

## HUMAN EXPLOITATION AS SOCIAL INEQUALITY REFLECTED IN THE NOVEL *OLIVER TWIST* BY CHARLES DICKENS

Adisty Indah Prahasini<sup>1</sup>, Siti Hafsa<sup>2</sup>, Sumardjo<sup>3</sup>

**Adistyindah96@gmail.com**

**Faculty of Letters, Balikpapan University**

### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this research is to explore the kinds of human exploitation and social inequality in the novel “*Oliver Twist*”. The objectives of this research are to find and to describe the forms of human exploitation in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens, and to find the connection between social inequality and human exploitation in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. The theory used in this research is exploitation and social inequality based in Marxism theory by Karl Marx. The methodology is qualitative research in which the researcher used to present the issues descriptively. The data were collected from the narration and dialogue in the novel, the data were analyzed descriptively using the theory. After going through the analysis, the researcher concludes that the forms of human exploitation in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens are child exploitation which consist of doing anything as compulsory, fact manipulated, unequal treatment, unequal facility, cruel punishment also child trafficking, and the other one are women exploitation which consist of become a servant and prostitute. Whereas the connection between social inequality and exploitation is triggered by the class differences between the upper class dan the lower class.

**Keywords :***Exploitation, Social Inequality, Marxism theory.*

### **ABSTRAK**

---

<sup>1</sup>Student, Faculty of Letters, Balikpapan University

<sup>2</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Thesis adviser, Lecturer, Balikpapan University

<sup>3</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Thesis adviser, Lecturer, Balikpapan University

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengeksplorasi jenis eksloitasi manusia dan ketidaksetaraan sosial dalam novel "Oliver Twist". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan dan untuk menggambarkan bentuk-bentuk eksloitasi manusia dalam novel Oliver Twist oleh Charles Dickens, dan untuk menemukan hubungan antara ketidaksetaraan sosial dan eksloitasi manusia dalam novel Oliver Twist oleh Charles Dickens. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah eksloitasi dan ketidaksetaraan sosial yang didasarkan pada teori Marxisme oleh Karl Marx. Metodologi penelitian yang digunakan adalah jenis penelitian kualitatif dimana penelitian digunakan untuk mempresentasikan masalah secara deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan dari narasi dan dialog dalam novel, data dianalisis secara deskriptif menggunakan teori. Setelah melalui analisis, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa bentuk-bentuk eksloitasi manusia dalam novel Oliver Twist oleh Charles Dickens adalah eksloitasi anak yang terdiri dari melakukan sesuatu sebagai wajib, manipulasi fakta, perlakuan tidak adil, fasilitas tidak setara, hukuman kejam serta perdagangan anak, dan yang lainnya adalah eksloitasi perempuan yang terdiri dari menjadi pelayan dan pelacur. Sedangkan hubungan antara ketimpangan sosial dan eksloitasi dipicu oleh perbedaan kelas antara kelas atas dan kelas bawah.

**Keywords :***Exploitasi, Kesenjangan Sosial, Teori Marxisme.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this research, the researcher examines the phenomenon of human exploitation and social inequality based of social classes that occur during industrial revolution era by using Marxism theory by Karl Marx. Karl Marx itself divided class society into two classes, first bourgeoisie as the upper class in society and second is proletariat as the lowest class that would be explained later. The researcher wants to highlight the discrepancy between the bourgeoisie people who have the authority and

control over power, politics and economy, and the proletariat is the people who do not have the authority.

The object of the researcher is novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. The reason why researcher takes this object is because this novel was captured a deep story about struggle to against oppression, exploitation, and also the differentiation based on social class that exquisite while reading the novel. The name of main character in this novel is Oliver Twist and also the title of this novel have the interesting thing that some of readers do not catch the meaning of Oliver Twist itself. Oliver Twist that comes from the word “Oliver” or “Olive”, in ancient Greece is the symbol of piece or victory, and the word “Twist” itself means to turn something, so that is why from the title itself can be seen that this novel are telling about the piece that turning into misery. The piece that should be feel for some people in those society should being a misery because of the unfair society order and system that occur on that era.

