumble and ordered by someone who wants him as a prentice. The reason why the board offers a child to the society is not only because he is naughty, but the board said that it is for saving of expenditures.
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A master or mistress of a trade would train a young person so that he could earn his living at the trade. In this case the profit will be received by the master only, while the children in a prentice were unpaid. There were many scandals of parish apprentices being so ill-treated that they ran away, or even died (www.b.uk/vicyorian-britain/artices/education-in-victorian-britain). In this case also, Oliver Twist is forced by Mr. Bumble to be made a prentice by entice him with money. Mr. Bumble as the beadle has forced Oliver to agree that. Mr. Bumble has been violated Oliver freedom authority

as the fundamental in socio-political ethics. Except Mr. Bumble, Ethics violation in socio-political also did by the board. It can be found in the data number 12 / TB/ Evipol/ P13, 22 / Mr. B/ Evipol/ P23, 23 / TB/ Evipol/ P27, 43/ Mr. B/ Evipol/ P242 and 45/ Mr. B/ Evipol/ P336.

4. Attitude towards others

The fundamental ethics in attitude towards others is being kind to each other. It proofs by the statement below;

56 / NC/ Mavior/ P388	...that he had trusted Charlotte to this extent, in order that, if they were pursued, the money might be found on her: which would leave him an opportunity of asserting his innocence of any theft, and would greatly facilitate his chances of escape. Of course, he entered at this juncture, into no explanation of his motives, and they walked on very lovingly together.	This is the reason. So, if something bad happen, such as the police catch them, Noah will say that the money is on Charlotte, so the robber is Charlotte not him.
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Noah and Charlotte run away from Mrs. Sowerberry house by robbing money. They go to London. Here, Noah behavior was unethical because they rob the money together, but he asks charlotte to bring by her. The reason is, if they were caught by the police the money will be found in Charlotte. The other characters that violate attitude towards other are the board, Mrs. Sowerberry, and Mr. Bumble. The data can be found in 13 / TB/ Mavior/ P14, 24 / Mrs. So/ Mavior/ P34, 25 / Mrs. So/ Mavior/ P35, 26 / NC/ Mavior/ P39, 34 /NC/ Mavior/ P55, 35 / Mr. B/ Mavior/ P58, 36 / Mrs. So/ Mavior/ P58, and 55 / NC/ Mavior/ P388.

The result of ethics violations as reflected in the Oliver Twist Novel can be seen in the table below;

No	Types of Ethics	Amount of Data
1	Ethics Violation in Family	10
2	Ethics Violation in Profession	19
3	Ethics Violation in socio-politic	11
4	Attitude Towards Other	9
Total		39

(Table 1: data of ethics violations)

Based on the result above, it can be seen that the most violation happened in profession. It is caused of negligence and irresponsible by both of noble and general profession who only pays their attentions to the high-income than hold-tight the morality. The noble professions, such as the beadle and the board are very ambitious to get high position and benefit. They also avoid the risk that gives disadvantage to them. Meanwhile, the general profession ignored the safety of their labors. In addition, that businessman employs children with very low wage.

B. Impact of ethics violation

Impact is “strong effect that something has on” (Oxford dictionary, 2008:220). It means something that will give an influence, either positive or negative. The impact is also happened in ethical violation. In this discussion, the researcher finds several kinds of impact because of ethical violation. They are as it follows;

1. Impact of ethics violation in the family

In the following below are the impacts of ethics violation in the family. There are positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts are the main

character, Oliver Twist, gets inheritance from his father and he also meets his aunt, Rose Meylie. In addition, another character also finds the enlightenment on their lives after realized that they had made the mistake. The negative impacts are happened to the Monks, Oliver step brother, and Nancy.

a. Inheritance

64 / impact/P502	It appeared, on full and careful investigation, that if the wreck of property remaining in the custody of Monks (which had never prospered either in his hands or in those of his mother) were equally divided between himself and Oliver, it would yield, to each, little more than three thousand pounds.	Such an unpredictable story, because of Monks who tried hard to destroy Oliver instead back him to get his authority. Oliver gets inheritance by his father, and he can live sufficiency.
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This impact includes positive impact. It means, a bad planning by Monks instead helps Oliver finding his family and shows who he is, where he comes from. In addition, Oliver got inheritance from his father. It will make his life better than before.

b. Reunion

68 / impact/P488	'Not aunt,' cried Oliver, throwing his arms about her neck; 'I'll never call her aunt—sister, my own dear sister, that something taught my heart to love so dearly from the first! Rose, dear, darling Rose!'	By the incident between Monks and Oliver, Oliver meets with his aunt (his mother's sister).
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Oliver gets inheritance from his father. In addition he met with his aunt (his mother sister), Miss Rose. They met at the first time while Oliver was forced by Bill Sikes (a beggar) stole in a house where his aunt lives in. Until this family meeting, all of the secrets are broken.

