

THE AUTHOR WORLD VIEW TOWARD JEW AS REFLECTED IN CHARLES DICKENS *OLIVER TWIST*

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Abstract

This research describes about an analysis toward a literary work entitled *Oliver twist* by Charles Dickens. The main purpose of this research is to reveal out Author's view of Jew in some points that portrayed in the novel. The novel consists of the author's negative view towards Jews through one of characters named Fagin. The author keep giving bad image towards a Jewish character in the novel as an evil or villainous character. In this research the researcher use theory of genetic structuralism from Lucien Goldmann. Based on the research conducted it can be concluded that Dickens view toward Jew can be divided into five points. The first Jew is greedy, Jew is cruel, Jew is stingy, Jew has poor appearance, Jew live in dirty place.

Key words: Jew, Author view, Oliver Twist

INTRODUCTION

Literature is the mirror of human life that portrays human feeling, though, imagination, and perception (Nabila et al., 2021), (Suryono et al., 2020), (Al Falaq et al., 2021). Literature or literary work created based on sosial and historical condition which happen in the world and portray human's life that happen in society (Ferdiana, 2020), (Setyawan et al., 2021), (Mastan et al., 2022). Literature as the branch of arts is a good way in spreading ideology and influencing other people (Amelia, 2016), (Suryono et al., 2019), (Wibowo Putro et al., 2022). People read literature as a way to get pleasure (Puspita, 2021). Reading literary works can give us any facts of reality, not only a fictional story (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Qodriani, 2021), (Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021). Many literary works are written based on facts that bring our perspective to see the history in many points of view (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). By studying the literary text, we will know many functions of it. Some works are written only for giving pleasure, while the others are written to convey many aspects and motives including political, economic and human life and culture.

On the other hand, if we relate to social function of literature, we will see that any literary text has a moral value for readers (Suryono et al., 2021), (Ameraldo & Ghazali, 2021), (Fitranita & Wijayanti, 2020). A researcher tries to write a literary text and give any moral values as his participation in his society because a researcher is a part of it (Series, 2021), (Wantoro & Priandika, n.d.), (Kusniyati, 2016). He will also be influenced by his society in writing about his ideology as a reflection of his society fact into the work (Ameraldo & Ghazali, 2021), (Nurkholis et al., 2022), (Nani, 2019). As literature has a close relation to any society, it will be able to function as the means in understanding the society even though it cannot be used as a study scientifically like sociology or history (Schrape, 2018), (Choi et al., 2015). Any work of literature also be used to study a social class and reflect their ideology (Nurkholis & Sitanggang, 2019).

The consciousness of a society is really not the author's own himself because he is a part of society that it tends to the society's consciousness (Nani & Safitri, 2021), (Lubis et al., 2019), (Permatasari, n.d.). The social consciousness here is called world view (Febrian & Fadly, 2021), (Sani et al., 2012). Literary work is influenced by several aspects such as culture, author, reader and also the society (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Literature cannot be separated from the author's view of world that cause the work to be created because a literary work is the representative of the author itself (Berman et al., 2002), (Aldino & Ulfa, 2021), (Fitrianto et al., 2020). If the literary work created in conflict period, the author will communicate the situation and condition of the conflict in his work (Fauzi et al., 2021), (Yulianti et al., 2021), (Fitri et al., 2019). Literature portrays human life and present social problems that happen in a society. It transforms social fact into a text and offers the world into words as desired by the author. Through literary work the author presents the portrayal of imaginative world and fact of social condition in the creative process when it is written (Sari & Pranoto, 2021). There are some of the author that wrote their works by portrayed human life based on their view and their perspective, one of them is Charles Dickens on his work entitled *Oliver Twist*.

