



MORAL VIRTUES OF NANCY IN CHARLES DICKENS' *OLIVER TWIST*

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ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kebajikan moral yang ada pada tokoh Nancy dan pengaruh kebajikan moral pada Nancy dalam novel *Oliver Twist* karya Charles Dickens. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori etika moral dengan desain penelitiannya adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data diambil dari novel *Oliver Twist*. Metode pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara membaca, mengidentifikasi, dan menulis dialog/ percakapan terkait dengan permasalahan penelitian. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Nancy adalah orang yang memiliki moral yang baik. Lingkungan kriminal tidak dapat mempengaruhi disposisi seseorang. Nancy dapat mempertahankan karakternya dengan kebajikan moralnya yang penuh dengan kebaikan, keberanian, kejujuran, dan kesetiaan. Dengan nilai-nilai kebajikan itu, Nancy dapat hidup dengan saleh dan membuat keputusan mengenai hal apa yang baik untuk kehidupan Oliver. Oliver bisa bebas dari penjahat dan mendapatkan kebahagiaannya.

Kata Kunci: *Kebajikan Moral, Etika*

ABSTRACT: This study aimed at knowing what moral virtues are in Nancy's character and the influence of moral virtues to the main character in *Oliver Twist*. This study also employed virtue ethics theory with qualitative descriptive design. Source of data were taken from the novel of Charles Dickens, *Oliver Twist*. The methods of collecting data were by reading, identifying, and writing dialogs relating to the problems of the study. This analysis reveals that Nancy is a good person because she has a moral nature. The criminal environment cannot affect one's disposition. Nancy can maintain her character with her moral virtues that are full of kindness, courage, honesty, and loyalty. With those virtues, Nancy can live righteously and can make decisions in deciding what is good for her and for Oliver's life. Oliver can be free from criminals and get his happiness.

Key Words: *Moral Virtue, ethics*

INTRODUCTION

Literary work is a reflection, a mirror of traveling about experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, spirits, and conviction in the overall pictures of life. It represents and pictures out various aspects of life. It means that literature comes up from the events occurred in the society. In every literary work, it has its own characteristic and objectiveness. Thereby, a literary work relates to human being's life and it cannot be separated each other. Studying it can help us to understand life, environment, culture, and values better (Benet and Royle, 2004:87). Besides, according to Hudson (2007:27),



literature is a representation of human life and human society in which literature exists. So, literary works are imaginative works that can be created in the form of poetry, drama, and prose. Broadly speaking, literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and non-fiction. As one part of prose, novel is an imaginative work that introduces us the new worlds of experiences that the literary work is an immediate part of the literary environment, the aggregate of all the socially active literary works of a given epoch and social group.

Novel is a long narrative that is normally in prose, which draws fictional characters and events, usually in the form of a sequential story. Among many kinds of literary work, such as poem, drama, short story, film and etc, novel is one kind of literary works which is famous in the world. According to (Jones, 2002: 67), a novel is a long story written in prose. The characteristic of novel is long, and contents several themes. That reason makes novel different from the other literary works. Besides, when reading a novel, someone can gain pleasure, experience, knowledge or even virtues of life such as moral virtues. In the beginning, novel develops rapidly in England. One of novelist is Charles Dickens. He is the greatest English novelist of the Victorian period in 1812-1879. An important issue in this period was the social problem in England, which is an attitude of hypocrisy and arrogance among the middle and upper classes so that injustice is created.

Moral is a belief about right and wrong, good and bad, which is in accordance with the agreement in the social environment that underlies the actions or behavior and thoughts of a person. Moral is also an absolute obligation that must be possessed by humans, and is more directed at human nature. Therefore, as a fundamental reason why the writer chooses the topic of moral virtue because the writer sees in the fact that moral virtue is very important for one's life towards others in social life as seen from the character or personality of someone who behaves well even though it was a story before bad behavior. Sometimes every character of good and bad behavior changes over time. The author also wants to examine the moral virtues of a person based on the theory of experts to support this research.

In the *Oliver Twist*, Charles Dickens uses Oliver and Nancy characters to fight that view. There are so many factors that can break the ethics such as politic, social life, economic and many more. Somebody will do anything to reach what they want, especially their primary. It can be seen in around, and often exposed in the media. Many people do something aberrant which set the law. The writer finds so many problems in the social life drawn in the *Oliver Twist* novel. One of them is economic problem and it causes some of characters who violate the ethics. In study, the writer focuses on Nancy's moral virtues because her moral virtue affects the main character, *Oliver Twist's* life in experiencing his bliss. Dickens basically believes that most people are good at heart but that their good impulses can be distorted by social ills. The characters in *Oliver Twist* can be divided into groups of good and evil. To have good morals and virtues was very important in the Victorian era, especially for women. Moral virtues can arise an interesting topic to discuss. Apparently, moral virtues are not only reflecting in the good character but it can be reflected from the character that has life in the bad background, such as reflected in Nancy.



