

**TABLE OF IDENTIFICATION OF FORM OF THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN**

NO.	<i>Oliver Twist</i> Novel	Exploitative Child Labor	Child Sexual Exploitation			Interpretation
			Child Trafficking	Child Prostitution	Child Pornography	
1.	But now that <b>he was enveloped</b> in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service, <b>he was badged and ticketed</b> , and fell into his place at once - <b>a parish child - the orphan of a workhouse - the humble, half-starved drudge</b> - to be cuffed and buffeted through the world - despised by all, and pitied by none. (Ch. 1, p. 3)		√			The bold words and phrases show the readers that since <i>Oliver Twist</i> was born, he is exploited by people, in this case were Parish authorities, who represent the dominant class or superstructure of the society. As an infant, Oliver should be taken care since his mother was died but no one want to take care of him. He is sent to the orphan workhouse where children of the poor, as a lower class or based structure in society, forced to work and have a little food. The sentence show the readers that as a child of lower class who don't have any power, Oliver is exploited through child trafficking. This is shown by the label given to him as <b>enveloped, badged, and ticketed</b> child.
2.	Oliver <b>should be 'farmed'</b> , or, in other words, that <b>he should be despatched to a branch-workhouse some three miles off, where twenty or thirty other juvenile offenders against the poor laws, rolled about the floor all day, without the inconvenience of too much food or too much clothing.</b> (Ch. 2, p. 4)	√	√			In addition, another evidence reveals that Oliver is exploited through child trafficking. He is moved from the workhouse to a branch-workhouse, where is full of juvenile offenders. Child trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another within a country or across a border, and by someone or a group, into a situation in which they are exploited (ILO, 2009). The fact that the authorities sent him to the inconvenience place where children lack of food and clothes describe the irresponsibility of the Parish authorities as a super structure of the society. In the text, we can see that not only Oliver who is exploited but also the children who live in the branch-workhouse because they get too little food and clothes.
3.	<b>Oliver Twist's ninth birth-day found him a pale thin child, somewhat diminutive in stature, and decidedly small in circumference.</b> (Ch. 2, p. 5)	√				Implied author describes how Oliver's condition is in the branch-workhouse as an effect of exploitative child labor. We can imagine that <i>Oliver Twist</i> , in his ninth birthday, is a pale thin child. From his condition we can conclude that the branch-workhouse don't give an appropriate treatment to the children including Oliver. The children are forced to work without an appropriate compensation.

4.	<p>"Well! <i>You have come here to be educated, and taught a useful trade</i> ," said the red-faced gentleman in high chair. (Ch. 2, p. 10)</p>	√				<p>As a person who is in the based structure society, Oliver Twist, a nine-year-old child, is moved to the branch-workhouse to the Parish workhouse. According to Charles Dickens, Workhouse is a publicly supported institution to which the sick, destitute, aged, and otherwise impoverished went for food and shelter. After the New Poor Law was passed in 1834 the workhouse became little more than a prison for the poor. As an institution, the workhouse become an Ideological State Apparatus (ISA). ISA is a term developed by the Marxist theorist, Louis Althusser, to denote institutions such as education, the churches, family, media, law, and workhouse which were formally outside state control but which served to transmit the values of the state, to interpellate those individuals affected by them, and to maintain order in a society, above all to reproduce capitalist relations of production. Oliver Twist is moved to work in the workhouse with very little food. He must work to the Parish without any compensation but a little gruel per day. As a child under the 18 years (Oliver is nine years old), he should be under the law and not having any trade.</p>
5.	<p>"So <i>you'll begin to pick oakum tomorrow morning at six o'clock</i> ," added the surely one in the white waistcoats. (Ch. 2, p. 10)</p>	√				<p>Exploitative child labor refers to the employment of children in any kind of work (Col, 2002). The type of work that involves Oliver Twist for the first time is picking Oakum. Oakum is loosely twisted hemp fibbers, impregnated with tar, used in rope. Picking oakum apart was common busywork in the prison or workhouse. The separated oakum was then used to caulk ships. Thus, by picking oakum, we can conclude that Oliver Twist is working in agriculture activities.</p>
6.	<p>For the combination of both these blessings in the <i>one simple process of picking oakum</i> , Oliver bowed low by <i>the direction of the beadle</i> , and was then hurried away to a large ward: where, <i>on a rough, hard bed, he sobbed himself to sleep</i> . (Ch. 2, p. 10)</p>	√				<p>As a nine-year-old child, works in the early morning to pick oakum is not an easy task. A child at this age should not work and should get a decent education as Karl Marx stated in his 10 point of Marxism: <u>Free education for all children in public schools. The abolition of child labour in factories; an educated child would be better for society in the long term, than a child not educated.</u> However, in the case of Oliver Twist, he has to work in the early morning to pick oakum with unequal compensation. Instead of being given proper facilities, he was given poor facilities such as rough and hard bed which is uncomfortable to use. The authority of the workhouse as a superstructure exploits the based structure by working overtime. The clause <b>he sobbed himself to sleep</b> describe that as a subordinate class, Oliver does not have any strength or power to deny the command of the dominant class.</p>

7.	So, <i>they established the rule, that all poor people should have the alternative of being starved by a gradual process in the house</i> , or by a quick one out of it. (Ch. 2, p. 11)	√				This is where the social gap emerged, when the dominant class has a very big role for the life of the subordinate class. Dominant class has power to make laws for the poor lower class by giving them a little food as compensation for their work. By giving a little compensation for the lower class, the dominant class spends money less. This is referred as an exploitation. The word exploitation is used mostly to refer to economic exploitation; the act of using another person's labor without offering them an enough compensation (Munzer, 1990).
8.	and with a corn-factor <i>to supply periodically small quantities of oatmeal; and issued three meals of thin gruel a day</i> , with an onion twice a week, and half a roll on Sundays. (Ch. 2. p. 11)	√				Compensation provided by the workhouse authority as a dominant class only three small servings of gruel per day. Gruel here is a cheap food made by boiling a small amount of oatmeal in a large amount of water. In other words, the comparison between the energy released by the proletariats and the compensation they get are not balance. This evidence reveals that the proletariats, either adult or children is oppressed and exploited.
9.	But <i>the number of workhouse inmates got thin as well as the paupers; and the board were in ecstasies</i> . (Ch. 2, p. 11)	√				The social gap between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat are seen very clearly here. The workhouse inmate increasingly thinner and suffering due to the heavy works they did while the authorities can have fun using ecstasy. The social gap illustrates that there are inequalities between the working class and the bourgeoisie. It is also describes the conditions in the workhouse to which the orphan Oliver has just been sent. In these workhouses, husbands were separated from wives, and living conditions were often abysmal (www.sparknotes.com). Lurking behind the establishment of workhouses were the assumptions that moral virtue lay in work, that work led necessarily to success, that economic failure was the result of laziness, and that, therefore, poverty was a sign of moral degeneracy. In Dickens's opinion, charity based on this kind of premise did far more harm than good to the material and moral situations of its recipients. In this passage, and throughout the early chapters of the novel, he adopts a sarcastic, harshly satirical tone to make this point. Dickens, in fact, says the exact opposite of what he really means and does no more than state the truth. All of the conditions he describes did actually exist. Rather than exaggerating to make his point, Dickens relies on the inherent absurdity of the way English society treated the poor to manifest itself through his description.

10.	Of this festive composition <i>each boy had one porringer, and no more</i> - except on occasions of great public rejoicing, when he had two ounces and a quarter of bread besides. (Ch. 2, p. 12)	√				In addition the social gaps are not only seen among adults but also in children. Each child was given only gruel and nothing more. The gruel is not proportional to the power released by the children at work. This is what is referred as an exploitative child labor, where children are put to work in a monstrous condition without getting a decent wage even food.
11.	The bowls never wanted washing. <i>The boys polished them with their spoons till they shone again.</i> (Ch. 2, p. 12)	√				The effect of exploitative child labor is described by the author in direct characterization of the novel <i>Oliver Twist</i> in which the children become very hungry because the authorities do not fulfil their nutritional intake so that they eat the remains of the gruel in their bowl and spoon.
12.	<i>Oliver Twist and his companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months.</i> (Ch. 2, p. 12)	√				Nevertheless, the workhouse board has the responsibility to take care of the orphans but they did not care about it. workhouse board earn an adequate livelihood from the money they've received from the parish government. So here, the ideology is inserted relating to the capital class that is affected by social and economic class. The ideology comes from the human lifestyle, usually from people thinks, and from the characteristics of human interaction. According to Althusser ideology as the imagery relationship between the reality and human condition which Marx stated as a false consciousness (Barry, 1995). Ideology of someone relates to their attitude and how they live their life. In looking at Dickens' <i>Oliver Twist</i> from a Marxist standpoint we can gain a deeper insight into the economic, social, and political issues. This condition is showed to pass Oliver and other children in workhouse that treated bad and ignored because he from low class.
13.	<i>"Please, sir, I want some more!"</i> (Ch. 2, p. 12).	√				Featuring words made famous by the numerous film adaptations of the novel, this line features the first words that Oliver speaks. He asks one of the workhouse caretakers for more food because of a bet lost among the other boys. Because of this request, he is branded as troublesome and set on the path that will eventually lead to his escape into Fagin's den. This is also an interesting moment where an innocent request is interpreted by the corrupt adult mind as greed. Oliver's true hunger is not satiated but scorned as a means of shaming him in an attempt to break his spirit. This can be seen as a means of education, but it does not imply that it is the proper instruction for Victorian children. If anything Dickens is condemning the harsh jurisdiction of the workhouse masters.