Oliver Twist is the second novel by English author Charles Dickens, published by Richard Bentley in 1838. The story is about an orphan, Oliver Twist, who endures a miserable existence in a workhouse and then he is placed with an undertaker. He escapes and travels to London where he meets the Artful Dodger, leader of a gang of juvenile pickpockets. Oliver is led to the lair of their elderly criminal trainer Fagin. Fagin is one of character that has important rules in the plot of the story. The character of Fagin represents Jews in Victorian age that characterize as the leader of children pickpocket who collect many children and teach them to become rubber. From the description, the researcher interested to analyze about the Author perspective of Jew that portrayed in Fagin as one of the character inside the novel. Every people have their own view in giving their perspective toward other people, when we asked someone about their perspective of somebody else, they will have different point of view in define the characters of other people. In this research the researcher wants to reveal about the author's world view toward Jews as seen in *Oliver Twist* novel written by Charles Dickens in 1838 by using theory of genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldman.

From the description above, the researcher of this paper want to discuss a literary work that is more about reality and the view of the author. In this case the researcher chooses the literary works of famous authors, Charles Dickens with the title of the novel "*Oliver Twist*". There are many previous researchers discussing the novel by bring such kind of issues in the study of *Oliver Twist* novel, but the researcher find interesting issue that have not discussed by other researchers, the researcher found the issue of Jew which reflected by the author in his work.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Genetic Structuralism Theory

Since the researcher wants to analyze about the Author's world view, the genetic structuralism theory will be used to analyze deeper about Dickens's world view of Jew in *Oliver Twist*. This theory is introduced by Lucien Goldman. Goldman names his theory genetic structuralism. He states that each literary work had its own significative structure

(Kuswoyo, 2014), (Lennon, 2008), (Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021). This structure represented the author's world vision or *vision du monde*, not as an individual, but as a representative of his society. The close relation between literary work, the author, and a social group showed that the study of a literary work could not be separated from the study of its author and his cultural group.

World's View In Literature

World's view is social and historical facts, which is a whole way of thinking, feeling and action which in certain situations make people find themselves in the economic and social situation of the same in a particular social group (Juliarti et al., 2021), (Febria Lina & Setiyanto, 2021). Because the social fact comes from the interaction between the collective subject with its surroundings, with a world's view does not appear suddenly (Ameraldo & Ghazali, 2021), (Anuar et al., 2020). Transformation of the old mentality is slowly and gradually necessary for the establishment of a new mentality (Sulistiani & Tjahyanto, 2016), (Abdul Maulud et al., 2021), (Block & Mead, 2003).

METHOD

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. Research methodology is one of the most important parts in this research, in order to get the complete analysis (Nani & Safitri, 2021), (Pahdi et al., 2020), (Lazuardi & Sukoco, 2019). Therefore, the researcher needs methodology in conducting the research to get the result of the analysis (Khasanah et al., 2017). Methodology is a method referred to the strategy that is related to the usage of collecting method as signed by some efforts to gain higher reliable data, or method is the way which based on the thought for getting the intention, in the other words is the systematic way to find out the intention (Kurniawan et al., 2019), (Yasin et al., 2022). As stated in this step, the researcher will unite the data that have been found. Data collecting technique is a part that applies a way to gather the data. The researcher uses social study in the analysis, so the researcher conducts library research to collect all the data that have been found.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dickens's View Toward Jew's Greed

According to (Susan Neiman: 2002: 29), he further stated that the definition of greed was about the obsession with accumulating material goods. A greedy person values material goods more than they value God. Greed was something that can never be satisfied. Greed and slothfulness had similarities in definition. The greedy and slothful both craved material goods as well as they had no desire to work for or to exchange anything of value for the object of their desires. The slothful was not work even for basic necessities much less add value to the world around them. The greedy used deception to acquire material goods. The greedy lied and used false pretenses to acquired goods at the expense of others.

A key aspect of greed was that greed never satisfied no matter how much material goods were accumulated by a person. Greed was coveting for things that were out of good for us. Slothfulness was out of the will of God because a slothful person was greedily craved for things (even basic necessities), but he or she was not willing to work for it. God has given us the means to work for material goods that we need to live. Greed creeps in when we

become so slothful that we refuse work to provide for our basic necessities. The definition of slothfulness is a greedy person that refuses work.