c. Demise

70 / impact/P503	Monks, still bearing that assumed name, retired with his portion to a distant part of the New World; where, having quickly squandered it, he once more fell into his old courses, and, after undergoing a long confinement for some fresh act of fraud and knavery, at length sunk under an attack of his old disorder, and died in prison.	This is the tragically end of Monks' life. He chooses to leave his family with his money, and squanders it. Unfortunately, he still has bad habit, such as does some fresh act of fraud and knavery. In the end, he lived in jail and died there.
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This is the end of Monks' life. He refused to live together with his brother, and choose his own way. However, he never changes his attitude. It makes him falling in criminality and his life was end tragically. The other impacts of ethics violation the family is also happened by the characters such as Nancy and Master Charles Bates. Both Nancy and Charles Bates are not

family of Monk and Oliver. However, Nancy helps Oliver find his identity back until he meets Monks and his aunt. In the end, Nancy died because Sikes killed her. He assumed that Nancy betray him and her other friends (Fagin and other). The data can be found in 52 / impact/P361, 53 / impact/P368, and 54 / impact/P378-379.

d. Better life

66 / impact/P505	Master Charles Bates, appalled by Sikes's crime, fell into a train of reflection whether an honest life was not, after all, the best.	There were so many incidents in around that change a life, include Charles Bates. His friends, Sikes has died, and Fagin will be hung. He decides to live in honest and get a better life.
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Master Cahrls Bates also not member family of Monk and Oliver. However he also helps Fagin to destroy Oliver Morality by inviting him to rob. After Sikes died, and Fagin punish by death penalty, Master Bates change his life to be better than yesterday. It is also happened on Noah Clayphole that can found in the datum number 65 / impact/P504.

2. Impact of ethics violation in profession

The explanations below are impacts of ethics violation in profession, both noble and general profession.

a. Threat of punishment

67 / impact/P486	...'I hope that this unfortunate little circumstance will not deprive me of my parochial office?' 'Indeed it will,' replied Mr. Brownlow. 'You may make up your mind to that, and think yourself well off besides.'	The roguishness of Mr. Bumble is impacted in his profession as an important person in his office. Mr. Bumble is evasive and blamed his wife, but Mr. Bumble explained more that his wife acts under his direction.
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The statement above is conversation between Mr. Bumble and Mr. Brownlow. Because of he said lie about Oliver, Mr. Bumble was threat by Mr. Brownlow that he will lost his job. It also can finds in the datum number 49 / impact/P343.

b. Starvation

3/ impact/ P5	either that it sickened from want and cold, or fell into the fire from neglect, or got half-smothered by accident	Impact of profession ethics. In addition, their protection is neglected.
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This is an irresponsible of the human being who did not have responsibility. The authority that was neglected by the employer and board in the workhouse made the children unsafe and lived in starvation. The other data about children living in starvation can be found in 2 / impact/ P5, 4/ impact/ P5, and 15 / impact/ P15.

3. Impact of ethics violation in socio-politic

In this novel, the researcher finds violation in socio-politic based on the social and freedom authorities that should be had by the society. They are as stated in the explanation below;

a. Poor-law system

28 / impact/ 45	I say she was starved to death. I never knew how bad she was, till the fever came upon her; and then her bones were starting through the skin... I begged for her in the streets: and they sent me to prison. When I came back, she was dying; and all the blood in my heart has dried up, for they starved her to death.	Impact of ethics violation in politic. This is the impact poor-law system. The board did not help the people instead increase the starvation and destitution.
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Poor law is the system which is made by the government at that time. “It (poor law) was designed to reduce the cost of looking after the poor as it stopped money going to poor people except in exceptional circumstance” (www.bbc.co.uk accessed in 9th January 2017). In addition, as stated in its rule, “The poor were given clothes and food in the workhouse in exchange for several hours of manual labour each day.” Those are the promises that the poor will get. Unfortunately, it was different with the fact.

This is the impacts of poor-law systems which is made by the government, and lead by boards of guardian, instead give destitution to the society. The statement above told about a family, who starved and almost died. He did not get a help instead they send him to the prison. Poor-law system is created for repairing poor society at that time.

b. Workhouse system

1/ impact/ P4	Oliver was the victim of a systematic course of treachery and deception.	Impact of ethics violation in politic. The fundamental of socio-politic ethics is regarding the human being as appropriate as the human value. The meaning of treachery and deception here is Oliver did not get a good treatment from the workhouse, treating him magnanimously and humanely.
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Workhouse is a place for orphan and poor people. As it explains in www.nationalarchives.gov.uk, accessed in 9th, January 2016), “The children who entered in the workhouse would receive some schooling”. Unfortunately, the fact was different. In the workhouse, the children were asked to work hard and got bad treatment from the beadle. Some of people called the workhouse as “Prisons for the Poor”. Treachery and deception are not only happens to children like Oliver, but also the other person such as poor family. The data can be found in 48 / impact/P343, and 69 / impact/P491.

4. Impact of violation in attitude towards other

The explanation below is impact of violation in attitude towards other.

a. Vengeance

39 / impact/ P27	But, now that foritune had cast in his way a nameless orphan, at whom even the meanest could point the finger of scorn, he retorted on him with interest.	Because of Noah got bad treatment from his friend without reply at long time ago, he did it also to Oliver.
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While Noah worked in the same shop, he worked together with other Juvenile who older than him, he often gets bad treatment from them. So, when he worked together with Oliver, he does the same as he gets at that time. The data also can be found in 29 / impact/ P50 and 30 / impact/ P51.