14.	<p><b><i>The master aimed a blow at Oliver's head with the ladle</i></b>; pinioned him in his arms. (Ch. 2, p. 12)</p>	√				<p>In Oliver Twist, the upper class is defined as the dominant force in power. Dickens illustrates the upper class as they exploit not only the child laborers, but the poor in general. We can relate the bourgeoisie to Mr. Bumble and the workhouse officials, and the proletarians to Oliver and the other children in the workhouse. The government owns the power, while Oliver and the other children not. This is the ideal situation for the wealthy, as they have complete control of the social classes and labor. The poor in Dickens' novel are exploited by the powerful bourgeoisie, as Oliver's labor is owned by the workhouse officials. Additionally, Oliver is only fed meagre proportions in order for him to survive and keep working for the wealthy group in power. Oliver is degraded in the best interests of the wealthy, who contribute to moulding beliefs and ideas in accordance to their needs. By purposely underfeeding Oliver and the workhouse laborers, the wealthy are able to extract more labor for a lower cost. The government harsh treatment towards Oliver demonstrates how his labor is depicted as a commodity. The bold sentence is evident when Oliver protests against the wealthy for not receiving enough food.</p>
15.	<p><b><i>Oliver was ordered into instant confinement</i></b>; and a bill was next morning pasted on the outside of the gate, <b><i>offering a reward of five pounds to anybody who would take Oliver Twist off the hands of the parish</i></b>. (Ch. 2, p. 13)</p>		√			<p>The author shows to the reader that the boards' anger over Oliver's request for asking more gruel portrayed in the sale of Oliver Twist to anyone who wants to take Oliver Twist from the Parish authorities. In other words, Oliver is exploited through child trafficking since he is offered by the Parish authorities. In Marxism, the superstructure has power to do anything they like upon the based-structure. Oliver is also considered as a based-structure because of his class in society. He doesn't have any wealth and also any power. This sentence shows that Oliver Twist is exploited through Child Trafficking for the second time.</p>
16.	<p>In other words, <b><i>five pounds and Oliver Twist were offered to any man or woman who wanted an apprentice to any trade, business, or calling</i></b>. (Ch. 2, p. 13)</p>		√			<p>The sale of Oliver Twist has a purpose to warn others workhouse inmates not to rebels the capitalist. Oliver is sold to be apprentice which is a one who is bound by agreement to work for another for a specific amount of time (usually seven years) in return for instruction in a trade, art or business. Since their hours were so long, apprentices usually lived in makeshift lodgings provided by their employers. The master was paid a fee. When one finished, they were a journeyman and able to hire themselves out to others for wages.</p>

17.	As for society, <b>he was carried every other day into the hall where the boys dined, and there sociably flogged as a public warning and example.</b> (Ch. 3, p. 14)	√				As a result of the exploitation of Oliver Twist, it is not only threatens his physical health but also his mental. The board, as a bourgeoisie give social sanction to Oliver Twist by doing things like the bold words. These things not only make Oliver twist embarrassed but indirectly damage his mental as children. This result made the writer believes that Oliver Twist is exploited excessively by the bourgeoisie.
18.	" <b>If the parish would like him to learn a right pleasant trade</b> , in a good 'spectable <b>chimbley-sweepin' bisness,</b> " said Mr. Gamfield, " <b>I wants a 'prentis, and I am ready to take him.</b> " (Ch. 3, p. 16)	√				Chimney Sweeping is a work that children often do in Victorian era. A Victorian Child Chimney Sweep may have been the most dangerous job for children in the 1800's, especially when the child first started doing the job. Being sent down the chimney the first several times would cause the child's arms, elbows, legs and knees to be rubbed and scraped raw. At times their knees and elbows looked like there was no skin at all on them. The boss would then wash their wounds with salt water and send them down another chimney without sympathy. Mr. Gamfield tried to convince Parish authorities to sell Oliver Twist by said the contradictory fact <b>a right pleasant trade</b> where in fact there is no pleasant for children at all. It also shows that Mr Gamfield exploit children by employing them as chimney sweeping, which turned out to be a very hard job to be done by the children.
19.	As Mr. Gamfield did happen to labour under the slight imputation of <b>having bruised three or four boys to death already</b> , it occurred to him that the board had, perhaps, in some unaccountable freak, taken it into their heads that this extraneous circumstance ought to influence their proceedings. (Ch. 3, p. 17)	√				Mr. Gamfield is not only exploiting children through child labor, but also provides them a bad treatment. As a human being under the age of eighteenth children don't have any power and work as a chimney-sweep can cause them a serious harm, even more Mr. Gamfield abuse them as stated in the phrase <b>having bruised three or four boys to death already</b> . This narrative can be concluded that not only the bourgeoisie or capitalists who have material that can exploit proletariat but it can happen also among the proletariat. The proletariat can also exploit another proletariat, especially children, because children have no power.
20.	" <b>He'd be cheap with nothing at all, as a premium.</b> Take him, you silly fellow! He's just the boy for you. He wants the stick, now and then: it'll do him good; and his board needn't come very expensive, <b>for he hasn't been over-fed since he was born. Ha! Ha! Ha!</b> " (Ch. 3, p. 17)	√	√			The bold word <b>cheap</b> means purchasable below the going price or the real value. It is commonly use to determine the price of an item. Oliver Twist is a person who has a right and not a good that can be traded. When Oliver is equated to a very inexpensive good, he is considered as a commodity. It can be said as an exploitation of children through child trafficking. The next bold words refer to the exploitation of children through exploitative child labor because Oliver is treated unwell. He is underfed since he was in the workhouse and it makes he looks so small and pale and considered as a <b>cheap commodity</b> .

21.	<i>The bargain was made</i> . (Ch. 3, p. 18)		√			This sentence shows that Oliver Twist is sold by the Parish authorities to Mr. Gamfield. Oliver Twist is sold to work as chimney-sweep. The sale of human being should not be allowed because humans have free will as Marx stated. If humans are sold, as in the case of Oliver Twist, it means there has been exploitation, especially in the exploitation of children.
22.	"The kind and blessed gentlemen which is so many parents to you 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: <b>although the expense to the parish is three pound ten! - three pound ten, Oliver! - seventy shillins - one hundred and forty sixpences! - and all for a naughty orphan which nobody can't love.</b> " (Ch. 3, p. 18)		√			Oliver is sold to Mr. Gamfield, as the employer, with a little price three pound ten. For the workhouse authorities, the price is very high for Oliver Twist. It means that they are selling Oliver Twist without any guilt. Selling person for one's benefit is a form of exploitation.
23.	"I suppose <b>he's fond of chimney-sweeping</b> ?" (Ch. 3, p. 19)		√			This sentence shows the work activities that will be done by Oliver Twist is chimney-sweeping. Chimney-sweep is a worker who clears ash and soot from chimneys. In United Kingdom, boys as young as four climbed hot flues that could be as narrow as nine inches square. Chimney-sweep was dangerous and children who work as chimney-sweep could get jammed in the flue, suffocate, or burn to death. Employing the children as chimney-sweep is not only exploited their labor power but also can detriment and harm them. Children work as chimney-sweep because they are in poverty and they should work to earn money to live their live, with these condition, the employer takes opportunity to exploit the children.
24.	"And <b>he will be a sweep</b> , will he?" (Ch. 3, p. 20)		√			Why chimney-sweep and children? Because their tiny size made them a popular choice for going down the narrow chimney stacks. Falling was a major fear for chimney sweeps or getting stuck in the stacks also, both could cause death very easily. The constant breathing in of soot caused irreversible lung damage in many children. Bosses also underfed children so that they would be thin enough to continue going down chimneys. Everyone knows the risk of children being chimney-sweep but the Board of the workhouse still continue selling Oliver Twist to Mr. Gamfield. This is shows how people don't care about the life of children at that time.