Charles Dickens also illustrated the background of this novel that clearly stated in the first paragraph of this novel from the word “workhouse”. Workhouse itself is a place where poor people who doesn’t had a job or home and also children that do not have parents live. They earned their keep by doing jobs there, and workhouse is available when industrial revolution era in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The workhouse itself is provided by the church to accommodate the community and educate them to become useful in the society.

The characters in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens help the readers to know about the condition that happened when in industrial revolution era. In the novel, the author gives any information about social life, such as exploitation and discrimination which bring the readers to feel about the effect of social inequality that experienced by the characters. The social inequality here itself are happen to the society that has authority to the people that does not have it.

Novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens is very popular in classic novel, it can be seen from the number of research that used this novel as an object. Some of researcher tying to find the phenomena occurs in the novel such as an oppression (Sri Jumiati ; 2015), child labor (Isnaeni ; 2016), child position (Siti Hafsa ; 2005), and many more.

## **RELATED LITERATURE**

Marxism is a theory by Karl Marx. Karl Marx (1818 -1883) was an economist, philosopher and journalist who was motivated by concern for workers who were experiencing terrible poverty while all around was great wealth and power. He was a revolutionary who believed in working for a class society. The mainly reason of Marxism itself as a reaction to the liberal theorist or the liberal-democratic (or Capitalist) view of the State (Oladipo, 1991, ; p.162). Marxism is often referred to as a conflict theory, as functionalists see society as consisting of shared values. Marxists see society as being divided by conflict between the social groups, or classes who make up society.

The social production involves different classes. The basic is one's class is one's relationship to the means of production. In capitalist society for example, the two basic class are remaining the owners of the means production (capitalist/bourgeoisie) who own authority and another one's who only have their

own labor (workers/proletariat) who none of authority. The more explanation by Karl Marx about this class are :

In every historical epoch property has developed differently and under different social conditions. To define bourgeois property means no less than describe all the social conditions of bourgeois production. The attempt to define property as an independent relation, a special category, an abstract and eternal idea, can be nothing but an illusion of metaphysics or jurisprudence. (Dahrendorf ; 1959, p16)

Here, the understanding about the property in a particular context of bourgeois society, i.e, for private ownership of the means production, as the control of a minority over the wealth of a whole nation. Furthermore, Marx also stated that “ The essential condition of the existence and domination of bourgeois class is the accumulation of wealth in the hands of private persons” (Dahrendorff : 1959, p.12). Thus the existence of capital as well as wage labor, of the bourgeois as well as the proletariat, can be explain in term the one condition of the particular form of property in bourgeois society, i.e the ownership means of production. The more explanation about class differential are:

1. The Bourgeoisie; The upper class in society who control and oppress the lowest class. Marx (1948) stated that “thus the whole historical movement is concentrated in the hands of the bourgeoisie, every victory so obtained for the bourgeoisie.” (p.17) specifically the bourgeoisie was the class which control means of production as well as almost all of the wealth.
2. Proletariat; The lowest or one of the lowest economic and social classes in society. Specifically proletariat are the worker class, who oppressed by the upper class. In (1948) Marx argues that “through not in substance, yet in form, the struggle of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie is at first a national struggle. Proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie.” (p. 20)

It can be explained that inequality in wealth and power was of fundamental concern to Marx. Marxist sees the society has been divided by conflict between the social groups, or classes who make up society. Some groups come to dominated others and win for themselves a disproportionate share of the society's wealth, power and privileges. The bourgeoisie is the one who own property, factories, wealth, technology, knowledge and also authority. Those who work of them or the people who do not have authority are the proletariat that have no nothing but had ability to work.