The result of ethics violation impacts can be seen in the table below;

No	Impacts of Ethics Violation	Amount
1	Ethics Violation in Family	
	Inheritance	1
	Reunion	1
	Demise	4
	Better life	2
2	Ethics Violation in Profession	
	Threat of Punishment	2
	Starvation	4
3	Ethics Violation in Socio-Politic	
	Poor Law System	1
	System in the Workhouse	3
4	Attitude Towards Other	
	Vengeance	3
Total		21

(Table 2: Impacts of Ethics Violation)

Based on the result above, it can be seen the most impact happened in Family. It is caused by relevancy with the main character, Oliver Twist. In addition, there are some of characters which are involved to this case. A character Monks, Oliver step brother, tried to defend the inheritance from his father and will not give a half to Oliver. To do his action smoothly, he asked a help to a robber Fagin. Fagin asked his other friends such as Jack Dawkins, Bill Sikes, and Master Charles Bates. Until one day, Nancy, Bill Sikes's sweetheart, also involved to this business. In the end it gives impact to them.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Oliver Twist reflects the Victorian era in 18th century. It is also the story about Dickens when he was child. He has ever worked as a labor. At that time, Victorian era was in the glory of economic growth. Industrial revolution was one of economic growth in the Victorian era, and it developed quickly at that time. The aim of this industrial is for creating modern economic to reach up the wealth of nation. Unfortunately, it did not run well as its theory. The wealth is on the bourgeois (capital), than the lower class (proletariat) was still in destitution.

Based on the history above, the behavior of the human being to fulfill their economic needs is the point. The researcher analyzes it by using ethics theory, and economic impression as the reason. The result is the researcher finds so many violations in ethics, such as ethics violation in the family (10 data), profession (19 data), socio-political (11 data) and their attitude towards other (9 data). Because of these violations, it means there are impacts of that. It is found 21 data. Total all of the data are 70. The most violation in this novel happens in profession.

Ethics violation in the family gives positive and negative impacts. Generally, ethics violation gives negative impact, but instead it gives positive impact, not to Monks, but Oliver. He meets with his family Ms. Rose Maylie. In addition, Oliver got inheritance from his father and his life becomes better than before. The negative impact is Monks death tragically. It happened after he chose his own way to life and he felt in the criminality (again). Then, he was imprisonment until his death.

Ethics violation in the family gives the impact also to other people such as Master Charles Bates. He is a friend of Mr. Fagin. Fagin is a robber who helped Monks to destroy Oliver. After Mr. Fagin was arrested, Master Charles Bates decides to repair his life and make it better than before.

Mr. Bumble was threat by Mr. Brownlow that he will never get his position as a master and loss his job. Ethics violation in politic made the society live in starvation and destitution. It can be seen in the DN 28 / impact/ 45. A woman died because of starving. Her family asked for a help or food, he got nothing instead imprisonment him. Impacts of violation in attitude towards other made Noah Claypole has vengeance. Noah Claypole never gives his respect relate to the privacy of the people, included Oliver. He gave an ill treatment to his partner job, Oliver, because he got it so at that time.

Based on such violations which is did by characters above, shows that the growth of industrialization in the social field is aimed for creating the wealth of economic. Unfortunately, progression in economic is only achieved by several people, especially the capitalism. It proves that the negative impact of industrial economy fades the morality. As stated by Wang Mong Ling in *Etika Konfusianisme* that “*Industrialisasi telah menyebabkan terjadinya erosi nilai-nilai budaya dan etika.*”.

B. Implication and Recommendation

It is important for other researchers to take into account the sociological approach especially in morality and economic growth as reflected in the novel. It is expected that in studying the relationship of the society at the novels, the

researchers can understand deeply the condition of labor, politic, and economic at that time. The researcher expects another researcher who interested in morality or ethics, focused on one problem. For example, another researcher focused on family ethics only. By choosing one problem, it will get deep analysis.

The researcher focuses on social ethics by using sociological approach that is matched with the social condition in Victorian era. The researcher found types of ethics which is violated by characters in this novel, also the impact because of that.

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SYNOPSIS

Oliver Twist, a child who lives as labor.

Once upon a time, in the winter season there was a lady who will give birth. That lady was helped by a nurse of a workhouse. She bore a son. Unfortunately, that new mother can not continue her life, and asked to the nurse to take care of his son. Before dying, she entrusted her jewelry to the nurse to be saved, it is used for revealing who is him someday.

Oliver was taking cared by a nurse named Mrs. Mann with another orphans. For nine years living with Mrs. Mann and other orphans, Oliver's life was apprehensive. He got bad treatment and did not get love. Until the day comes, while Oliver was nine years old, a gentleman named Mr. Bumble, a beadle, came to that house and asked Mrs. Mann for bringing Oliver to the workhouse. There Oliver would get skill and education too. Oliver imagined that his life will be better after moving from that house. Unfortunately it was worse than before. There, Oliver has to work hard, neither payment nor education. All of orphans there have to work hard, including Oliver, only for the sake of bowl porridge. Everyday, together with his friends, he worked hard and starved.