25.	<i>Oliver fell on his knees, and clasping his hands together, prayed that they would order him back to the dark room - that they would starve him - beat him - kill him if they pleased - rather than send him away with that dreadful man . (Ch.3, p. 21)</i>	√				This narrative indicates that not only exploited but Oliver Twist is also abused. We can imagine how Oliver Twist really did not want to work as chimney sweeps. He begs that he better was tortured to starve or killed rather than having to work as a chimney sweep. Exploitation by the Parish authorities to Oliver Twist not only threatens his life but also his mental. It is included in case of exploitation because the goal is to detriment physical or mental health and development of the children.
26.	The next morning, the public were once more informed that <i>Oliver Twist was again To Let, and that five pounds would be paid to anybody who would take possession of him.</i> (Ch. 3, p. 21)		√			The sale of Oliver Twist in this time shows that he is really exploited and wasted by the workhouse authorities. In the phrase <b>and that five pounds would be paid to anybody who would take possession of him</b> indicate that Oliver is no longer for sale at a price of five pounds, but rather people who wanted to take possession of Oliver Twist will be given 5 pounds by The workhouse authorities. It violates Oliver's human rights though he is a child. The workhouse authorities had violated the rights of human being, in this case is a child, and exploited them through child trafficking.
27.	<i>Oliver, being offered another place , makes his first Entry into Public Life.</i> (Ch. 4, p. 22)		√			The sale of Oliver Twist in this time shows that he is really exploited and wasted by the workhouse authorities. It violates Oliver's human rights though he is a child. The workhouse authorities had violated the rights of human being, in this case is a child, and exploited them through child trafficking.
28.	The board, in imitation of so wise and salutary an example, <i>took counsel together on the expediency of shipping off Oliver Twist, in some small trading vessel bound to a good unhealthy port.</i> (Ch. 4, p. 22)		√			The treatment done by the board as a workhouse authorities to Oliver not only limited to the exploitative child labor but also child trafficking. The capitalist buys children and young persons under age and as the writer said before, it is violates children human rights.



29.	The probability being, <i>that the skipper would flog him to death, in a playful mood, some day after dinner, or would knock his brains, out with an iron bar; both pastimes being, as is pretty generally known, very favorite and common recreations among gentlemen of that class.</i> (Ch. 4, p. 22)	√				This is where the social gap emerged, when the dominant class has a very big role for the life of the subordinate class as shown in the sentence <b>very favorite and common recreations among gentlemen of that class.</b> Dominant class has power to make laws for the poor lower class by giving them a little food as compensation for their work. By giving a little compensation for the lower class, the dominant class spends money less. This is referred as an exploitation. The word exploitation is used mostly to refer to economic exploitation; the act of using another person's labor without offering them an enough compensation (Munzer, 1990). They also can to harm the proletariat children, as stated in <b>the skipper would flog him to death, in a playful mood, some day after dinner, or would knock his brains, out with an iron bar,</b> as they want because they have power to do so.
30.	"Oh!" replied the undertaker; "why, you know, Mr. Bumble, <i>I pay a good deal towards the poor's rates.</i> " (Ch. 4, p. 25)		√			The sale of children are usually occurs at children from the poor. They are powerless from the side of financial and strength. It makes the children from the poor are exploited over and over again.
31.	"I was thinking that <i>if I pay so much towards 'em, I've a right to get as much out of 'em as I can</i> , Mr. Bumble; and so - and so - <i>I think I'll take the boy myself.</i> " (Ch. 4, p. 25)		√			The sale of children are usually occurs at children from the poor. They are powerless from the side of financial and strength. It makes the children from the poor are exploited over and over again.
32.	and it was arranged that Oliver should go to him that evening 'upon liking' - a phrase which means, in the case of a parish apprentice, <i>that if the master find, upon a short trial, that he can get enough work out of a boy without putting too much food into him, he shall have him for a term of years, to do what he likes with.</i> (Ch. 4, p. 25)	√				Oliver Twist is sold to the parish undertaker to work as an apprentice. Apprentice is one who is bound by agreement to work for another for a specific amount of time (usually seven years) in return for instruction in a trade, art or business. Since their hours were so long, apprentices usually lived in makeshift lodgings provided by their employers. The master was paid a fee. Oliver is said to be exploited because the bold phrase <b>that he can get enough work out of a boy without putting too much food into him.</b> With this statement we know that children as apprentice is exploited into child labor and is treated unwell.

33.	The undertaker's wife opened a side door, <b>and pushed Oliver down a steep flight of stairs into a stone cell, damp and dark:</b> forming the ante-room to the coal-cellar, and denominated 'kitchen:' wherein <b>sat a slatternly girl, in shoes down at heel, and blue worsted stockings very much out of repair .</b> (Ch. 4, p. 27)	√				Improper treatment received by Oliver Twist can be seen from the treatment of the undertaker's wife who put him in improper place, the room is dark and damp which is not good for the health of children. Children who work should be given a proper compensation like enough food and good place to live. In addition, we can look at the exploitation of children who have been taken by the undertaker's wife from the descriptions of character Charlotte.
34.	"Here Charlotte," said Mrs. Sowerberry, who had followed Oliver down, " <b>Give this boy some of the cold bits that were put by for trip .</b> He hasn't come home since the morning, so he may go without 'em. <b>I dare say the boy isn't too dainty to eat 'em,</b> - are you, boy?" (Ch. 4, p. 27)	√				We can see that Oliver Twist is exploited and treated unwell. He was given the leftovers food from yesterday.
35.	I wish some well-fed philosopher, whose meat and drink turn to gall within him; whose blood is ice, whose heart is iron; could have seen <b>Oliver Twist clutching at the dainty viands that the dog had neglected.</b> (Ch. 4, p. 28)	√				The author emphasize the ill-treatment that experienced by Oliver Twist from this passage. We can see that Oliver Twist is exploited and treated unwell. He was given the leftovers food from yesterday. The author stated that <b>Oliver Twist clutching at the dainty viands that the dog had neglected</b> which is mean that the food is not worth to eat even the dog neglects it. The difference between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat are seen very clearly here.
36.	" <b>Your bed's under the counter. You don't mind sleeping among the coffins</b> , I suppose? But it doesn't much matter whether you do or don't, <b>for you can't sleep anywhere else .</b> " Ch. 4, p. 28)	√				This condition illustrates the place where Oliver's work. He is work in the shop where there are many coffins and there are no fresh air to breath. Children should not employed in the place that is not feasible.
37.	<b>The shop was close and hot. The atmosphere seemed tainted with the smell of coffins.</b> (Ch. 5, p. 29)	√				This condition illustrates the place where Oliver's work. Children should not employed in the place that is not feasible.

38.	<p>"I'm Mister Noah Claypole," said the charity-boy, "<b><i>and you're under me. Take down the shutters, yer idle young ruffian!</i></b>" with this Mr. Claypole <b><i>administered a kick to Oliver</i></b>, and entered the shop with a dignified air, which did him great credit. (Ch. 5, p. 31)</p>	√				<p>The exploitation of children in the Oliver Twist novel is not only done by the bourgeoisie or capitalist but also done among proletariat. Mr. Noah Claypole as an undertaker shop employee too exploits Oliver because he felt to have greater power than Oliver. Here, Oliver was not only asked to work under Mr. Noah Claypole but also abused by Mr. Noah Claypole. In this context, Power has a big influence on the exploitation, because the exploitation is not only divided by social class but also by power.</p>
39.	<p>"Come near the fire, Noah," said Charlotte. "<b><i>I saved a nice little bit of bacon for you from master's breakfast. Oliver, shut that door at Mister Noah's back, and take them bits that I've put out on the cover of the bread-pan.</i></b> There's your tea; take it away to that box, and drink it there, <b><i>and make haste, for they'll want you to mind the shop.</i></b> D'ye hear?" Ch. 5, p. 31)</p>	√				<p>We have only to deal with the children and young persons of both sexes divided into three classes, to be treated differently [a]; the first class to range from 9 to 12; the second, from 13 to 15 years; and the third, to comprise the ages of 16 and 17 years. We propose that the employment of the first class in any workshop or housework be legally restricted to two; that of the second, to four; and that of the third, to six hours (Marx, 1866). Oliver Twist age is about 9 to 10 years old it means Oliver is on the first class and he should be work only about two hours but in fact, the bold words show that Oliver work over time. He also only got a little food and should eat that quickly in order to mind the master's shop. It is considered as exploitation because they use Oliver's labor power without offering him an enough compensation.</p>
40.	<p><b><i>That for many months he continued meekly to submit to the domination and ill-treatment of Noah Claypole: who used him far worse than before</i></b>, now that his jealousy was roused by seeing the new boy promoted to the black stick and hat-band, while he, the old one, remained stationary in the muffin-cap and leathers. (Ch. 6, p. 40)</p>	√				<p>The exploitation of Oliver Twist done by his senior, Mr. Noah Claypole lasted for several month. Noah, who has been looked down upon and mistreated for being a charity boy by other boys, rather than exhibiting empathy towards Oliver because of this, only takes advantage of the fact that he is now higher than somebody and so can mistreat him. Those who are badly off just look for those who are worse off to mistreat. This passage is important in that it is a great example of the deep sarcasm the narrator often uses when discussing the more hypocritical or immoral characters, who society often either rewards for or allows to get away with such hypocrisy and immorality.</p>