### **Social Inequality by Karl Marx**

Social stratification is a form of inequality which occurs due to the inherent differences between human beings and can be determined by gender, race, and economic capability among other distinguishing features. The differentiation is done to mark one group as a superior over another group which leads to social classes as a hierarchies. In the Marxist theory, social stratification or social inequality are created by the differing economic capability among people and their relationship to means or the factors of production. In a society, they are divided into two classes there are those who own the factors or means of production and those who sell their labor in production chain to those who own the means, both are called bourgeois and proletariat. However, the concept of social stratification serves as one of central in sociology. From the root word stratum, it can be recognized that social inequality refers to a ranking of people or groups of people within society (Anurin, 1995 ; p.50-65). However, the social inequality could happen on that era because of the differential class in society, which makes unequal position and income for the lowest class.

### **Exploitation by Karl Marx**

Exploitation often illustrated by the workers laboring in sweatshops for 12 hours or more per day, for pennies an hour, driven by a merciless overseer. This is contrasted to the ideal of a "fair wage day's wage for a fair day's work"--the supposedly "normal" situation under capitalism in which workers receive a decent

wage, enough for a "middle class" standard of living, health insurance and security in their retirement.

Marx's theory about exploitation is constructed on the presumption that labor is not merely a substance of value, as if it presumed but rather the only substance of value. The premise that labor is the essence of all production, and therefore the absolute source of the creation of value, is the starting point of Marx's theoretical framework. According to Marx, labor is "the only substance of products considered value", since it is the only common element embodied in all products from which a qualitative and quantitative measurement can be extracted.

Marx realizes that the existence of exploitation under capitalism is the product of historical modes of production, and must therefore also be the force that determines the formation of a new epoch. According to Marx, capitalism cannot progress towards a new form of society without the phenomenon of capital accumulation, since it is the precondition for the development of a strong and conscious labor force equipped with the necessary means to revolt against the ruling class. It can then be said that exploitation is a prerequisite for the purpose of progression towards a stage of development that marks "a higher state of social production" beyond capitalism.

Marx are radicalized Adam Smith's theory that stated all value is created by labor, those theory comes from John Locke's statement.

" The water in the well belongs to everybody. But who doubts that those who fetch it, the water. The water belong to him or her?. Because it is his or her product, labor product. And what is the value of that water, what you are carrying away from the well, what you did fetch from the well?. Exactly the amount of labor you had to put in, in order to fetch that." (Locke, John :*Capital Vol 1 chapter 7* (p. 52))

From the word above, Adam Smith claims at one point that all value is created by labor, then he more explaining about the distribution of wealth itself. The question after bolding all value is created by labor, how are wealth or income

distributed. The wealth or income distributed between three factors of production, there are labor; capital and land; wages, profit and rent.

In the novel illustrated how the industrial revolution oppress the workers class to work more than 12 hours per days, and also exploited based on differential classes. The exploitation happens toward the bourgeois who has an authority not for means production but also the domination in society. As reflected from the novel, who act as the bourgeois here not only for who own the means production but also for who had to controlled, despite of they are also a worker but with the differential class stage. In the novel also illustrated that who acts as the proletariat is a worker who comes from the lowest class in society and they are working to get a place for live and foods. In another word, the concept of Marxist exploitation is not strict to only who owned means production and labor, but also for who own authority and do not have it.

## METHODOLOGY

This study used methodology of descriptive qualitative research, because the results obtained in the form of description data in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and so on. The existing data is from novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens, In this study, researcher used the exploitation and social inequality based on Marxist theory. This study fields a description of the forms of human exploitation, social inequality, and the relation between social inequality and human exploitation that occur in the Novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. The sources of the data in this study are from *Oliver Twist* Novel by Charles Dickens published by Penguin Classics publishers in 2002 in 34 published version. The researcher focuses on narration or the dialogue that has relation with the object research about human exploitation and social inequality. Data analysis techniques in this study using qualitative description techniques, based on these techniques then the steps taken in the process of analyzing this data as follows: 1) comparing the data one with other data, with the aim to classify the data in the category that used 2) make meaning and

conclusions about the forms of human exploitation and social inequality based on the data that occur in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **Forms of Human Exploitation**

#### **1. Child Exploitation**

Child exploitation is a form of human trafficking and is defined as the “recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, and/or receipt” of a child for the purpose of slavery, forced labor and exploitation. . Child exploitation itself comes from the mental manipulation that can be defined as the exercise of undue influence through mental distortion and emotional exploitation, with the intention to seize power, control, benefits and privileges at the victim is expense.