Until one day, Oliver asked the food for more and became a mischance for him. Mr. Bumble carried him to the board. As his punishment, they decided to send him as a prentice. In fact, Oliver was changed with amount of money to the undertaker. There, Oliver has to work, but still without any payment. Instead, his employer did things worse than in the workhouse. Such as; Mrs. Sowerberry gave the pigswill of his dog to Oliver and lived among the coffins. In addition, his colleague did bad treatment to him. Oliver got vituperation, bullying and physic-violence. It made him uncomfortable, and decided to escape to London.

In London, Oliver met Jack Dawkins (The Artful Dodger) while he was in weak condition, and starving. Then, the Dodger invited Oliver to a place where Jack Dawkins living. There, Oliver met with a Jew and robber, Fagin. Oliver did not yet realize that he lived with dangerous person. One day, he followed the Dodger and Master Bates, and saw they were stealing pocket-handkerchief from the old gentleman at the book-stall. While Dodger and Master Bates run to Oliver, the people who stay there assumed that Oliver was a thief, and then hit him. Knowing that misunderstanding, Mr. Brownlow helped and took Oliver to his home.

Fagin wanted Oliver to get back because he was afraid the police would arrest him. He asked Bill Sikes and Nancy to bring back Oliver to him. Oliver was going to the library to bring back the book. Sikes and Nancy purposely made a drama to attract the attention from the people there. It made Oliver can not refuse it. After that, Oliver was asked by Fagin to accompany Sikes for stealing in a rich family named Mrs. Meylie, or he died. Oliver cancelled that action by himself while they were in Mrs. Meylies' house. He was shot and left. By the kindness of Mrs. Meylie, Oliver is allowed to live there, and cared until his condition getting well. Ms. Rose, Mr. Giles and her helpers.

In another place, Nancy knew a big secret about Oliver. Nancy heard the conversation between Fagin and Monks. Monks was Oliver step-brother. To Fagin, Monks tried to destroy Oliver's morality. Knowing that secret, Nancy wanted to inform it to Mr. Brownlow. She did it because her childhood life was gloomy, and it continued until today. Tragically, Nancy was killed Sikes because he assumed that Nancy has betrayed him.

Another Fagin, Mr. and Mrs. Bumble were also involved in supposititious of Oliver, for the sake of money. They gave the jewelry, inheritance of Oliver's mother, to

Monks, and then swept away that jewelry to the river. He also asked them to say nothing if there is somebody asks them.

Mr. Brownlow finally met with Monks. He told the truth about his father until Oliver born to this world. He also said about the same rights that Oliver must be has, such as the inheritance from their father. Even though Monks refused to admit Oliver as his brother but he can not change the truth that Oliver is his father's son too. So, Oliver also has the same right to get the inheritance from his father.

In the end of this story tells that Ms. Rose is aunt of Oliver (sister of Oliver's mother). Mr. and Mrs. Bumble, deprived of their situations, were gradually reduced to great indigence and misery, and finally became paupers in that very same workhouse in which they had one lorded it over others. Noah Claypole, receiving a free pardon from the Crown-in consequence of being admitted approver against the Jew, and considering his profession not altogether as safe a one as he could wish, was, for some little time, at a loss for the means of a livelihood, not burdened with much work. Master Charley Bates changed his behavior better than before.

Monks refused to live with his family and choose his own way. His character was not different, and his life was end in the prison until died. Sikes died while he tried to take away Oliver. Fagin, because of his action, got death-penalty by hanging. Then Oliver, he got a better life now.

DATA FINDING

1.1 Types of Ethical Violation in the Family (Evifam)

Number of data	The data	Context
41 / MO.Evifam/ P235	'What then?' demanded Monks. 'I saw it was not easy to train him to the business,' replied the Jew; 'he was not like other boys in the same circumstances.'	The conversation is conversation between Monks and Mr. Fagin. Monks, working together with Fagin, asked him for making his step brother (Oliver Twist) to be a thief.
44 / MO.Evifam/ P297	Curses on your head, and black death on your heart, you imp! What are you doing here?'	The conversation is posed by Monks to Oliver. Monks meets Oliver in the market street. He knows that Oliver is his brother, but his hatred can not make him to accost Oliver friendly
50 / MO.Evifam/ P347	With these words, he suddenly wheeled the table aside, and pulling an iron ring in the boarding, threw back a large trap-door which opened close at Mr. Bumble's feet, and caused that gentleman to retire several paces backward, with great precipitation.	This situation was happened while Monks met Mr. and Mrs. Bumble in a place. They give jewelry, inheritance by Oliver's mother, which is asked by Monks. Monks asked that for destroying them, destroying a proof that Oliver is his brother.
51 / MO/ Evifam/ P369	That Monks... bargain was struck with Fagin, that if Oliver was got back he should have a certain sum; and he was to have more for making him a thief, which this Monks wanted for some purpose of his own.'	In this case, Monks did not try to destroy Oliver by killing him. The researcher look that Monks tried to destroy Oliver by his morality.
57 / MO/ Evifam/ P455	'I have no brother,' replied Monks. 'You know I was an only child. Why do you talk to me of brothers? You know that, as well as I.'	To Mr. Brownlow, Monks reaffirm that he never admits Oliver as his brother. Mr. Brownlow is an old gentleman, friends of Monks father that also cares to Oliver after he met him in robbing incidents.
58 / MO/ Evifam/ P460	Those proofs were destroyed by you, and now, in your own words to your accomplice the Jew, <i>"the only proofs of the boy's identity lie at the bottom of the river, and the old hag that received them from the mother is rotting in her coffin."</i>	This is an utterance from Mr. Brownlow to Monks. He proofs that Monks has destroyed all of the proofs inheritance by Oliver's mother in the bottom of the river.