41.	Noah put his feet on the table-cloth; <b>and pulled Oliver's hair; and twitched his ears; and expressed his opinion that he was a 'sneak'.</b> (Ch. 6, p. 40)	√				The exploitation of Oliver Twist done by his senior, Mr. Noah Claypole lasted for several month. Noah, who has been looked down upon and mistreated for being a charity boy by other boys, rather than exhibiting empathy towards Oliver because of this, only takes advantage of the fact that he is now higher than somebody and so can mistreat him. Those who are badly off just look for those who are worse off to mistreat. This passage is important in that it is a great example of the deep sarcasm the narrator often uses when discussing the more hypocritical or immoral characters, who society often either rewards for or allows to get away with such hypocrisy and immorality. Oliver Twist is exploited and abused by Noah Claypole. This shown in the phrases <b>pulled Oliver hair, twitched his ears, and expressed his opinion that he was a sneak.</b> All of those words can detriment Oliver's mental health as a child.
42.	"Oh, you little wretch!" screamed Charlotte: <b>seizing Oliver with her utmost force.</b> (Ch. 6, p. 42)	√				By this passage, the author wants to show us that Oliver Twist is not only exploited by capitalist or lower class children who has more power than him but also young lady from lower class. He is ill-treated and abused by Charlotte who is his senior on the shop.
43.	"Oh, <b>you little un-grate-ful, mur-de-rous, hor-rid villain!</b> " and between every syllable, <b>Charlotte gave Oliver a blow with all her might.</b> (Ch. 6, p. 42)	√				By this passage, the author wants to show us that Oliver Twist is not only exploited by capitalist or lower class children who has more power than him but also young lady from lower class. He is ill-treated and abused by Charlotte who is his senior on the shop.
44.	<b>Charlotte's fist was by no means a light one.</b> (Ch. 6, p. 42)	√				By this passage, the author wants to show us that Oliver Twist is not only exploited by capitalist or lower class children who has more power than him but also young lady from lower class. He is ill-treated and abused by Charlotte who is his senior on the shop.
45.	Mrs. Sowerberry plunged into the kitchen, and assisted to hold him with one hand, <b>while she scratched his face with the other.</b> (Ch. 6, p. 42)	√				Another evidence emerged that Oliver Twist is exploited by Capitalist. Here, Mrs. Sowerberry, as a capitalist who own capital the means of production, not only exploits Oliver's labor power but also abused him as we seen on the sentence <b>while she scratched his face with the other.</b>
46.	<b>This was rather too violent exercise to last long. When they were all wearied out, and could tear and beat no longer, they dragged Oliver ....</b> (Ch. 6, p. 42)	√				Another evidence emerged that Oliver Twist is exploited by Capitalist. Here, Mrs. Sowerberry, as a capitalist who own capital the means of production, not only exploits Oliver's labor power but also abused him and she is helped by Charlotte and Noah who have the same social class with Oliver.

47.	"The only thing that can be done now, that I know of, <b>is to leave him in the cellar for a day or so, till he's a little starved down; and then to take him out, and keep him on gruel all through his apprenticeship...</b> " (Ch. 7, p. 47)	√				Another evidence emerged that Oliver Twist is exploited by Capitalist. Here, Mrs. Sowerberry, as a capitalist who own capital the means of production, not only exploits Oliver's labor power but also abused him and she is helped by Charlotte and Noah who have the same social class with Oliver as stated in the <b>to leave him in the cellar for a day or so, till he's a little starved down; and then to take him out, and keep him on gruel all through his apprenticeship.</b>
48.	<b>Oliver's clothes had been torn in the beating he had received; his face was bruised and scratched; and his hair scattered over his forehead.</b> (Ch. 7, p. 47)	√				Another evidence emerged that Oliver Twist is exploited by Capitalist. Here, Mrs. Sowerberry, as a capitalist who own capital the means of production, not only exploits Oliver's labor power but also abused him and she is helped by Charlotte and Noah who have the same social class with Oliver.
49.	For the rest of the day, <b>he was shut up in the back kitchen, in company with a pump and a slice of bread.</b> (Ch. 7, p. 48)	√				Another evidence emerged that Oliver Twist is exploited by Capitalist. Here, Mrs. Sowerberry, as a capitalist who own capital the means of production, not only exploits Oliver's labor power but also abused him.
50.	A child was weeding one of the little beds; as he stopped, <b>he raised his pale face</b> and disclosed the features of one of his former companions. (Ch. 7, p. 49)	√				Not only Oliver Twist which is exploited in the novel Oliver Twist but also the child named Dick who was being Oliver's friend at the branch-workhouse. All the bold words give us a clue that the children in the branch-workhouse as a proletariat from the lower class is exploited many times by Mrs. Mann, who act as a bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie have big power to make the children from the poor starved by not giving them enough food and make them starve.
51.	<b>They had been beaten and starved, and shut up together, many and many a time.</b> (Ch. 7, p. 49)	√				The word <b>they</b> shows that not only Oliver Twist which is exploited in the novel <i>Oliver Twist</i> but also the child named Dick who was being Oliver's friend at the branch-workhouse. All the bold words give us a clue that the children in the branch-workhouse as a proletariat from the lower class is exploited many times by Mrs. Mann, who act as a bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie have big power to make the children from the poor starved by not giving them enough food.
52.	"You mustn't say you saw me, Dick," said Oliver. "I am running away. <b>They beat and ill-use me</b> , Dick; and I am going to seek my fortune, some long way off. I don't know where. <b>How pale you are!</b> " (Ch. 7, p. 49)	√				The exploitation of children, especially which is experienced by Oliver Twist is not only described from the narration created by the authors but also from the statement expressed by Oliver to Dick. The statement which is said by Oliver <b>They beat and ill-use me, Dick</b> shows that he is exploited by Capitalist class or bourgeoisie. He is exploited because he comes from lower class.

53.	<p>"I hope so, " replied the child. <b><i>"After I am dead, but not before . I know the doctor must be right, Oliver, because I dream so much of Heaven and Angels, and kind faces that I never see when I am awake.</i></b> Kiss me," said the child. (Ch. 7, p. 49)</p>	√				<p>One of the characteristics of Marxist literary criticism is character who dreams a better life. From Dick's statement <b>I dream so much of Heaven and Angels, and kind faces that I never see when I am awake</b>, we can conclude that society never treats him well, especially people in the branch-workhouse. He is exploited and abuse and always ill-treated by the people who have more power than him.</p>
54.	<p>He waited at the bottom of a steep hill till a stage-coach came up, <b><i>and then begged of the outside passengers; but there were very few who took any notice of him: and even those told him to wait till they got to the top of the hill, and then let them see how far he could run for a half penny.</i></b> (Ch. 8, p. 51)</p>	√				<p>Society at that time was still seen individualist and do not want to seem concerned with what affects children, including the exploitation of children in the field of labor as stated in <b>there were very few who took any notice of him: and even those told him to wait till they got to the top of the hill, and then let them see how far he could run for a half penny.</b></p>
55.	<p>When the outsides saw this, <b><i>they put their half-pence back into their pockets again, declaring that he was an idle young dog, and didn't deserve anything.</i></b> (Ch. 8, p. 51)</p>	√				<p>Society at that time was still seen individualist and do not want to seem concerned with what affects children, including the exploitation of children in the field of labor as stated in <b>They put their half-pence back into their pockets again, declaring that he was an idle young dog, and didn't deserve anything.</b></p>
56.	<p><b><i>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 heaps of children, who, even at that time of night, were crawling in and out at the doors, or screaming from the inside.</i></b> (Ch. 8. p. 55)</p>	√				<p>The exploitation of children can be seen in the street at big city like London. They are called at a street-children. This passage exemplifies Dickens's perspective of London in Oliver Twist. It is bleak, seedy, poor, and filled with immoral people. These scenes of urban description throughout the novel are often set at night, or in the rain—the weather is rarely kind to the slums of London. Here the problem of children without caring parents is exemplified, too, for there are children everywhere, yet no sign of any adults taking care of them. Instead, all of the adults seem to be busy drinking in the pubs. In the city, the poor gather in the pubs, while in the country they gather in the church, and this seems to symbolize the great difference between the two communities - why in one setting people can be picturesque and in another they are repulsive.</p>