##### **1.1. Compelled to Do Anything**

###### **Excerpt 1**

*He had no time to think about the matter, however; for Mr Bumble gave him a tap on head with his cane to wake him up, and another on the back to make him lively, and, bidding him follow, conducted him into a large whitewashed room, where eight or ten fat gentleman were sitting round a table, at the top of which, seated in an arm-chair rather higher than the rest, was a particularly fat gentleman with a very round, red face- (Dickens, 2002, p.11-12)*

From the excerpt above illustrated the part when Mr Bumble (a badle of perish) picked up Oliver from village care to the workhouse. On the way to workhouse, Oliver treated very badly by Mr Bumble, he asked to walked without knowing where he go. Not only that Oliver also got bidding from Mr Bumble to make him awaked and raises his head to the authority in the workhouse.

From the excerpt, the researcher finds that in this excerpt showing about the condition and rough treatment from Mr Bumble to Oliver. This is the beginning of all happened when Oliver moved from parish authorities to the workhouse. From the excerpt above, it can be seen that the authority treat an orphanage badly and he is pleased without thinking the orphanage's feelings. By giving no time to decide about something is kind of pressure that control or exploiting children to follow their instruction and do not allow to reject it. As confirm in Marxist theory that the upper class will always oppress the lower class under them, as confirm that "the dominant class is wealthier and enjoys a better quality of life than the subordinate class. It proves with the next excerpt that still discuss about the subordination by upper class to lower class.

### 1.2. Fact Manipulated

#### Excerpt 2

*I hope you say your prayers every night, 'said another gentleman in a gruff voice, 'and pray for the people who feed you, and take care of you, like a Christian.' Yes sir, stammered the boy. The gentleman who spoke last was unconsciously right. It would have been very like a Christian, and a marvelously good Christian, too, if Oliver had prayed for the people who fed and took care of him. But he hadn't, because nobody had thought him. Well, you have to come here to be educated, and taught a useful trade, 'said the red-faced gentleman in the high chair.(Dickens, 2002, p.13)*

In the excerpt above illustrated how the authority gave advice to Oliver and he also ask Oliver to rayed so that he could be a good Christian. There, Oliver just answer yes to all the advice that he got from the authority, because he do not really know about what the author has been said to him and also he felt that nobody care

and thought about him because he is an orphanage. Furthermore the authority was told to the Oliver that he will be educated there as a good boy and good Christian also.

From quotation above, the researcher proves that the authority using word “educated” to manipulation the truth, because the meaning of word “educated” here is not about get some education in a formal school or etc, but educated in another meaning as a worker who have to follow the rules that set by the authority. The word taught a useful trade means that Oliver will learning how to trade and also how to make a trade itself by working in a workhouse with the schedule that set by the authority.

### 1.3. Unequal Treatment

#### Excerpt 6

*Please sir, I want some more.’ The master was a fat healthy man, but he sturn very pale. He gazed in stupefied astonishment on the small rebel for some seconds, and then clung for support to the copper. The assistants were paralysed with wonder, and the boys with fear. Please, sir,’ replied Oliver, ‘I want some more.’ (Dickens, 2002, p.15)*

From the excerpt above, that is the dialog from Oliver who ask for more food to Mr Limbkins ( a member of the board of the workhouse) who in charge of supervised an orphanage when they are eat. Oliver asked food for more because he lose from game play that the orphanage did before eat time, this is also kind of protest action from the orphanage because they did not get a proper food for their lived and sometimes they should sleep with hungry stomach and get up early for their job.