59/ MO/ Evifam/P461	...you, who hold your councils with thieves and murderers in dark rooms at night,	The word “You” is Monks which is delivered by Mr. Brownlow to Monks. He mentioned some efforts of Monks to destroy Oliver, one of them by ganging up with thieves (like Mr. Fagin) and murderers (like Bill Sikes)
60/ MO/ Evifam/P461	...you, whose plots and wiles have brought a violent death upon the head of one worth millions such as you,	This is the other efforts of Monks that is mentioned one by one by Mr. Brownlow.
61/ MO/ Evifam/P461	...you, who from your cradle were gall and bitterness to your own father's heart, and in whom all evil passions, vice, and profligacy, festered, till they found a vent in a hideous disease which had made your face an index even to your mind—you, Edward Leeford, do you still brave me!'	This is the other efforts of Monks that is mentioned one by one by Mr. Brownlow.
62 / MO/ Evifam/ P481	'That is their bastard child.'	The utterance of “the bastard child” is delivered to Oliver by Monks said while they met in a meeting family.

1.2 Types of Ethics violation in Profession (Evipro)

Number of data	The data	Context
6/ TB/ Evipro/ P5	Upon this, the parish authorities magnanimously and humanely resolved, that Oliver should be 'farmed,' or, in other words, that he should be dispatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor-laws,	This is the situation in the workhouse. Workhouse is a place for an orphan and vagrant. They were cared by a helper under the board's control. The responsibilities of the boards to the orphan children in the workhouse are keeping and treating them with love. Unfortunately, they did indifferently that is by asking him very hard.
7 / Mrs. M/ Evipro/ P5	..she appropriated the greater part of the weekly stipend to her own use, and consigned the rising parochial generation to even a shorter allowance than was originally provided for them.	She is Mrs. Mann. As a woman who has responsibility to take care the children in the workhouse, she should not use the money for her self.
8/ Mrs.	it was his ninth birthday; and he	Mrs. Mann, as a woman who has

M.Evipro/ P6	was keeping it in the coal-cellar with a select party of two other young gentleman, who, after participating with him in a sound thrashing, had been locked up for atrociously presuming to be hungry,	responsibility to take care the children, should not let them feel hunger. Moreover, give them punishment inhumanly.
9 / TB.Evipro/ P13	For the combination of both these blessings in the one simple process of picking oakum, Oliver bowed low by the direction of the beadle, and was then hurried away to a large ward; where, on a rough, hard bed, he sobbed himself to sleep. What a novel illustration of the tender laws of England!	As people who responsible in taking care the orphan in the workhouse, they must give the facility also. The children are the wealth of the nation, so giving them a good treatment is much needed.
10 / TB.Evipro/ P13	'Oho!' said the board, looking very knowing; 'we are the fellows to set this to rights; we'll stop it all, in no time.'	They, the boards, have an authority to set, but it is not mean they can set this arbitrarily.
14 / TB.Evipro/ P14	They made a great many other wise and humane regulations, having reference to the ladies, which it is not necessary to repeat; kindly undertook to divorce poor married people,	This is some of their inhumanly rules.
16 / Mr. B/ Evipro/ P16	The board were sitting in solemn conclave, when Mr. Bumble rushed into the room in great excitement, and addressing the gentleman in the high chair...	The researcher appries that what Mr. Bumble did is very unethical. Why did he feel very exciting while a person (Oliver) does something wrong.
17 / TB.Evipro/ P16	In other words, five pounds and Oliver Twist were offered to any man or woman who wanted an apprentice to any trade, business, or calling.	Asking for more is a big fault or such kind of insubordination, because Oliver twist asked more food. For the consequence Oliver is offered by the board to anyone who wants him by paying five pounds.
18 / TB/ Evipro/ P16	'I never was more convinced of anything in my life, than I am that that boy will come to be hung.'	This is an utterance from one of the boards. It is such a cruel punishment by giving hanging punishment to children who ask for more food because of he is still hungry.
19 / TB/ Evipro/ P20	'It's a nasty trade,' said Mr. Limbkins, when Gamfield had again stated his wish.	Oliver is offered by Mr. Gamfield. The ironic conversation here is they bargain a child like a goods that will be sold, with low price.
20 / TB.Evipro/ P21	As Mr. Gamfield did happen to labour under the slight imputation of having bruised	Mr. Gamfield is businessman in washing the chimney. As someone who responsible to his labor, Mr. Gamfield