57.	Seated round the table <i>were four or five boys, none older than the Dodger, smoking long clay pipes, and drinking spirits</i> with the air of middle-aged men. (Ch. 8, p. 56)	√				Sometimes, the exploitation of children is done by adult who don't have any relationship with the child. Children often became part of gangs controlled by adults. They were taught how to steal and bring the stolen goods back to their protector who then acted as the fence for the stolen property like Fagin and his boys. The child is not educated so they don't know what is good and what is bad. They act like the adults; <b>smoking long clay pipes, drinking spirits</b> and etc. They are considered as exploitative child labor because "their master" don't allow them to school and let them do the criminals.
58.	"Well," said the Jew, glancing slyly at Oliver, and addressing himself to the Dodger, " <i>I hope you've been at work this morning my dears?</i> " "Hard," replied the Dodger "As nails," added Charley Bates. "Good boys, good boys!" said the Jew. " <i>What have you got, Dodger?</i> " " <i>A couple of pocket-books,</i> " replied that young gentleman. (Ch. 9, p. 61)	√				Sometimes, the exploitation of children is done by adult who don't have any relationship with the child. Children often became part of gangs controlled by adults. They were taught how to steal and bring the stolen goods back to their protector who then acted as the fence for the stolen property like Fagin and his boys. The young thief was sometimes given a small percentage of the money gained. It is considered as exploitation because the children work in criminal with the bad effect and they only got a small money. The children work as a street criminal because they live in poverty and the Parish authorities as a superstructure do not treat them well so they find the way to live their life as a street criminal.
59.	" <i>And what have you got, my dear?</i> " said Fagin to Charley Bates. " <i>Wipes,</i> " replied Master Bates; at the same time producing four pocket-handkerchiefs. (Ch. 9, p. 61)	√				Sometimes, the exploitation of children is done by adult who don't have any relationship with the child. Children often became part of gangs controlled by adults. They were taught how to steal and bring the stolen goods back to their protector who then acted as the fence for the stolen property like Fagin and his boys. The young thief was sometimes given a small percentage of the money gained. It is considered as exploitation because the children work in criminal with the bad effect and they only got a small money. The children work as a street criminal because they live in poverty and the Parish authorities as a superstructure do not treat them well so they find the way to live their life as a street criminal.

60.	<p><i>"You'd like to be able to make pocket-handkerchiefs a easy as Charley Bates, wouldn't you, my dear?</i> Said the Jew. "Very much, indeed, if you'll teach me, sir," replied Oliver. (Ch. 9, p. 61)</p>	√				<p>Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist, with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. Fagin's Children is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment. Fagin's Children is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood.</p>
61.	<p>"..... is my handkerchief hanging out of my pocket, my dear?" said the Jew, stopping short. "Yes, sir" said Oliver. <i>"See if you can take it out, without my feeling it: as you saw them do, when we were at play this morning."</i> (Ch. 9, p. 63)</p>	√				<p>Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist, with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. Fagin's Children is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment. Fagin's Children is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood.</p>
62.	<p><i>Whenever the Dodger or Charley Bates came home at night, empty-handed, he would expatiate with great vehemence on the misery of idle and lazy habits</i> ; and would enforce upon them the necessity of an active life, <i>by sending them supperless to bed.</i> (Ch. 10, p. 64)</p>	√				<p>This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited by their master. The Dodger and Charley Bates, as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced them to work to be a pickpocket and take all the things that they have. Sometimes, if the children didn't bring anything for him, Fagin will punish them <b>by sending them supperless bed</b>. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life.</p>



63.	<p>.....and Oliver between them, wondering where they were going, <b>and what branch of manufacture he would be instructed in, first.</b> (Ch. 10, p. 64)</p>	√				<p>The evidence that Oliver Twist is labored by Fagin without giving him an explanation about the job.</p>
64.	<p>What was <b>Oliver's horror and alarm as he stood a few paces of, looking on with his eyelids as wide open as they would possibly go, to see the Dodger plunge his hand into the old gentleman pocket, and draw for thence a handkerchief!</b> To see him hand the same to Charley Bates; and finally to behold them, both, running away round the corner at full speed. (Ch. 10, p. 66)</p>	√				<p>Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist, with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. Fagin's Children is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment. Fagin's Children is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood. It shows us that the Dodger and Charley bates works in street-gang as a pickpocket.</p>
65.	<p><b>In an instant the whole mystery of the handkerchiefs, and the watches, and the jewels, and the Jew, rushed upon the boy's mind.</b> He stood, for a moment, <b>with the blood so tingling through all the veins from terror, that he felt as if he were in a burning fire; then, confused and frightened</b> , he took to his heels; (Ch. 10, p. 66)</p>	√				<p>Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist, with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. Fagin's Children is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment. Fagin's Children is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood. It shows us that the Dodger and Charley bates works in street-gang as a pickpocket. The author added that Oliver Twist is not comfortable to work as a pickpocket. It is shown in the sentence <b>the blood so tingling through all the veins from terror, that he felt as if he were in a burning fire; then, confused and frightened.</b></p>

66.	At this point of the inquiry, <b>Oliver raised his head; and, looking round with imploring eyes, murmured a feeble prayer for a draught of water.</b> (Ch. 11, p. 73)	√				The passage happened when Oliver Twist is charged as a pickpocket at civil court. Oliver Twist asks for some water because his condition is very unwell but the magistrate denied it. It shows the reader that there is no sense of care for the children, even though by law enforcement. Society at that time was still seen individualist and do not want to seem concerned with what affects children, including the exploitation of children in the field of labor.
67.	" <b>Stuff and nonsense!</b> " Said Mr. Fang: "Don't try to make a fool of me." " <b>I think he really is ill, your worship,</b> " remonstrated the officer. " <i>I know better,</i> " said Mr. Fang. "Take care of him, officer," said the old gentleman, raising his hands instinctively; "he'll fell down." "Stand away, officer," cried Fang; "Let him, if he likes." <b>Oliver availed himself of the kind permission, and fell to the floor in a fainting fit.</b> (Ch. 11, p. 73)	√				The passage happened when Oliver Twist is charged as a pickpocket at civil court. Oliver Twist asks for some water because his condition is very unwell but the magistrate denied it. It shows the reader that there is no sense of care for the children, even though by law enforcement. Society at that time was still seen individualist and do not want to seem concerned with what affects children, including the exploitation of children in the field of labor. The bold words <b>I know better</b> shows us the ignorance of society. especially the law enforcement, about the condition of the children at that time.
68.	"Summarily," replied Mr. Fang. " <b>He stands committed for three months-hard labour of course.</b> Clear the office." (Ch. 11, p. 74)	√				The passage happened when Oliver Twist is charged as a pickpocket at civil court. It shows the reader that there is no sense of care for the children, even though by law enforcement. Society at that time was still seen individualist and do not want to seem concerned with what affects children, including the exploitation of children in the field of labor.
69.	<b>The robbery was committed by another boy.</b> (Ch. 11, p. 74)	√				The sentence <b>The robbery was committed by another boy</b> shows us that not only Oliver who is exploited but also <b>another boy</b> who is exploited to child labor as a robber.
70.	<b>The young thieves eyed their preceptor as if they were alarmed at his violence;</b> (Ch. 13, p. 85)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. The Dodger and Charley Bates, as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced them to work to be a pickpocket and take all the things that they have. Sometimes, if the children didn't bring anything for him, Fagin will punish them or abused them. It means that the children must fulfil all the request of their master as shown in the words <b>his violence</b> .

71.	"What's become of the boy?" said the Jew, <b>seizing the Dodger tightly by the collar, and threatening him with horrid imprecations. "Speak out, or I'll throttle you!"</b> (Ch. 13, p. 85)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. The Dodger and Charley Bates, as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced them to work to be a pickpocket and take all the things that they have. Sometimes, if the children didn't bring anything for him, Fagin will punish them or abused them. It means that the children must fulfil all the request of their master as shown in the words <b>seizing the Dodger tightly by the collar, and threatening him with horrid imprecations. "Speak out, or I'll throttle you!"</b>
72.	... and who conceived it by no means improbable that <b>it might his turn to be throttled second</b> , dropped upon his knees,... (Ch.13, p. 85)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. The Dodger and Charley Bates, as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced them to work to be a pickpocket and take all the things that they have. Sometimes, if the children didn't bring anything for him, Fagin will punish them or abused them. It means that the children must fulfil all the request of their master as shown in the words <b>it might his turn to be throttled second.</b>
73.	" <b>Charley, do nothing but skulk about</b> , till you bring home some news of him! <b>Nancy, my dear, I must have him found. I trust to you, my dear</b> , - to you and the Artful for everything! Stay, stay," added the Jew. (Ch. 13, p. 91)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited by their master. The Dodger, Nancy, and Charley Bates, as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced them to work anything for him and take all the things that they have. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what Fagin asked, Fagin will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life.
74.	and how much he would give for only one look at <b>poor little Dick, who starved and beaten</b> , ... (Ch. 15, p. 107)	√				All the bold words give us a clue that the children in the branch-workhouse as a proletariat from the lower class is exploited many times by Mrs. Mann, who act as a bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie have big power to make the children from the poor starved by not giving them enough food.
75.	"And he shall have it, too!" rejoined the man, <b>administering another blow, and seizing Oliver by the collar</b> . (Ch. 15, p. 108)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Oliver Twist as a children under eighteenth years, works for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced him to work anything for him and take all the things that his have. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what Fagin asked, Fagin will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life.