From this excerpt, the researcher proves that the orphanage do not accept an equal treatment. It is kind of exploitation that occur for child or orphanage in the workhouse, so that the reason for the workhouse to do some desperate thing. It is also

can be seen from the word “the master was a fat, and healthy man” it is refers to Mr Limbkins. From here, the researcher catch the differences between the lower class that figure from Oliver who asking for more food, which means that the orphanage there not receiving enough food to support their growth. And in the other hand, the upper class that figure from Mr Limbkins who has a fat and healthy body, because he get proper and enough food. Here’s inequality occur toward the social life in Oliver Twist is novel. As Marx confirm that “However, the concept of social stratification serves as one of central in sociology. From the root word stratum, it can be recognized that social inequality refers to a ranking of people or groups of people within society. However from the illustration above, social inequality can happens because of differences of social status in society so that there is unequal treat occur on that era.

#### 1.4. Unequal Facility

##### Excerpt 4

*The shop was close and hot, and the atmosphere seemed tainted with the smell of coffins. The recess beneath the counter in which his flock-mattress was thrust, looked like a grave. Nor were these the only dismal feelings which depressed Oliver. He was alone in strange place; and we all know how chilled and desolated the best of us, will sometimes feel in such situation (Dickens, 2002, p.34)*

The excerpt above told the reader about the condition where Oliver lived after bringing out from workhouse. The place that served for him is small and had no good atmosphere because there is no window, dark and full of coffin. Oliver lived there alone and he has a duty to open and close the coffin shop everyday if he wanted to get a food for eating.

The researcher proves that the exploitation of this part is by giving the children inappropriate facility is the best for an orphanage like Oliver. It is also kind of mental

exploitation that can affect the mental of that children itself. The condition that happen as an impact of the inequality that occur in that era cannot separate from the class differences in society. Here Oliver as an orphanage who work for Mr and Mrs Sowerberry accept unequal facilities, for example in this case is place for he sleep. The conditions from the rooms that given by the employer (Mr and Mrs Sowerberry) is not proper for Oliver. Here as the bourgeois is Mr and Mrs Bumble, and as the proletariat is Oliver who work from them.

### 1.5. Giving Cruel Punishment

#### Excerpt 5

*The master aimed a blow at Oliver's head with the ladle, pinioned him in his arms, and shrieked aloud for the badle. The board was sitting in solemn conclave when Mr Bumble rushed into the room in great excitement, and addressing the gentlemen in the high chair, said, - "Mr Limbkins, I beg pardon, sir; - Oliver Twist has asked for more.' There was a general start. Horror was depicted on every countenance (Dickens, 2002, p.15)*

The excerpt above was illustrated about the punishment that Oliver got from the authority because he asked for more food. Oliver accepted blow on his head because he surprised the authority and no one even brave for asked for more food. From this condition, it can be seen that when the orphanage was still hungry, the authority does not really care about that thing and they would also give punishment to them who dare to asking more food or not follow the rules of workhouse.

The researcher believes that by giving physical abuse that manipulate as a punishment is form of exploitation. Giving a punishment with physical abuse have more impact than not giving food for them, as a children they can feel traumatic and

also the bad impact, so they can doing the domino effect like that to other when they become young, here also unequal action from the authority to the poorer, just because of they are asking food for more, it is does not means that they are trying to break the rules. They are doing this because they feel not enough with the facilities that workhouse give to them after exploited them for long hours to working every day.