As state of the narration below, the character of Fagin described by the author as bad character. He characterized as the Jew who has bad attitude. The Jew was greedy person and he has profession as the leader of children pickpocket, he has bad behavior in society, he taught many children to become rubber and collected money for him.

‘Good boys, good boys!’ said the Jew. ‘What have you got, Dodger?’ ‘A couple of pocket-books,’ replied that young gentleman. ‘Lined?’ inquired the Jew, with eagerness. ‘Pretty well,’ replied the Dodger, producing two pocket-books; one green, and the other red. ‘Not so heavy as they might be,’ said the Jew, after look-ing at the insides carefully; ‘but very neat and nicely made. Ingenious workman, ain’t he, Oliver?’ ‘Very indeed, sir,’ said Oliver. (Charles Dickens: 1838: 75)

Narrative previously appears when the Jew asks to some of his robber gang, what are the things that they got from their work (rob). He collected the children to get money for him, he forced many children to do that immoral activity to get so much money for him. So we can see that Fagin was the leader of robber gang. He was very greedy person. We can see that Fagin’s profession was a robber, he did such of immoral activity and bad behavior, we can imagine how greedy the Jew was.

Dickens’s View Toward Jew’s Cruelty

According to (Susan Neiman: 2002: 56), said that the people cause harm because they themselves were hurt at some point in their lives. Or that those who have been hurt, will hurt others. However, even though these ideas have a basis in truth, there’s another aspect that we don’t always like to admit. *Evil exists*. Sometimes, cruel people have certain biological components that incline them towards certain aggressive behaviors. Nobody has been able to identify the existence of an evil gene. There are many reasons why people may act mean or cruel, but the important thing to remember is that in all these cases the people are lashing out because of something wrong with them.

Sometimes people get so wrapped up in their intention to succeed in life that they eventually forget about the effect their actions have on others, or even force themselves not to think about the consequences. The precise reasons for meanness and cruelty vary, in the vast majority of instances will likely find that people who are cruel act that way because they have personal issues. In other words they are unhappy themselves, and from here their mood then spreads like a virus as they are cruel to other people. Many emotions can lead to people mistreating others and if the emotions they feel are chronic then it will mean that they are constantly treating others poorly, while if the emotions are acute it will lead to short violent outbursts that seem to others to be out of character. (Susan Neiman: 2002: 57)

From quotation previously, it can be understood that, cruel person was anyone who was against a person's living or wants to control the right given by god to other people of living life on their own terms. A cruel person was someone who takes joy from the suffering of

others. They have no empathy for what the sufferer was experiencing and take a perverted joy and fun in watching something feel pain and die. They have no sympathy or empathy and view those qualities as weaknesses to be exploited. They were only people that cares about themselves and their own self-interests.

As explained in the narration below, the author characterizes the Jew as a cruel person. The Jew has bad behavior and lack of moral attitude. Besides he was very greedy old man, he also very cruel person.

“Where’s Oliver?” **said the Jew, rising with a menacing look.**

“Where’s the boy?”

The young thieves eyed their preceptor as if they were alarmed at his violence; and looked uneasily at each other. But they made no reply.

“What’s become of the boy?” said the Jew, seizing the Dodger tightly by the collar, and threatening him with horrid imprecations. **“Speak out, or I’ll throttle you!”** (Charles Dickens: 1838: 89)

In the narration above it was clear that the Jew was very cruel. He has the bad character and behavior. He was ugly, simpering, villainous, repulsive, miserly, and avaricious. The words that used by the Jew was uncouth. He asked to the Dodger where’s Oliver with a menacing look but the Dodger just keep silent because he didn’t know where Olive was and the Jew seized the Dodger by the collar. Fagin was more than a statement of ethnic prejudice. He was a richly drawn, resonant embodiment of terrifying villainy. He seems like a child’s distorted vision of pure evil.