76.	"Give me the other," said Sikes, <b>seizing Oliver's unoccupied hand</b> ..... "see here, boy!" said Sikes, <b>putting his other hand to Oliver's throat</b> ; "if he speaks ever so soft a word, hold him! D'ye mind!" (Ch. 16, p. 109)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Oliver Twist as a children under eighteenth years, works for Fagin and Sikes as a criminal. Sikes forced him to work anything for him and take all the things that his have. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what Sikes asked, Sikes will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life.
77.	<b>Mr. Sikes then seized the terrified boy by the collar with very little ceremony</b> ; (Ch. 16, p. 111)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Oliver Twist as a children under eighteenth years, works for Sikes as a criminal. Sikes forced him to work anything for him and take all the things that his have. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what Sikes asked, Sikes will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life.
78.	<b>The housebreaker flung the girl from him to the further end of the room.</b> (Ch. 16, p. 114)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Nancy as a young girl under eighteenth years, works for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced her to work anything for him and take all the things that she has. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what Fagin asked, Fagin will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life.
79.	<b>The Jew inflicted a smart blow on Oliver's shoulders with the club</b> . (Ch. 16, p. 114)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Oliver Twist as a children under eighteenth years, works for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced him to work anything for him and take all the things that his have. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what Fagin asked, Fagin will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life.

80.	"Civil words, you villain! Yes, you deserve 'em from me. <b><i>I thieved for you when I was a child not half as old as this!</i></b> " <i>pointing to Oliver. "I have been in the same trade, and in the same service, for twelve years since.</i> Don't you know it? Speak out! Don't you know it?" (Ch. 16, p. 116)	√		√		This passage is the first that tells us Nancy's age. If Oliver's around ten or so at this point, and she's been in Fagin's employ since she was half that age, she must have started when she was five. And so now, twelve years later, she's seventeen. As the writer said before that not only capitalist who can exploiting children from lower class but also people who have more power than children. Nancy, who is rejected by society, is exploited by Fagin from she was five years old through exploitative child labor (as a thief) and child prostitution (as prostitute) until she is now around seventeen years old. Children under eighteen years old still under the state law, it means that Nancy should be under the law of Parish authorities but in fact, because no one would take care of her except Fagin, she is join the street gangs which bring her into exploitation.
81.	"It is my living; and <b><i>the cold, wet, dirty streets are my home; and you're the wretch that drove me to them long ago, and that'll keep me there, day and night, till I die!</i></b> " (Ch. 16, p. 116)	√		√		As the writer said before that not only capitalist who can exploiting children from lower class but also people who have more power than children. Nancy, who is rejected by society, is exploited by Fagin from she was five years old through exploitative child labor (as a thief) and child prostitution (as prostitute) until she is now around seventeen years old. Children under eighteen years old still under the state law, it means that Nancy should be under the law of Parish authorities but in fact, because no one would take care of her except Fagin, she is join the street gangs which bring her into exploitation. The sentence <b>you're the wretch that drove me to them long ago</b> , shows that actually Nancy doesn't want to tho the job but Fagin drove her to do that so.
82.	Until he reached the farm <b><i>where Mrs. Mann tended the infant paupers with parochial care.</i></b> (Ch. 17, p. 119)	√				All the bold words give us a clue that the children in the branch-workhouse as a proletariat from the lower class is exploited many times by Mrs. Mann, who act as a bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie have big power to make the children from the poor starved and beaten. The passage give us the clue that Mrs. Mann is irresponsible to her job to take care the child.
83.	<b><i>The child was pale and thin; his cheeks were sunken; and his eyes large and bright. The scanty parish dress, the livery of his misery, hung loosely on his feeble body; and his young limbs had wasted away, like those of an old man.</i></b> (Ch. 17, p. 121)	√				All the bold words give us a clue that the children in the branch-workhouse as a proletariat from the lower class is exploited many times by Mrs. Mann, who act as a bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie have big power to make the children from the poor starved and beaten as stated in the sentences <b>The child was pale and thin; his cheeks were sunken; and his eyes large and bright. The scanty parish dress, the livery of his misery, hung loosely on his feeble body; and his young limbs had wasted away, like those of an old man.</b>

84.	<p>"I should like, " said the child, "to leave my dear love to poor Oliver Twist; and to let him know how often <b><i>I have sat by myself and cried to think of his wandering about in the dark nights with nobody to help him.</i></b> And I should like to tell him," said the child, pressing his small hands together, and speaking with great fervour, "<b><i>that I was glad to die when I was very young; for, perhaps if I had lived to be a man, and had grown old, my little sister who is in Heaven, might forget me, or be unlike me; and it would be so much happier if we were both children there together.</i></b>" (Ch. 17, p. 122)</p>	√				<p>The phrase <b>and cried to think of his wandering about in the dark nights with nobody to help him</b> shows the reader that both Oliver and Dick is neglected by the mob. Though the condition of them were very pathetic due to the exploitation done by the bourgeoisie, no one wants to help them. In addition, the phrase <b>that I was glad to die when I was very young</b> shows us that Dick is a proletariat or lower class who dreams a better life.</p>
85.	<p><b><i>Dick was immediately taken away, and locked up in the coal-cellar.</i></b> (Ch. 17, p. 122)</p>	√				<p>Not only Oliver Twist which is exploited in the novel Oliver Twist but also the child named Dick who was being Oliver's friend at the branch-workhouse. All the bold words give us a clue that the children in the branch-workhouse as a proletariat from the lower class is exploited many times by Mrs. Mann, who act as a bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie have big power to make the children from the poor starved by not giving them enough food and make them starve and also ill-treated them by locked them in a dirty coal cellar.</p>
86.	<p>About noon next day, <b><i>when the Dodger and Master Bates had gone out to pursue their customary avocations</i></b>,.... (Ch. 18, p. 127)</p>	√				<p>By the sentence <b>when the Dodger and Master Bates had gone out to pursue their customary avocations</b> we can conclude that Dodger and Master Bates are working in criminals as a pickpocket.</p>
87.	<p>So he at once expressed his readiness; and, kneeling on the floor, while the Dodger sat upon the table so that he could take his foot in his lap, <b><i>he applied himself to a process which Mr. Dawkins designated as 'japanning his trotter-cases.'</i></b> <b><i>The phrase, rendered into plain English, signifieth, cleaning his boots.</i></b> (Ch. 18, p. 129)</p>	√				<p>Oliver Twist, once again, is exploited not only with the bourgeoisie but also with others proletariat who is much senior than him. He is exploited by the Dodger and Charley Bates through exploitative child labor as we seen on the clause <b>he applied himself to a process which Mr. Dawkins designated as 'japanning his trotter-cases.'</b> <b>The phrase, rendered into plain English, signifieth, cleaning his boots.</b> By the phrase the author wants show us that Oliver is working as a shoes cleaning.</p>

88.	"If you don't take pocket-handkechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, " <i>some other cove will; .....</i> " (Ch. 18, p. 132)	√				By the sentence we can conclude that Dodger and Master Bates are working in criminals as a pickpocket and he persuade Oliver to be a pick pocket too.
89.	At other times <i>the old man would tell them stories of robberies he had committed in his younger days</i> ; (Ch. 18, p. 134)	√				This passage tells us that Fagin himself has been a thief since he was a kid as we seen on the sentence <b>stories of robberies he had committed in his younger days</b> . The probability that Fagin is exploited by other when he was a kid emerged because he does the same to the boys nowadays.
90.	"Give him something to drink, Nancy. <i>Burn my body, make haste!</i> " (Ch. 19, p. 136)	√				By the Fagin's command here we can conclude that Nancy is also working in a domestic labor for Fagin.
91.	"If I'd only got that young boy of Ned, <i>the chimbley-sweeper's! He kept him small on purpose, and let him out by the job .....</i> " (Ch. 19, p. 139)	√				This sentence shows the work activities that done by boys at the time is chimney-sweeping. Chimney-sweep is a worker who clears ash and soot from chimneys. In United Kingdom, boys as young as four climbed hot flues that could be as narrow as nine inches square. Chimney-sweep was dangerous and children who work as chimney-sweep could get jammed in the flue, suffocate, or burn to death. Employing the children as chimney-sweep is not only exploited their labor power but also can detriment and harm them. Children work as chimney-sweep because they are in poverty and they should work to earn money to live their live, with these condition, the employer takes opportunity to exploit the children.
92.	"..... <i>We shouldn't have half-a-dozen boys left in the whole trade, in a year or two.</i> " (Ch. 19, p. 139)	√				This statement <b>we shouldn't have half a dozen boys left in the whole trade</b> strengthen our believes that children often become victims of exploitation by the people. Children is used to be a labor because they may be cheaper to employ, less aware of their rights, more compliant, more willing to carry out monotonous tasks, easier to lay off and do not join trade unions. That's why capitalist often exploited children to labour.