	three or four boys to death already.	did not give the labor assurance to protect their safety.
31 / TB.Evipro/ P55	'I knew it! I felt a strange presentiment from the very first, that that audacious young savage would come to be hung!'	The word "I" refers to the board. As someone who has an authority to give the punishment, the boards have to use it carefully not arbitrarily. They should give punishment as appropriate as the fault.
32 / Mr. B.Evipro/ P155	It is not improbable that if Mr. Bumble had been possessed of this information at an earlier period of the interview, he might have imparted a very different colouring to his little history. It was too late to do it now, however; so he shook his head gravely, and, pocketing the five guineas, withdrew.	The researcher apprises that Mr. Bumble's behavior is very bad. He was very proud with his profession, unfortunately he destroys the human value as a beadle, such as in this example by getting five guineas, and with proudly said he is a beadle, he said lie about Oliver.
33 / Mr. B/ Evipro/ P208	The beadle drank his tea to the last drop; finished a piece of toast; whisked the crumbs off his knees; wiped his lips; and deliberately kissed the matron.	In addition, that beadle, Mr. Bumble acted rough on Mrs. Corney.
38 / TB/ Evipro/ P61	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.	Oliver met with his friend, Dick, who has similar fate with Oliver. They often get bad treatment from the helper in the workhouse. The boards or helper who have responsible to the children in the workhouse, let the children in starvation and give them bad treatment.
42 / Mr. B/ Evipro/ P241	The lady was not proof against this burst of feeling. She sank into Mr. Bumble's arms; and that gentleman in his agitation, imprinted a passionate kiss upon her chaste nose.	That lady is Mrs. Corney. This is an unseemly behavior of the beadle, Mr. Bumble.
46 / Mrs. B/ Evipro/ P342	'That's the second,' observed the woman with much deliberation. 'The first is, what may the communication be worth?'	The woman in this conversation is Mrs. Corney (Mrs. Bumble because they have married). She sold information about young Oliver to Monks.
47 / Mrs. B.Evipro/ P342	'Add five pounds to the sum you have named; give me five-and-twenty pounds in gold,' said the woman; 'and I'll tell you all I know. Not before.'	Mrs. Bumble asked five-and-twenty pounds in gold as her financial return upon her information that she is given to Monks.
63 / Mr. B.Evipro/ P485	'I never saw him in all my life,' said Mr. Bumble. 'Nor sold him anything,	Mr. bumble, who admitted as a beadle, still said lie about selling the jewelry to Monks.

	<p>perhaps?'</p> <p>'No,' replied Mrs. Bumble.</p> <p>'You never had, perhaps, a certain gold locket and ring?' said Mr. Brownlow.</p> <p>'Certainly not,' replied the matron. 'Why are we brought here to answer to such nonsense as this?'</p>	
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1.3 Types of Ethical violation in politic (Evipol)

Number of data	The data	Explanation
5/ TB/ Evipol/ P5	...that Oliver should be 'farmed,' or, in other words, that he should be dispatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles off...	Oliver was asked by the helper to work in the field
11 / TB/ Evipol/ P13	'Well! You have come here to be educated, and taught a useful trade,' said the red-faced gentleman in the high chair.	This is the utterance by the board to Oliver at the first time he comes to the workhouse. The children have an authority to get an education. The education that the board gave to the children is not reading a book or moral education but they taught a useful trade as part of education, it is ironic.
12 / TB/ Evipol/ P13	For the combination of both these blessings in the one simple process of picking oakum, Oliver bowed low by the direction of the beadle, and was then hurried away to a large ward; where, on a rough, hard bed, he sobbed himself to sleep. What a novel illustration of the tender laws of England!	A destitution orphan has an authority to be protected and cared. Giving them feed, education, suitable place and so on. Unfortunately, the board here did not give them good treatment.
21 / Mr. B/ Evipol/ 22	'You're a going to be made a 'prentice of, Oliver.'... Oliver, when you have none of your own: are a going to 'prentice' you: and to set you up in life, and make a man of you: although the expense to the parish is three pound ten!—	This is the utterance from Mr. Bumble to Oliver. When Oliver asked for more food at that time, he was punished by the Mr. Bumble and ordered by someone who wants him as a prentice. The reason why the board offers a child to the society is not only because he is

	three pound ten, Oliver!—seventy shillings—one hundred and forty sixpences!	naughty, but the board said that it is for saving of expenditures.
22 / Mr. B/ Evipol/ 23	On their way to the magistrate, Mr. Bumble instructed Oliver that all he would have to do, would be to look very happy, and say, when the gentleman asked him if he wanted to be apprenticed, that he should like it very much indeed;	This is the forcefulness by Mr. Bumble to Oliver. He asked to Oliver to look always happy like all is fine.
23 / TB/ Evipol/ P 27	The next morning, the public were once informed that Oliver Twist was again To Let, and that five pounds would be paid to anybody who would take possession of him.	An offering by Mr. Gamfield was disagreeing by the magistrate. So that in the next day, Oliver is offered for once more.
36 / TB/ Evipol/ P57	You've raised a artificial soul and spirit in him, ma'am unbecoming a person of his condition: as the board, Mrs. Sowerberry, who are practical philosophers, will tell you. What have paupers to do with soul or spirit? It's quite enough that we let 'em have live bodies.	It seems like deliberateness from the board that they give very little feed to the children. In order to they do not have more energy to against them because their power has been lost for working.
39 / TB/ Evipol/ P203	Anti-parochial weather this, ma'am. We have given away, Mrs. Corney, we have given away a matter of twenty quartern loaves and a cheese and a half, this very blessed afternoon; and yet them paupers are not contented.'	In the poor law system, the poor people will get several foods by the government. Unfortunately, to get these several foods, the poor people have to put up a good fight, instead they let die by the board. But here, Mr. Bumble shows that what they did have been right.
40/ TB/ Evipol/ P204	'out-of-door relief, properly managed: properly managed, ma'am: is the parochial safeguard. The great principle of out-of-door relief is, to give the paupers exactly what they don't want; and then they get tired of coming.'	“Out-of-door relief is the practice of giving people help when they come to ask for it, rather than waiting until they have no choice but to be admitted to the workhouse. Parochial safe-guard method is just another way to save the parish money but do the paupers stop coming because they’re tired of it, or because they’ve starved to death on their

