CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The firstchapter is divided by some matters, those are background of the problem, statement of problem, research objectives, research significances, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background

The world society in which we live, we can find people who included the rich, middle and poor. The classification shows that in society there are levels that distinguish between one human to another human.If a society is more respectful than the material wealth of honor, for example, those who have a lot more material wealth will occupy a higher position when compared to other parties. The symptoms are causing levels of society, which is a distinction the position of a person or a group in a different position vertically.

Even in ancient times, Aristotle said, "that in the country there are three elements, namely they are very rich, poor, and is in the middle" (Soekanto, 2010: 195). Based on statement above at least, people have recognized the existence of society have accrued tiered from the bottom up. Pritim said, "Stratification is the distinction population or society into classes, manifested in high class, middle class and lower class"(Soekanto, 2010:195). Anyone who has something valuable in a very large number of people considered to be domiciled in layers superiors.

They are only little or not have anything valuable and in view of the public they are in low position.

Among the upper and lower social class, there are classes that amount can be determined by those who want to learn the system of society. Usually the one who are in upper class, not only have one kind only of what is valued by the community, but also the high position which is cumulative. Those who have a lot of money will be easy to get land, power and perhaps also the honor, while those who have a large amount of power is easy to become rich and exploit knowledge. Coating systems in the community according to sociology's point of view known as social stratification. Stratification is derived from the word stratum (plural: strata mean classes). According to Sorikin social stratification is resident or differentiation of society into classes as multilevel (hierarchical) (Soekanto, 2010:196). At the same time stratification is such us a solid reality in the society that there is an abundance of empirical studies of British people roommates have taken as their starting point the assumption that they can be divided into a handful of more or less self-contained strata that form an hierarchical order (Abrams, 1953:133). Reviews these studies are to be found particularly in the two research fields of consumer behavior and voting intentions. Its realization is higher classes and lower classes. Furthermore, according to Sorikin, basic and core layers of society lack of balance in the distribution of rights and obligations, obligations and responsibilities of social values influence among members of the community (Soekanto, 2010:196).

Regarding to form of different classes insociety—there are so many classes are still exist, even in a capitalist society, democratic, communistic and others. Society had existed since humans know their life together in a social organization. For example in class societies which sustain unpretentious culture. Society originally based on differences in sex, the difference between the leader and the led, group / slave and not exhaust / slave, division of labor, and even a distinction based on wealth. The more complicated and more advanced technology of a society, the more complex the system of society.

Small communities usually have the position and role differentiation is low, therefore they are considered to have a high position is also not much, either of quantity or the other. In a complex society, the position and role differentiation is very important because it consists of a lot of people and different colors that can be applied in a society grouping

The society has many concrete forms. However, in principle these forms can be classified into three different classes, namely the economic, political, and which are based on certain positions in society. Generally, the last three principal forms are intimately connected with one another, where there is interplay. For example, they are included in a class on the basis of a political measure is also usually the people who occupy a middle class on an economic basis. Similarly, the rich usually occupy positions that are always important. However, not all such circumstances. It all depends on the value system prevailing and evolving in the community concerned.

Literature cannot be separated from social life because literature itself is a part of society, as Wellek and Warren (1949:89) said that, "the poet itself is a member of society, possessed of a specific social status". The author's life which appears in the works, it is absolutely in influenced by the social aspects at that time. Eagleton said that "In eighteenth-century England, the concept of literature was not confined it sometimes is today to 'creative' or 'imaginative' writing" (Eagleton, 1996:15). It means that whole body of valued writing in society, philosophy, history, essay, and letters as well as poems.What Eagleton said about the valuable text should be has a highly value in whole life, it must not be 'just an entertainment'. However text is not only a medium to express the feeling but also text must be an exploring around the world.

> Furthermore, literature 'imitates' 'life' and life is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation" (Wellek, 1949:89).

The representing of the social stratification often found in many novels during nineteenth century, Charles Dickens managed to package and its popularization in the form of a novel titled *Oliver Twist*, with a thickness of 578 pages. *Oliver Twist* gave not only an adventure story in this novel such slavery which the orphan (children) were recruited in the society. Beside the situation, one of the important points in *Oliver Twist* is explaining the social condition of every character and allowing the readers to know that there are many groups in the society in the novel. Dickens has filled his novels with social incidents and character with precision and detail. Thus, this novel is interesting to be analyzed added the

contexts of this novel outliner determined what the reality of texts further understanding the novel.

Oliver Twist is one of novels that represent the social stratification; Dickens sets the social-life in the novel into three points. The first is parochial world, it consist of the workhouse, the tradesmen, and poor. Second, the criminal world, it consist of pickpockets, house-breaker, and murderers. The last is respectable people. Based on the explanations above it is known that there is a social class in the novel.