Dickens’s View Toward Jew’s Stinginess

According to (*Kathleen Berger: 2000: 79*), said that Stinginess is the opposite of generosity. While a generous person gives freely- often finding giving pleasurable activity, a stingy person withholds and finds giving hard and uncomfortable. Though stinginess is most commonly associated with money, a person may be stingy in other things too. Stingy people find it hard to give or lend money to others. They take more and give less. They go to great lengths to ‘save’ money. I’m not saying that saving money isn’t a good thing but a stingy person sacrifices inordinate amounts of time and energy just to save a little money.

Selfishness and stinginess were strongly connected to each other. In the case of stinginess the person felt too insecure to give some of his money to others because he believed he didn’t have enough money. Now did this mean that the more money people have the more generous they would be? No that’s not correct because the insecurity stingy people feel usually in their minds and might have nothing to do with the amount of money they have. In other words, a man can have very large money yet still feel financially insecure because of believing that he doesn’t have enough money.

From the quotation previously, it can be understood that, stingy was a person who was reluctant to spend, sometimes to the point of forgoing even basic comforts and some necessities, in order to hoard money or other possessions. Stingy was someone who hoards his or her own wealth and didn’t share or spend any of it and he usually lived very meagerly and never spends money. The more a person thinks about money the more likely

he is to be stingy. This might also mean that people who loves money or who are obsessed with it might find it very unpleasant to give it away.

As explained in the narration bellow, the character of Fagin described by the author as bad character. He characterized by the author as the Jew who has bad attitude behavior. The Jew was very stingy person. He collect many children to get much money for him by become children pickpocket. He collected much money just for him and he save his wealth to fulfill the need of himself.

“What’s that?” said the Jew. “What do you watch me for? Why are you awake? What have you seen? Speak out, boy! Quick-quick! For your life!” you were not awake an hour ago?” said the Jew scowling fiercely in the boy. “No no, indeed,” replied Oliver. “Are you sure?” cried the Jew: with still fiercer look than before: and threatening attitude. (Charles Dickens: 1838: 63)

The narrative appeared when the Jew look at the box of his wealth which many jewelry and he surprised that Oliver were there. The Jew asked many question to the boy. He worried and afraid that Oliver might seen when he was open his box. Jew afraid that the boy might steal and bring his box away. It showed that the Jew is stingy person, he didn’t want anyone get their box which contain many jewelry. He wanted to keep the wealth that he got from his immoral activities just for him.

Dickens’s View Toward Jew’s Appearance

According to (Neil Kokemuller: 2004: 23), said that every person desires to look good. He or she spends a lot of time trying to look his or her best. A handsome man or a beautiful woman is much admired in society. Appearance dictates our everyday assumptions about people. We live in a world where looks are everything. One’s appearance whether good or bad has an effect on their position in the workplace and in the society. The importance of appearance and it’s consequences and ramifications in society is a phenomena that requires a nuanced and in depth understanding of human psychology and sociology, for one to really pick this thing apart and comprehend it, for it is often over-simplified, which it is not. Someone appearance in society will always matter and make an impression on whoever people come into contact with, which is why one must always take care of their appearance in society but not in the conventional way of molding their look to fit the status quo, rather to create a polished image that reflects their personality, their fashion tastes, their aspirations, their budget, essentially who they are through the visual medium.

People all over the world need to look good in their appearance because people feels good if they looks good. A physically attractive person can attracts a lot of people. A physically attractive person, who is well-groomed, can impress upon people. Every person desires to look good. He or she spends a lot of time trying to look his or her best. A handsome man or a beautiful woman is much admired in society. One’s appearance whether good or bad has an effect on their position in the workplace and in the society. (Neil Kokemuller: 2004: 24)

From quotation previously, it can be understood that, appearance was the way how someone looks like, it can be good or bad appearance. The appearance of person can described the character of the people. The way how someone get their appearance in

society reflects their personality, their fashion tastes, their aspirations, their budget, essentially who they are through the visual medium.