93.	The boy was lying, fast asleep, <i>on a rude bed upon the floor; so pale with anxiety, and sadness, and the closeness of his prison, that he looked like death</i> ; (Ch. 19, p. 143)	√				The phrase <b>so pale with anxiety, and sadness, and the closeness of his prison</b> is a description about Oliver's condition as an effect of exploitative child labor. We can imagine that Oliver Twist, in his younger age is so pale with anxiety, and sadness. From his condition we can conclude that Fagin doesn't give an appropriate treatment to the boys including Oliver. The children are forced to work without an appropriate compensation. This passage also embodies the innocence of Oliver and Fagin's perspective of him. Oliver seems to contrast his very environment. He is an angelic presence in a fallen world. In sleep, too, Oliver seems to be able to escape the harsh realities even if only for a short while. Death is also given a unique spin in the passage as something not dark and foreboding but something beautiful and exhilarating.
94.	On his sitting down to breakfast along with the Jew, who told him, with a tone and manner which increased his alarm, <i>that he was to be taken to the residence of Bill Sikes that night.</i> (Ch. 20, p. 144)		√			Another evidence reveals that Oliver is exploited through child trafficking. He is moved from Fagin's place to Sikes' place, where Oliver is asked to help Sikes to rob a house. Child trafficking happens when someone is moved from one place to another within a country or across a border, and by someone or a group, into a situation in which they are exploited (ILO, 2009).
95.	"He's a rough man, and thinks nothing of blood when his own is up. <i>Whatever falls out, say nothing; and do what he bids you. Mind!</i> " (Ch. 20, p. 145)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Oliver Twist as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin and Sikes as a criminal. Sikes forced them to work to be robber. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what the master says, The master will punish them or abused them. It means that the children must fulfil all the request of their master as shown in the words <b>Whatever falls out, say nothing; and do what he bids you. Mind!</b>
96.	Then, <i>falling upon his knees, he prayed Heaven to spare him from such deeds; and rather to will that should die at once, than be reserved for crimes, so fearful and appalling.</i> (Ch. 20, p. 146)	√				This narrative indicates that not only exploited but Oliver Twist is also abused. We can imagine how Oliver Twist really did not want to work as robber. He wish that he better died rather to work as a robber as stated in <b>he prayed Heaven to spare him from such deeds; and rather to will that should die at once, than be reserved for crimes.</b> Exploitation by Sikes and his friends to Oliver Twist not only threatens his life but also his mental. It is included in case of exploitation because the goal is to detriment physical or mental health and development of the children.



97.	She pointed, hastily, <i>to some livid bruises on her neck and arms</i> ; and continued, with great rapidity: (Ch. 20, p. 148)	√				The phrase <b>to some livid bruises on her neck and arms</b> is a description about Nancy's condition as an effect of exploitative child labor. From her condition we can conclude that Sikes doesn't give an appropriate treatment to Nancy.
98.	"If you speak a word when you're out o' doors with me, except when I speak to you, <i>that loading will be in your head without notice</i> . So, if you do make up your mind to speak without leave, say your prayers first." (Ch. 20, p. 149)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited and abused by their master. Oliver Twist as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin and Sikes as a criminal. Sikes forced them to work to be robber. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what the master says, The master will punish them or abused them. It means that the children must fulfil all the request of their master as shown in the words <b>If you speak a word when you're out o' doors with me, except when I speak to you, that loading will be in your head without notice.</b>
99.	"Oh! For god's sake let me go!" cried Oliver; <i>"let me run away and die in the fields. I will never come near London; never, never! Oh! Pray have mercy upon me, and do not make me steal. For the love of all the bright Angels that rest in Heaven, have mercy upon me !"</i> (Ch. 22, p. 168)	√				This narrative indicates that not only exploited but Oliver Twist is also abused. We can imagine how Oliver Twist really did not want to work as robber. Exploitation by Sikes and his friend to Oliver Twist not only threatens his life but also his mental. It is included in case of exploitation because the goal is to detriment physical or mental health and development of the children.

100.	<p>"Now listen, you young limb," whispered Sikes, drawing a dark lantern from his pocket, and throwing the glare full on Oliver's face; <b><i>"I'm a going to put you through there. Take this light; go softly up the steps straight afore you, and along the little hall, to the street door; unfasten it, and let us in."</i></b> (Ch. 22, p. 162)</p>	√				<p>Charles Dickens's <i>Oliver Twist</i>, with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. <i>Fagin's Children</i> is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment. <i>Fagin's Children</i> is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood. It shows us that the Dodger and Charley Bates works in street-gang as a pickpocket and also robber. They command the children to do what they want like shown in the sentence <b>"I'm a going to put you through there. Take this light; go softly up the steps straight afore you, and along the little hall, to the street door; unfasten it, and let us in."</b></p>
101.	<p>Cunning, ferocity, and drunkenness in all its stages, were there, <b><i>in their strongest aspects; and women; some with the last lingering tinge of their early freshness almost fading as you looked: others with every mark and stamp of their sex utterly beaten out, and presenting but one loathsome blank of profligacy and crime; some mere girls, others but young women, and none past the prime of life; formed the darkest and saddest portion of this dreary picture.</i></b> (Ch. 26, p. 187)</p>			√		<p>Exemplified by this passage is the skill with which Charles Dickens as the author sets a scene. He is able to connect the present moment with his overarching theme of the fallen women, while critiquing the idea that men do not receive the same judgment as women for the same lifestyle. There is sorrow in the idea that these women, <b>some mere girls</b>, which means human beings under the age of eighteen are trapped in a lifestyle that will forever exclude them from proper Victorian womanhood. With their youthfulness <b>almost fading as you looked</b>, they are a sad reminder of the lengths to which some must go in order to escape the hardships of poverty or the difficulties of life when there is no family to take care of you. More sorrowful yet is the phrase <b>prime of life</b>, because for these young women, life will have no prime as they continue to spend their days among men who are from gentlemanly.</p>

102.	"Crime, like death, is not confined to the old and withered alone. <b><i>The youngest and fairest are too often its chosen victims.</i></b> " (Ch. 30, p. 217)	√				This statement <b>The youngest and fairest are too often its chosen victims</b> strengthen our believes that children often become victims of exploitation by the people. Children is used to be a labor because they may be cheaper to employ, less aware of their rights, more compliant, more willing to carry out monotonous tasks, easier to lay off and do not join trade unions. That's why capitalist often exploited children to labour.
103.	"Such a number of nights <b><i>as I've been patient with you, nursing and caring for you, as if you had been a child .....</i></b> " (Ch. 39, p. 288)	√				This passage shows us that Nancy is also working in a domestic labor for Sikes.
104.	"..... <b><i>Dodger! Charley! It's time you were on the lay. Come! It's near ten, and nothing done yet.</i></b> " (Ch. 39, p. 293)	√				This passage shows us that street children who works as a criminal is exploited by their master. The Dodger and Charley Bates, as a children under eighteenth years, work for Fagin as a criminal. Fagin forced them to work anything for him and take all the things that they have. Sometimes, if the children didn't do what Fagin asked, Fagin will punish them. It means that the children must to work hard for other's benefit if they want to live a decent life although they must work until late night.
105.	"Now," said Fagin, when they had left the room, "I'll go and get you that cash, Nancy. This is only the key of a little cupboard <b><i>where I keep a few odd things the boys get, my dear. I never lock up my money, for I've got none to lock up</i></b> , my dear-Ha! Ha! Ha!- none to lock up. It's a poor trade, Nancy, and no thanks; but I'm fond of seeing the young people about me....." (Ch. 39, p. 293)	√				Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist, with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. Fagin's Children is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment. Fagin's Children is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood. It shows us that the Dodger and Charley bates works in street-gang as a pickpocket.