		own”
43 / Mr. B/ Evipol/ P242	'He can't live a week, the doctor says,' pursued Mr. Bumble. 'He is the master of this establishment; his death will cause a wacancy; that wacancy must be filled up. Oh, Mrs. Corney, what a prospect this opens! What a opportunity for a jining of hearts and housekeepings!'	He is the other board while he was in dying condition. While that board died it means someone will change his position. Mr. Bumble thinks that this is a good situation to him, because it would be probable he will change that position as the master.
45 / Mr. B/ Evipol/ P336	But Mr. Bumble was cunning enough; and he at once saw that an opportunity was opened, for the lucrative disposal of some secret in the possession of his better half.	Demise means an opportunity for Mr. Bumble to get high position of his profession.

1.4 Man's behavior to the other people (Mavior)

Number of data	The data	Explanation
13 / TB/ Mavior/ P14	But the number of workhouse inmates got thin as well as the paupers; and the board were in ecstasies.	The boards are in enjoyment while their citizenry in starvation condition. This is an unethical behavior.
24 / Mrs. So/ Mavior/ P34	... 'give this boy some of the cold bits that were put by for Trip. He hasn't come home since the morning, so he may go without 'em. I dare say the boy isn't too dainty to eat 'em—are you, boy?'	Mrs. Sowerberry gives a food for the dog (Trip) to Oliver. It is inhumanly.
25 / Mrs. So/ Mavior/ P35	You don't mind sleeping among the coffins, I suppose? But it doesn't much matter whether you do or don't, for you can't sleep anywhere else.	Except giving Oliver a food for dog, she also gives place for sleeping unsuitable.
26 / NC/ Mavior/ P39	The shop-boys in the neighbourhood had long been in the habit of branding Noah in the public streets, with the ignominious epithets of 'leathers,' 'charity,' and the like; and Noah had bourne them without reply. But, now that fortune had cast in his way a nameless orphan, at whom even the meanest could point the finger of scorn, he	Noah Clayphole got bad treatment from his friend at that time, and he can not do it back to him. When Oliver coming, that is the time to him to do the same as he ever got before.

	retorted on him with interest.	
34 /NC/ Mavior/ P55	He tried to murder me, sir; and then he tried to murder Charlotte; and then missis. Oh! what dreadful pain it is!	This is an utterance of Noah Clayphole to Mr. Bumble. Every human being has a feeling, so as Oliver. If he always gets bad treatment, he can not restrain more, he will do the same. But here, Noah does not say the truth about Charlotte and Mrs. Sowerberry.
35 / Mr. B/ Mavior/ P58	Oliver's offence having been explained to him, with such exaggerations as the ladies thought best calculated to rouse his ire...	As a beadle, Mr. Bumble behavior is disappointed because he gave over statement which far from the truth.
36 / Mrs. So/ Mavior/ P58	'Well, and what if he did, you little ungrateful wretch?' said Mrs. Sowerberry. 'She deserved what he said, and worse.'	Mrs. Sowerberry's behavior is very bad. His hatred to Oliver makes her blame him in any condition. She should not judges something which is she never know clearly.
55 / NC/ Mavior/ P388	'Yer took the money from the till, yer know yer did,' said Mr. Claypole. 'I took it for you, Noah, dear,' rejoined Charlotte.	There is a motif why Noah asked Charlotte to take and bring the money.
56 / NC/ Mavior/ P388	...that he had trusted Charlotte to this extent, in order that, if they were pursued, the money might be found on her: which would leave him an opportunity of asserting his innocence of any theft, and would greatly facilitate his chances of escape. Of course, he entered at this juncture, into no explanation of his motives, and they walked on very lovingly together.	This is the reason. So, if something bad happen, such as the police catch them, Noah will say that the money is on Charlotte, so the robber is Charlotte not him.

1.5 The impacts of ethical violation

Number of data	The data	Explanation
1/ impact/ P4	Oliver was the victim of a systematic course of treachery and deception.	Impact of ethical violation in politic. The fundamental of socio-politic ethics is regarding the human being as appropriate as the human value. The meaning of treachery and deception here is Oliver did not get a good treatment from the workhouse, treating him magnanimously and humanely.