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In this case, Nancy has more priority to her moral virtues than her vices which are, finally brings important influence to Oliver's life. *Oliver Twist* is about an orphan boy who runs away from a workhouse and meets a pickpocket on the streets of London. Oliver is taken by the pickpocket and he joins a household of young boys who are trained to steal for their master. They also try to use Oliver as fortune to do such criminal activities. Finally, Oliver can come out from any vices and he finds his happiness because of Nancy's moral Virtues. In addition, it gave influence also to the man morality. That condition is poured by Dickens into his literary works. One of them is *Oliver Twist* (1837-1839) discussed by the writer in this undergraduate thesis proposal. There are so many factors that can break the ethics such as politic, social life, economic, and many more. The writer finds so many problems in the social life depicted in the *Oliver Twist* novel. One of them is moral virtues problem and it causes some characters that violate the ethics. Therefore, in this study, the writer is going to explain and describe the impression of moral virtues with ethics written in the novel. Based on the Victorian's view that the poor is immoral and they do not have moral virtues, the writer wants to show that their view is not right because Nancy who comes from lower class is worthier than other characters in that story. This study focuses on 'Moral Virtues of Nancy in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*'. The purposes of this study are to know what moral virtues are in Nancy's character in *Oliver Twist*; and to know the influence of Nancy's moral virtues to the main character in *Oliver Twist*.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Dudek (2006:67), literature as an art is basically and primarily moral that is a life giving. It means that literary works, such as novel, contain some moral virtues mirrored from human life and experiences. In other view of the function of literature is to teach morality and to probe philosophical issues. The readers would interpret literature within a context of philosophical thought of a period or group. While, moral philosophical consists of compound words that are "moral" and "philosophical". Moral comes from Latin language *mos*, in plural *mores* means "custom". According to (Strangor, 2008:145), moral understanding, in general, is a law of behavior that is applied to each individual to be able to properly socialize with fellow human beings so that there is respect. The word "moral" always refers to the good and bad actions of human beings or morals, manners and morals. This means that morality is learning about good and bad relating to actions, attitude tasks, and others: character, good behavior, and morality. Then, Philosophical comes from Yunnan language, philosophy that is *philein* means "love" and *sophia* means "wisdom". Both of these words mean "love wisdom". Love in this case, has widely meaning that is the way to reach something that is wanted. While wisdom means "clever" knows more deeply and widely as theoretical by making decision to act (Velleman, 2002:109). Historically, virtue ethics is a dominant ethical theory in western moral philosophy until Enlightenment, but is overshadowed by the emergence of the rule-based approaches to ethics during the nineteenth century, which emphasized rules or duties and utilitarianism, which look at consequences of acts. As expected, social work has followed the prevailing trend in ethics towards professional practice and as a result, most social workers today make decisions based mostly on the deontological and utilitarian approaches to ethics (Banks,

2012:68). Social workers are among those social professionals who have long recognized the importance of virtues in everyday practice and thereby, have included good character traits into their national and international codes of ethics. But, despite the widely accepted importance of virtues in professional life, there has been little focus, so far, on which virtues social workers need to practice



and why it is important that they do so.

Character can be separated from the person. To be of good character means that one's habit, actions, and emotional responses all are united and directed toward the moral and the good. Moral character is formed by one's actions (Mitchell, 2015). Because human beings are body/soul unities, actions of the body are actions of the self, that is, human beings are self-possessing, self-governing, and self-determining. In order to be of good character, one must know the good, act in morally good ways, and be disposed and inclined toward the good through the development of virtues. Moral and characters are intertwined so intimately that one's professional duties, or even what is perceived by others as one's duties, cannot override one's conscience without negatively affecting (and changing) one's character. Not only do actions reflect the goodness or badness of one's character, one's actions also change one's character. Therefore, virtue is an aid; it is the act of good character (Bristow, 2009:201). Moral actions, especially, have a significant effect on the person because they are determinative of good or bad character (Schierhorn, 2013), therefore, self-determination is key to becoming of good character. (Taylor, 2009:17-25) sees four ways in which we can train ourselves to be morally good (1) simply doing good and avoiding evil, (2) deliberately placing ourselves in situations of moral significance, (3) imagining ourselves in such situations and acting rightly, and (4) reflective thinking about moral matters.