106.	<p>"I, Lady!" replied the girl. <b><i>"I am the infamous creature you have heard of, that lives among the thieves, and that never from the first moment I can recollect my eyes and senses opening on London streets have known any better life, or kinder words than they have given me, so help me God! .....</i></b> I am younger than you would think, to look at me, but i am well used to it....." (Ch. 40, p. 302)</p>	√				<p>As the writer said before that not only capitalist who can exploiting children from lower class but also people who have more power than children. Nancy, who is rejected by society, is exploited by Fagin from she was five years old through exploitative child labor (as a thief) and child prostitution (as prostitute) until she is now around seventeen years old. Children under eighteen years old still under the state law, it means that Nancy should be under the law of Parish authorities but in fact, because no one would take care of her except Fagin, she is join the street gangs which bring her into exploitation. In this conversation, we can find out how Nancy begins to plunge in the criminal world and exploited. The denial of public drag Nancy in the criminal world because by the time she came to London only Fagin's groups who did good to her, it can be seen in the statement <b>that lives among the thieves, and that never from the first moment I can recollect my eyes and senses opening on London streets have known any better life, or kinder words than they have given me.</b> It can be conclude that Nancy plunge into the world of crime and exploited by her master because of public denial which makes Nancy exploited by Fagin in her younger ages.</p>
107.	<p>".... But <b><i>I have stolen away from those who would surely murder me</i></b> , if they knew I had been here, to tell you what I have overheard...." (Ch. 40, p. 302)</p>	√				<p>This passage shows us that actually Nancy herself knows that she is exploited and ill-used by Sikes but she can't do anything due to her powerless. Although she is around seventeen years old now but she still doesn't have any power to fight for her right.</p>

108.	"..... <i>A bargain was struck with Fagin, that if Oliver was got back he should have a certain sum</i> ; and he was to have more for making him a thief, which this Monks wanted for some purpose of his own." (Ch. 40, p. 303)	√	√			Charles Dickens's <i>Oliver Twist</i> , with Fagin, Sykes, the Artful Dodger, and children trained as pickpockets and sent out as burglar's accomplices, provides an unforgettable fictional image of the Victorian underworld. <i>Fagin's Children</i> is an account of the reality of child crime in 19th century Britain and the reaction of the authorities to it. It reveals both the poverty and misery of many children's lives in the growing industrial cities of Britain and of changing attitudes toward the problem. Inevitably most is known about children who were arrested. While few children were hanged after 1800, their treatment ranged from whipping to imprisonment, sometimes in the hulks, and transportation. Increasingly, elements of training and reclamation came into a system principally aimed at punishment. <i>Fagin's Children</i> is an original and important contribution both to the history of Victorian crime and to the history of childhood. It shows us that the Dodger and Charley bates works in street-gang as a pickpocket. Oliver is also exploited through child trafficking as stated in <b>A bargain was struck with Fagin, that if Oliver was got back he should have a certain sum.</b>
109.	".... <i>But I am drawn back to him through every suffering and ill usage</i> ; and I should be, I believe, if I knew that I was to die by his hand at last." (Ch. 40, p. 305)	√				This passage shows us that actually Nancy herself knows that she is exploited and ill-used by Sikes but she can't do anything due to her powerless. Although she is around seventeen years old now but she still doesn't have any power to fight for her right.
110.	The woman was young, but of a robust and hardy make, <i>as she need have been to bear the weight of the heavy bundle which was strapped to her back.</i> (Ch. 42, p. 317)	√				The passage shows that Charlotte is exploited by Noah Claypole in activities like carrying-goods.
111.	"Come on, can't yer? <i>What a lazybones yer are, Charlotte.</i> " " <i>It's a heavy load, I can tell you,</i> " said the female, coming up, almost <i>breathless with fatigue.</i> (Ch. 42, p. 317)	√				The passage shows that Charlotte is exploited by Noah Claypole in activities like carrying-goods.
112.	"Never mind whether they're two mile off, or twenty," said Noah Claypole; for he it was; " <i>but get up and come on, or I'll kick yer, and so I give yer notice .</i> " (Ch. 42, p. 318)	√				The passage shows that Charlotte is exploited by Noah Claypole in activities like carrying-goods.

113.	<i>Noah Claypole is employed by Fagin on a secret Mission</i> (Ch. 45, p. 343)	√				Noah Claypole as a human beings under eighteenth years old is asked to do a job by Fagin's request who older than him.
114.	" <i>I want you, Bolter</i> ," said Fagin, leaning over the table, " <i>to do a piece of work for me, my dear, that needs great care and caution</i> ." (Ch. 45, p. 344)	√				Similar with the previous passage that Noah Claypole is employed by Fagin on a secret mission. Noah accept Fagin's request because as a child who must live his life, Noah should work by himself to earn money for his living. As we know that poverty is the root causes of exploitative child labor.
115.	The robber sat regarding her, for a few seconds, <i>with dilated nostrils and heaving breast; and then, grasping her by the head and throat, dragged her into the middle of the room, and looking once towards the door, placed his heavy hand upon her mouth.</i> (Ch. 47, p. 361)	√				This passage, describing Nancy's death, does not allow the reader to forget how completely society has failed Nancy. Because she had no one but Fagin to care for her as a child, she has not been able to live morally or comfortably, as Rose has - even though she exhibits the same core of kind-heartedness as Rose. Similarly, the description of Nancy's "feeble strength" underscores her powerlessness in society because of her gender; her agency is so limited that she is barely able to pray. This passage is also striking in the violence it depicts, which is meant to, and does, disturb greatly. It is to this brutality that Dickens's society has left Nancy.
116.	The man struggled violently to release his arms; but those of the girl were clasped round his, <i>and tear her as he would, he could not tear them away.</i> (Ch. 47, p. 361)	√				This passage, describing Nancy's death, does not allow the reader to forget how completely society has failed Nancy. Because she had no one but Fagin to care for her as a child, she has not been able to live morally or comfortably, as Rose has - even though she exhibits the same core of kind-heartedness as Rose. Similarly, the description of Nancy's "feeble strength" underscores her powerlessness in society because of her gender; her agency is so limited that she is barely able to pray. This passage is also striking in the violence it depicts, which is meant to, and does, disturb greatly. It is to this brutality that Dickens's society has left Nancy.
117.	<i>The housebreaker freed one arm, and grasped his pistol. The certainty of immediate detection if he fired, flashed across his mind even in the midst of his fury; and he beat it twice with all the force he could summon, upon the upturned face that almost touched his own.</i> (Ch. 47, p. 362)	√				This passage, describing Nancy's death, does not allow the reader to forget how completely society has failed Nancy. Because she had no one but Fagin to care for her as a child, she has not been able to live morally or comfortably, as Rose has - even though she exhibits the same core of kind-heartedness as Rose. Similarly, the description of Nancy's "feeble strength" underscores her powerlessness in society because of her gender; her agency is so limited that she is barely able to pray. This passage is also striking in the violence it depicts, which is meant to, and does, disturb greatly. It is to this brutality that Dickens's society has left Nancy.

118.	<p>It was a ghastly figure to look upon.  <i>The murderer staggering backward to the wall, and shutting out the sight with his hand, seized a heavy club and struck her down.</i> (Ch. 47, p. 362)</p>	√				<p>This passage, describing Nancy’s death, does not allow the reader to forget how completely society has failed Nancy. Because she had no one but Fagin to care for her as a child, she has not been able to live morally or comfortably, as Rose has - even though she exhibits the same core of kind-heartedness as Rose. Similarly, the description of Nancy’s “feeble strength” underscores her powerlessness in society because of her gender; her agency is so limited that she is barely able to pray. This passage is also striking in the violence it depicts, which is meant to, and does, disturb greatly. It is to this brutality that Dickens’s society has left Nancy.</p>
119.	<p><i>She staggered and fell: nearly blinded with the blood that rained down from a deep gash in her forehead</i>; but raising herself, with difficulty, on her knees, drew from her bosom a white handkerchief—Rose Maylie’s own—and holding it up, in her folded hands, <i>as high towards Heaven as her feeble strength would allow, breathed one prayer for mercy to her Maker.</i> (Ch. 47, p. 444)</p>	√				<p>This passage, describing Nancy’s death, does not allow the reader to forget how completely society has failed Nancy. Because she had no one but Fagin to care for her as a child, she has not been able to live morally or comfortably, as Rose has - even though she exhibits the same core of kind-heartedness as Rose. The reference to Rose’s handkerchief reminds us of this explicitly. Similarly, the description of Nancy’s “feeble strength” underscores her powerlessness in society because of her gender; her agency is so limited that she is barely able to pray. This passage is also striking in the violence it depicts, which is meant to, and does, disturb greatly. It is to this brutality that Dickens’s society has left Nancy.</p>