#### 1.6. Child Traficking

##### Excerpt 6

*That same evening the gentleman in the white waistcoat most positively and decidedly affirmed, not only that Oliver would be hung, but that he would be drawn and quartered into the bargain. Mr Bumble shook his head with gloomy mystery, and said he wished he might come to good; to which Mr Gamfield replied, that he wished he might come to him, shich, although he agreed with the beadle in most matters, would seem to be a wash of a totally opposite description. The next morning the public were once more informed that Oliver twist was again to let, and that five pounds would be paid to anybody who would take possession of him. (Dickens, 2002, p.26)*

The excerption above told the reader that Oliver are auction because of his fault, someone who take Oliver out from workhouse gave five pounds as compensation from the workhouse.

The researcher can see the form of exploitation that occur in this part is when Oliver deterrent and examples to other children so that they are not follow bad temperament from him, he then auction to the society a. Not only that, this is also way to bring out the Oliver, so that Oliver not being a church dependents again and also they not need to take care of him anymore. But this is not a way out for Oliver to lead a better life. In fact, the form of exploitation that happened to Oliver was worse.

Oliver is sold by not being able to choose who will buy it. So in the end, someone who buys Oliver is someone who also needs money. He bought Oliver with the aim of being able to hire Oliver and make money. Then the form of exploitation that happened to Oliver was more increased than before.

## 2. Women Exploitation

### 2.1. Become a Servant

#### Excerpt 7

*And as I don't want 'em to, neither,' replied Miss Nancy in the same composed manner, it's rather more than yes with me, Bill. 'She will go, Fagin,' said Sikes. No she won't Fagin, 'bewled Nancy. Yes she will, Fagin,' said Sikes. And Mr Sikes was right. By dint of alternate threats, promises and bribes, the engaging female in question was ultimately prevailed upon to undertake the commission.* (Dickens, 2002, p.101)

The excerpt above illustrated when Nancy asked to became a young sister who have to go to prisoner because they need Oliver back and joined again with them. The researcher proves that the oppression as illustrated above is kind of woman exploitation that have a purpose to get the benefit from them.

In this section, the researcher obtained the exploitation of women by Fagin. A thief boss who hired Oliver and made Oliver caught police for alleged pickpocketing. Fagin also exploits Nancy, a woman who has long been with Fagin, to pretend to be Oliver's sister in order to be able to bring Oliver back to Fagin so he can be rehired. This is very high risk to Nancy's safety, if the police can reveal Nancy's identity then not only Oliver is arrested, but Nancy can also be detained by the police with suspected fraud cases.

## 2.2. Prostitute

### Excerpt 8

*A couple of young ladies came to see the young gentlemen, one of whom was called Bet and the other Nancy. They wore a good deal of hair, not very neatly turned up behind, and were rather untidy about the shoes and stockings. They were not exactly pretty, perhaps; but they had a great deal of color in their faces, and looked quite stout and hearty. (Dickens, 2002, p.71)*

This excerpt above was illustrated a women who also work for Fagin as a prostitute girl. As a prostitute girl, she had a good looking enough even the accessories and clothes that they used not new, indeed that could come from the result of theft. They followed Fagin since they're child, not as pickpocket because it is for boy, but they follow as prostitute girl that helping Fagin to get more money.

The researcher proves that using a girl as an object to get money and force them to work as a prostitute girl is kind of exploitation. It is kind of sexual abuse because they used the sexual identity as an object. Researchers prove that using a girl as an object to earn money and force them to work as prostitutes is a type of exploitation. It is a type of sexual abuse because they use sexual identity as an object.

### **The Social Inequality that Affected Human Exploitation**

In the novel Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens, the researcher analyzes about relation between exploitation and social inequality. From research question number one, the researcher finding two forms of exploitation, there are child exploitation and woman exploitation from the excerptions above. In this part, to answer the research question number two the researcher also finds some excerptions that see how inequality happen in social life. All that happens can be connect that the social

inequality are really affected the exploitation because they have power to do that thing. Here are the excerpts:

Excerpt 9

*The master aimed a blow at Oliver's head with the ladle, pinioned him in his arms, and shrieked aloud for the badle. The board was sitting in solemn conclave when Mr Bumble rushed into the room in great excitement, and addressing the gentlemen in the high chair, said, - "Mr Limbkins, I beg pardon, sir; - Oliver Twist has asked for more.' There was a general start. Horror was depicted on every countenance (Dickens, 2002, p.15)*

The excerpt above is part when Oliver brings to the boards in a solemn conclave after asking for more food. The inequality from excerpt above seen from the dish on the table that served for the authority while they are in solemn conclave. While the orphanages eat inappropriate food, the authority served complete a luxury food.