Historically, the virtue ethics theory is the oldest ethics theory. In the early of philosophy history, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle had put the basic of this theory and kept develop it for long centuries. All three of these philosophers believe that a person should live virtuous person. Then the result of living virtuously can show the human eudemonia or happiness that consists in the exercise of the virtues. This eudemonism is as the highest purpose of human life. Obviously, according to (Audi, 2009:84), virtues ethics has something to do with virtue, which in this context is closely related in meaning to English word *excellence*, the Latin *virtu* and the Greek, *arete*. Sometimes, virtue ethics is also called aretaic moral theory" using the adjective form of the Greek word for virtue. The virtues of the Aristotelian type are the most complete and attempted to modernize them, claimed that virtue is obtained from daily interaction with other people, in communities of practice and through a trial and error process. Inspired by the Aristotelian virtue theory, finally, it describes virtues as forms of social intelligence because they help us to put ourselves into relations with others in the society and to strive to live a good life.

Ethical naturalism holds out the promise of helping us resolve ethical issues using scientific means. A significant factor influencing philosophers in the direction of ethical naturalism is the deep impression made by the natural sciences' success in explaining and manipulating the nature. Nowadays, a theory being correctly labeled 'scientific' is taken to be a mark of its rationality. Thus many philosophers of ethics would prefer their ethical theories to have a status on par with the theories of natural science. The theory must be supported by certain facts of nature, deduced or induced in the usual scientific way. In naturalized virtue ethics, certain evaluative and normative

claims are grounded in certain facts about human nature, in our characteristic way of life (Brown, 2004:209)

In moral philosophy, the virtues are human excellences. According to Livio: 2012:98) cites that virtue ethics is currently one of three mayor approaches in normative ethics. It may initially be identified as the one that emphasizes duties or rules (deontology) or that which emphasizes the consequences



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of action (consequentialism). Suppose it is obvious that someone in need should be helped. The virtue ethics focuses on the central role concept such as character and virtue in moral philosophy. It means that this theory that has orientation to focus on the people itself is good or bad person. This ethics focuses on being people. Furthermore, these virtues will be also explained one by one order to get the clear description: (1) *Benevolence* marks a disposition made up of a choice and desire for the happiness of others. It comes from heart or it can be said that benevolence is the disposition to do good; good will; charitableness; love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness. Meanwhile, benevolence also characterizes the true goodness of the mind, the unbiased kindness to do well. It confers though and regard for the welfare of other people, and finds expression in sympathy and kindly gentleness and compassion, with charitableness and kindness; (2) *Courage* is ability to confront fear in the face of pain, danger, uncertainty or intimidation. Courage shows itself in the determined to defense the attitude that is believed as duty. Person who has this virtue never leaved from their duty; although they get many pressures. It means that they have a brave to take the risk in conflict in other to help the weak person and fight the strong one who treats other persons with unfair; (3) *Honesty* is a basic to become a good and strong person morally. Without honesty, the people cannot reach their progress because they have not a brave to become themselves. Honesty, the quality of being honest, is a value which can be predefined in multiple ways. In the context of human communication, people are generally said to be honest when they tell the truth the best of their knowledge and do not hide what they know or think; (4) *Loyalty* signifies as person's devotion or sentiment of attachment to a particular, which may be another person or group of persons an ideal a duty or a cause. It expresses itself in both tough and action and strives for the identification of the loyal person with those of the object. Loyalty turns into fanaticism when it becomes wild and unreasoning and into resignation when it displays the characteristics of reluctant acceptance; (5) *Generosity* is the willingness to expend one's resources to help others. Aristotle says that, like courage, it is also a mean between extremes: it stands somewhere between stinginess and extravagance. The stingy person gives too little, the extravagant person gives too much; (6) *Conscientiousness* is extraordinary competent is similar to the definition of latent nature lies behind externalizing interference, ie described as a personality without a barrier or common being and the ability to control impulses. More generally, think to think, feel, and behave in a fashion relationship that lasts and lasts at all times in the important sense of a broad swath of social; (7) *Self-discipline* is an important trait to develop from time to time, the ability to control yourself and make yourself behave or work hard in certain ways without the need for others to tell you what to do, no matter your career or industry level; (8) *Thoughtfulness* that is generally accepted is the care for the needs of others and the tolerance needed by someone to pay attention to love, that life does not create an environment according to its needs, life is not a determining factor, but rather a whole system, including life and the material environment; (9) *The learned Industriousness* asserts that strengthening individuals to achieve performance standards