As explained in the narration below, the author characterized the Jew not only as a cruel person, greedy old man but also the Jew has poor in his appearance. The author's negative view of the Jew not only looked in his character but also in appearance and place. The author characterized the Jew as an old man who has bad appearance.

with a toasting-fork in his hand, was a very old shrivelled Jew, whose villainous-looking and repulsive face was obscured by a quantity of matted red hair. He was dressed in a greasy flannel gown, with his throat bare; and seemed to be dividing his attention between the frying-pan and the clothes-horse, over which a great number of silk handkerchiefs were hanging. (Charles Dickens: 1838 : 60)

The narrative appeared when the author described the Jew as an old man who has nasty appearance. The quotations showed how bad looking the Jew was, from his face, hair and clothes. The Jew has villainous looking and repulsive face and dressed in a greasy flannel gown. It cleared to show that the Jew has poor appearance.

Dickens's View Toward Jew's Place

According to (Robin Wisener: 2011: 19) A place stabilizes social life and gives durability to social structures, creates social hierarchies and networks as well as solidarity among its members through frequent face to face interactions, cultural norms, shared identities, memories and values. Place inscribes cultural norms, ethical beliefs and values in its members as well as shapes ideology around what is considered deviant or criminal behavior. Globalization as well had impact on the social identity of a community, creating competition among all members of the globalized world. For example, larger "major cities" tend to be proud of its identity it has generated and will continue to pursue this identity. Inspiring smaller cities to pursue this identity as well or one of a new face. In this light, politicians and media play a role in constructing the use of land in a geographic area. Cities are built and develop cultural meaning that conform with economic interests.

As explained in the narration below, the author characterized the Jew a cruel and greedy old man who lived in dirty place. The Jew lived in the narrow place which was very muddy and dirty.

Although Oliver had enough to occupy his attention in keeping sight of his leader, he could not help **bestowing a few hasty glances on either side of the way, as he passed along. A dirtier or more wretched place he had never seen. The street was very narrow and muddy, and the air was impregnated with filthy odours.** There were a good many small shops; but the only stock in trade appeared to be heap of children, who, even at the time of night, were crawling in and out at the doors, or screaming from the inside. The sole places that seemed to prosper, amid the general blight of the place, were the public houses; and in them, the lowest orders of Irish were wrangling

with might and main. Covered ways and yards, which here and there diverged from the main street, disclosed little knots of houses, where drunken men and women were positively wallowing in the fifth; and from several of the doorways great ill looking fellows were cautiously emerging: bound, to all appearance, on no very well-disposed or harmless errands. (Charles Dickens: 1838: 59)

The narrative appeared when the author described the condition where the Jew lived through the narration. The author told that the Jew lived in bad environment and dirty place. The sentence “*bestowing a few hasty glances on either side of the way, as he passed along. A dirtier or more wretched place he had never seen. The street was very narrow and muddy, and the air was impregnated with filthy odours.*” It showed the condition where the Jew stay, it was very uncomfortable to be stayed. The narration showed that the environment was very nasty, from the street which dirtier or more wretched place where many drunken men and women.

CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the conclusion that is acquired from the analysis in chapter four. *Oliver Twist* is the second novel by English author Charles Dickens which tells about adventure of an orphan. The novel consists of the author’s negative view towards Jews through one of characters named Fagin. The author keeps giving bad image towards a Jewish character in the novel as an evil or villainous character. The bad description about the Jew not only on his performance, but also on his words, behavior, and his place. This novel shows about Dickens perspective of Jew which divided into five points.

Based on the analysis the researcher describes author’s view of Jew, first, Jew is greedy means the Jew always want something more and more, he never satisfied no matter how much money he got, Jew is cruel means the Jew has bad behavior and lack of moral attitude, Jew is stingy means he collects much money just for him and he save his wealth to fulfill the need of himself, Jew has poor appearance means the Jew has nasty appearance and Jew live in dirty place means the Jew live in the narrow place which is very muddy and dirty.

Based on the analysis the researcher reveals about Author’s perspective toward Jew in *Oliver Twist* novel. The researcher hopes that this analysis will give the advantages for the readers knowledge especially in defining social live of Jew in London in nineteen century.

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