2 / impact/ P5	..for at the very moment when the child had contrived to exist upon the smallest possible portion of the weakest possible food,	Impact of ethical violation in profession. The children in the workhouse seem live in destitution, and they did not get good treatment.
3/ impact/ P5	either that it sickened from want and cold, or fell into the fire from neglect, or got half-smothered by accident	Impact of profession ethics. In addition, their protection is neglected.
4 / impact/ P5	Oliver Twist's ninth birthday found him a pale thin child,	Impact of profession ethics. Oliver Twist, the main character, is one of the examples of the children in the workhouse who live in starvation condition.
15 / impact/ P15	Oliver Twist and his companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months: at last they got so voracious and wild with hunger, that one boy, who was tall for his age... he was afraid he might some night happen to eat the boy who slept next him.	In the workhouse, those children got very little food from the board so it made them very hungry. It made one of the children, the big one, made a council for asking food more to the board. It felt to Oliver.
39 / impact/ P27	But, now that fortune had cast in his way a nameless orphan, at whom even the meanest could point the finger of scorn, he retorted on him with interest.	Because of Noah got bad treatment from his friend without reply at long time ago, he did it also to Oliver.
DN 28 / impact/ 45	I say she was starved to death. I never knew how bad she was, till the fever came upon her; and then her bones were starting through the skin... I begged for her in the streets: and they sent me to prison. When I came back, she was dying; and all the blood in my heart has dried up, for they starved her to death.	Impact of ethical violation in politic. This is the impact poor-law system. The board did not help the people instead increase the starvation and destitution.

29 / impact/ 50	Intent upon this innocent amusement, Noah put his feet on the table-cloth; and pulled Oliver's hair; and twitched his ears; and expressed his opinion that he was a 'sneak'	A bad treatment got by Noah at that time, give bad impact too for Oliver, because Noah did the same to Oliver as he get before.
30 / impact/ 51	But yer must know, Work'us, yer mother was a regular right-down bad 'un.'	This utterance is delivered by Noah to Oliver. The impact of orphans who did not know where their family comes from is degradation and jeering.
48 / impact/P343	'I am but a woman; alone here; and unprotected.'	This utterance is delivered by Mrs. Corney (Now Mrs. Bumble). She was the victim of the rules made by the board. Even though she has been married with Mr. Bumble but she still remembered what is going on to her husband before.
49 / impact/P343	'You are a fool,' said Mrs. Bumble, in reply; 'and had better hold your tongue.'	Mrs. Corney here seems not respect to his husband, Mr. Bumble. The researcher appraises that she did it so because the impact of poor law which relates to her first husband.
52 / impact/P361	...but Mr. Sikes lacking the niceties of discrimination, and being troubled with no more subtle misgivings than those which resolve themselves into a dogged roughness of behavior towards everybody;	The impact that will get by Nancy, she will get a bad treatment from Sikes.
53 / impact/P368	I may use the word, for the alley and the gutter were mine, as they will be my deathbed.'	This is the consequence and impact that will be received by Nancy, that secret information about history of Oliver Twist has been broken by Nancy.
54 / impact/P378- 379	...all that had befallen Oliver since he left Mr. Brownlow's house; reserving Nancy's information for that gentleman's private ear, and concluding with the assurance that his only	A sacrifice of Nancy, have made the secret break. It gives positive impact for Oliver to get his authority back.

	sorrow	
64 / impact/P502	It appeared, on full and careful investigation, that if the wreck of property remaining in the custody of Monks (which had never prospered either in his hands or in those of his mother) were equally divided between himself and Oliver, it would yield, to each, little more than three thousand pounds.	Such an unpredictable story, because of Monks who tried hard to destroy Oliver instead back him to get his authority. Oliver gets inheritance by his father, and he can live sufficiency.
65 / impact/P504	Mr. Noah Clayphole: receiving a free pardon from the Crown in consequence of being admitted approver against Fagin... After some consideration, he went into business as an Informer	This is the positive impact for Noah Clayphole. He got a pardon of the law, and had a good job.
66 / impact/P505	Master Charles Bates, appalled by Sikes's crime, fell into a train of reflection whether an honest life was not, after all, the best.	There were so many incidents in around that change a life, include Charles Bates. His friends, Sikes has died, and Fagin will be hung. He decides to live in honest and get a better life.
67 / impact/P486	...'I hope that this unfortunate little circumstance will not deprive me of my parochial office?' 'Indeed it will,' replied Mr. Brownlow. 'You may make up your mind to that, and think yourself well off besides.'	The roguishness of Mr. Bumble is impacted in his profession as an important person in his office. Mr. Bumble is evasive and blamed his wife, but Mr. Bumble explained more that his wife acts under his direction.
68 / impact/P488	'Not aunt,' cried Oliver, throwing his arms about her neck; 'I'll never call her aunt—sister, my own dear sister, that something taught my heart to love so dearly from the first! Rose, dear, darling Rose!'	By the incident between Monks and Oliver, Oliver meets with his aunt (his mother's sister).

<p>69 / impact/P491</p>	<p>Poor Dick was dead!</p>	<p>Dick is Oliver's friend in the workhouse. He is a boy who prays to him for the first time "may God Bless you". He lived in starvation and very weak because of system in the workhouse, and now he died.</p>
<p>70 / impact/P503</p>	<p>Monks, still bearing that assumed name, retired with his portion to a distant part of the New World; where, having quickly squandered it, he once more fell into his old courses, and, after undergoing a long confinement for some fresh act of fraud and knavery, at length sunk under an attack of his old disorder, and died in prison.</p>	<p>This is the tragically end of Monks' life. He chooses to leave his family with his money, and squanders it. Unfortunately, he still has bad habit, such as does some fresh act of fraud and knavery. In the end, he lived in jail and died there.</p>

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