This research will focus on the divisions of the social class; middle class, lower middle class, lower class and under class. The upper class is exclude because Dickens does not portray this class in the novel. He only bring the classes below upper class, they are middle class, lower middle class, upper lower class and lower class.Charles Dickens in *Oliver twist* load showon sharp satire for amendment to the poor law act of 1834, the rules which require all the help given to the community must through workhouses.

The same previous research about this novel is reflected in other researcher such as "*The Representation of The State Nets in The Three Novels of Charles Dickens's Great Expectation and Oliver Twist and Daniel Dafoe's Moll Flanders*"by PepenPriyawan (2003). The thesis analyzes about literary discourse and it is repression and ideology with the theory of Michel Foucault's *Truth and Power*. The war is a power of State to give knowledge of truth for Moll, Oliver, and Pip for the struggle of these heroes and heroin. *Great Expectation, Oliver*

Twist and Daniel Dafoe's Moll Flanders can be constrained with the institution of monarch or the State for the interest of this thesis.

Furthermore, there is a writing; "*An Analysis of Intrinsic Elements in Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist*"byEfaHandayani(2010). This thesis analyzes about the intrinsic elements of character, plot, setting, themes, perspectives and writing styles in Charles Dickens *Oliver Twist*. In this thesis, the writer intended to prove the linkages intrinsic elements that contained in the novel *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. The methods used by the researcher in analyzing the intrinsic elements is descriptive analysis method. The linkage between the intrinsic elements of this proved by analyzing the characters, plot, setting, theme, point of view and writing style .

The last paper is; "*The World View Of Charles Dickens's In Oliver Twist: A Genetic Structuralism Approach*" by Tri YuniArinto(2008). The object of the research is the *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. This thesis gives focus on Industrial Revolution in England as reflected in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*. The aim of the research is finding the criticism on moral and social value. The research is done with qualitative study. In this method, the researcher uses two data sources namely primary and secondary data. The primary data source and object of study is the novel *Oliver Twist*, meanwhile the secondary ones are any literature related with the research. The technique of data analysis in this research is descriptive to make an interpretation of the text and content analysis using deductive and inductive method. The result of the study shows the following conclusion. Firstly, Charles Dickens worldview on moral and children abuse is

that solitary human existence needs what is called by moral and social value in their life. It is because by fulfilling both of them, surely they can reach maturation. Secondly, Charles Dickens view on a freedom of life is a right to act or speak freely. The existences of rules and conventions are forms of limitations for a freedom. In other words, Dickens wants to say that the existences of rules and conventions are to be broken, because by doing that people can know which is wrong and right. As the result, they are to be more mature in every step that they take. Finally, freedom of life is important for every people as long as they have courage to take charge of what they have done.

Therefore, the researcher is interested to analyze how Dickens represented the social stratification and what the aspect of it were found in the novel with theory of mimetic by M.H Abrams.In later, it is expected that the findings able to prove analyze depiction of social classification, the differences among classes, and describes conflictbetween each classes. There are many social aspect of stratification in the novel such as: Human behavior (dominance), family (honorary), and commodity (property). Therefore, the researcher decided to choose the title *The Social Stratification in Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist*.

1.2 Statement of Problem

From the background above, the researcher finds that novel *Oliver Twist* represents of social stratification, such as: representation of social class, difference between each classes, describing conflict between each classes, Human behavior (

dominance), family (honorary), and commodity (property). Hence the problems

can be formulated into following questions:

1. How is the social stratification in Charles Dickens*Oliver Twist?*

2. What the aspects of social stratification are found in Charles

   Dickens*Oliver Twist?*

1.3 Research Objective

The objective of the research are mentioned as followings:

1.   To find the social stratification in *Oliver Twist*.

2.   To identify the aspects of social stratification in Charles Dickens's

      Oliver Twist.

1.4 Research Significance

This research analyzes the social stratification in Charles Dickens*Oliver Twist*.

For the readers, this research is directed to those who are interested to social

stratification. For the researcher, the significance of this research is to improve in

understanding about the social stratification deeply from Charles Dickens novel.

For other researcher, the significance of the research is being the reference for

those who interested in literature especially in novel which reflected the social

life.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid any misunderstanding, especially for the readers, in this section will

be presented some key terms which contained in this research. There are a brief

explanation in order to emphasize the meaning of the terms in this research. The definitions in this research are:

1. Class: (noun) the system of order in a society which people are divided into sets based on perceived social or economic status.

2. Social: (noun) an informal social gathering, especially one organized by the members of a particular club or group.

3. Stratification: (noun) a class in society; people from all social strata.

   Stratification describes the way in which different groups of people are placed within society. The status of people is often determined by how society is stratified.

4. Mimetic : (noun) (art, literature) the imitative representation of nature or human behavior.