Excerpt 10

*I'm Mister Noah Claypole, 'said the charity-boy, 'and you're under me. Take down the shutters, yer idle young ruffian!' With this Mr Claypole administered a kick to Oliver, and entered the shop with a dignified air, which did him great credit; it is difficult for a large-headed, small-eyed youth, of lumbering make and heavy countenance, to look dignified under any circumstances; (Dickens, 2002, p.36)*

This excerpt above is the dialogue when Noah asked Oliver to open the shop. As inform before in the explanation of characters, Noah is a charity-boy with fierce look that works for the undertaker and enjoys bullying Oliver. On that era, as the history said and explanation from the novel itself, the charity-boy is higher class than the orphanage. They have chance to get education and uniform that make they

looks differences with an orphanage. In industrial revolution era, one of the ways to differences between the lower and higher class is from clothes that they used. The charity-boy itself is comes from the poor family that their parents still working as a labor.

#### Excerpt 11

*Come near the fire Noah, 'said Charlotte. 'I saved a nice little piece of bacon for you from master's breakfast. Oliver, shut out on the cover of the bread-pan. There's your tea; take it away to the box, and drink it there, and make haste... (Dickens, 2002, p.36)*

The dialogue above is about how Charlotte asked Oliver to ate in another place, not at the table. The inequality also looks from this dialogue, even Noah and Oliver are the workers in the undertaker's shop just because of they came from different status they not allowed to eat together in a same place.

#### Excerpt 12

*Oh you queer soul! Said Charlotte, bursting into a hearty laugh, in which she was joined by Noah; after which they both looked scornfully at poor Oliver Twist, as he sat shivering upon the box in the coldest corner of the room, and ate the stale pieces which had been specially reserved for him. Noah was a charity-boy, but not a workhouse orphan. (Dickens, 2002, p.37)*

From the excerption above, highly stated that charity-boy and orphanage has different social status and they allowed to treated unfairly. The charity boy, even they come from the lower class but they still have a family and they are also can get education because the government giving them facilities to educate in a formal school. It is will be different with the orphanage, even they are comes from the lower

class, they do not get facilities to get some education because they are born with no parents and born to be a worker, so that they are places into very lower classes in the society.

From the excerpt above, the researcher proves that the inequality can affect the exploitation because of the difference class between Oliver and Noah, so that Oliver treated badly by have to eat not in chair and Noah permitted to eat on the table because he is higher than Oliver is status.

### Excerpt 13

*The houses on either side were high and large, but very old, and tenanted by people of the poorest class, as their neglected appearance would have sufficiently denoted without the concurrent testimony afforded by the squalid looks of the few men and women who, with folded arms and bodies half doubled. (Dickens, 2002, p.40)*

In the dialogue above is when Oliver from the first time realizes about the building in his around while in way to his job as a children mute in funeral. From the excerpt number five, it can be seen that the place of poorer is dirty and how to see their class in social are from their house. In industrial revolution era, home is a valuable thing that not all society has. They don't have much time to renovation their place because they are really in a hard time to get money or even to eat.

From the all excerpt above, the researcher prove that the class differential that happens affected the social structure and make some inequality occur. Marx confirm about social structure that have in society make the dominant class or the upper class controlled the lower class, so that the inequality that happens affect the exploitation

that occur in society. Marx and Engels defines social classes as economically determined and genetically conflicting groups, where the presence or absence of property serve as the basis of the separation into these groups. Which mean that the concept based on difference class will always make conflict in society, and one of the conflict that happen in the novel is exploitation.

## **CONCLUSION**

After data analysis, the researcher concludes that there are two forms of human exploitation that occur in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens, the two forms are child exploitation and women exploitation. Child exploitation in the novel are divide into 6 (six) there ; compelled to do anything, fact manipulated, unequal treatment, unequal facility, giving cruel punishment and also child trafficking. Then the women exploitation itself divide into 2 (two), there women become a servant and prostitute. Furthermore, the social inequality that happens in society proves that can affect the human exploitation that can be seen from 5 (five) excerpt in chapter 4 (four) that shows how inequality can make people exploited another who under their class. Furthermore, the researcher disagrees with the class differential that caused inequality in society. It can be seen from the problems in this research that the social inequality that occur is the reason exploitation does exist. The differences of social classes also have to warning if still exist and happens in this era, because the social inequality not only affected the exploitation but more than this.

**References:**

- Abrams, MH (1999). *A Glossary of Literature Terms*. (7<sup>th</sup>ed). Massachussets :Heinle& Henle Thomas Learning.
- \_\_\_\_\_, MH (1971). *The Mirror and The Lamp : Romantic Theory and The Critical Tradition*. United States of America. Oxford University Press.
- Anurin, V. F. (1995). Economic Stratification. *Sociological Research*, 34 (6), 50-56
- Azarievic, Jahor. S. (2015). *Social Stratification According to Marx and Weber : Comparison of The Theories and Modern Relevance*. UK. Online published on sociology.uk.org
- BBC (2014). *British History*. UK. Online Published on <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/>
- Dahrendorff, Ralf (1959). *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*. California : Stanford University Press
- Dickens, Charles (1837). *Oliver Twist*. London: Penguin Classic
- Drucker, Haley (2014). *The Five Main Genres of Literature*. Online Published on <https://www.brighthubeducation.com/homework-help-literature/100292-the-five-main-genres-of-literature/>
- Fakultas Sastra, (2018). *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*. Balikpapan :Universitas Balikpapan.
- Hafsa, Siti (2005) :*Child Position In Oliver Twist Novel By Charles Dickens*. Yogyakarta : repository.ugm.ac.id
- Hudson, Pat (1992). *The Industrial Revolution*. New York: Routledge, Chapman and Hall, Inc. p. 3. ISBN 0-7131-6531-6.
- Hurst, C. E (1998). *Social Inequailty : Forms, Causes and Consequences*. Boston, MA : Allyn & Bacon.
- Jumiati, Sri (2015). *Oppression Reflected in Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist Novel* : Surakarta : eprints.ums.ac.id

- Lapon, Gary (2011). *What Do We Mean by Exploitation*.Online published on  
<https://socialistworker.org/2011/09/28/what-do-we-mean-exploitation>
- 13, Lecture. *Marx's Theory of Class and Exploitation*. Video published by Yale University. <https://oyc.yale.edu/sociology/socy-151/lecture-13>
- Levitsky, S. L. (2009).Introduction. In Marx, K, (Ed), *Das Capital: A Critique of Political Economy*. (p. 11-20). Washington, DC :Regnery Gateway
- Livesey, Chris. *Social Inequality : Theories Marxism*. Online published on [sociology.uk.org](http://sociology.uk.org)
- Marx, K. an Engel, F. (1848). *Manifesto of the Communist Party*.London :Copyleft from Marxist.org
- \_\_\_\_\_, Karl (1867). *Capital Vol 1*.German : Progress Publisher, Moscow, USSR
- \_\_\_\_\_, Karl (1845). *Theses On Feuerbach*.M : Progress Publisher, Moscow, USSR
- Pekařová, Kateřina (2014). *The Concept of Childhood as Presented In Novel Oliver Twist written by Charles Dickens*. Czech Republic :muni.zn
- Pradopo, Rachmat Djoko dkk. 2001. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Hanindita.