increases the likelihood that individuals perform the behavior again. If the individual exerts a high level of effort during the completion of the task, the effort takes its own reinforcement value. This is because individuals enjoy the sensation of working hard because it is associated with reinforcement. Therefore, these individuals are more likely to generalize this high-level effort to other tasks because they are less hostile and are associated with positive outcomes; (10) *Civility* is really the very glue that keeps an organized society from flying apart, it makes practical sense to embrace civility as a norm in

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the rhetorical exchanges that occur between those in an ongoing relationship, and those who have come together as a community to address problems; (11) *Courteousness* is a virtue of all ranks which is also called the system of religion. Let it be distinctly understood then, that to be courteous is one thing, and to be courtly is another. The one refers to the disposition, the other to the external behavior; (12) *Cooperativeness* is a good manner, and high moral scores do not just spontaneously arise; such education-social phenomena, as seen on the mass scale, are constructed by agenda-laden politico-economic institutions which are in turn driven by elite interests. Regardless of any measurable "fairness and egalitarianism" resulting from London education, it is still very much shaped by elite visions. Moreover, there is a sense that the official exchange circuitry of the public school system is not fairly delivering the goods; (13) *Dependability* is a value which, for its value-character, depends upon the key concept of morality. In a similar way, all Virtues depend upon commitments, and though they are values, they are values of a special kind and may well be called moral values. Commitments, as I have argued, are made on the basis of value considerations; obligations and rights are entailed by the commitments; (14) *Self-reliance* is trusting in your ability to go through life's challenges behind your own mind. This refers to your ability to provide for yourself (and often, defend against your enemies) without the need for outside help. Independence is about rejecting the standards and rules given to you by your biology and by society, deliberately developing your own code, then guiding and evaluating all your actions with this inner scorecard; (15) *Tolerance* is an important concept that helps people live together peacefully. Being tolerance means that you accept the opinions and preferences of others even when they live in ways that you disagree with. Tolerance also means that you do not place your opinion above the opinions of others, even when you believe that you are right. Tolerant people show strength because they can handle different opinions and perspectives; (16) *Compassion* is most effective when combined with knowledge and wisdom, so we make the right choices for what needs to be done. If we are emotionally mature enough not to be angry or discouraged when we can't help or what we suggest doesn't work, compassion becomes the strongest motivation to overcome our shortcomings and develop our full potential. True compassion goes beyond understanding other people's suffering. Compassionate people feel compelled to do something to help or reduce the suffering they face; (17) *Fairness* is a kind of justice, and justice can take many forms. Can be considered as giving someone what he deserves, or as an equal distribution of goods and services; and, to complicate matters further, each of these views has many iterations and variations. "Justice" is a term that can be applied to countries, countries, cities, and people. Justice must be considered as treating people fairly, and this includes you; (18) *Self-control* is the ability to control yourself and is one of the preventive actions that can prevent you from something negative. With good self-control or self-control can actually help you in dealing with difficult situations; (19) *Tactfulness* is a direction of action proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment that provides

obstacles and opportunities for policies that are proposed to use and overcome in order to achieve a goal, or realize a particular goal or purpose; (20) Access to *Justice* is a fundamental right, especially in our democracy. I am a judge at the Warren County Domestic Relations Court where we handle divorce and domestic violence cases. Prognosis determines what is recognized as virtue in a real situation. This virtue is as the core all of moral living. In the Aristotle idea, human is good in moral meaning, if they always establish the correct rational choices in their moral deeds and reach superiority in intellectual activity. This person can reach his happiness.



METHODS

The research design used in this study was descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the study such behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on, in a holistic manner and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a specific context that is natural and with utilizing a variety of natural method. In this study, the writer intended to describe the Nancy's Moral Virtues reflected in Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* that were spoken as data collected in the forms words and not number. Qualitative approach is the most appropriate approach to be used in this research which aims to study and analyze moral virtues and the influence on the main character of the novel. The source data in this study was taken from the novel entitled *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens in 1867. The novel consist of fifty-three (53) chapters and a total of six hundred and forty one (641) pages in the form of words, phrases, sentences and quotation that reveal Nancy's moral virtues as reflected in the novel Charles Dickens. *Oliver Twist*. The writer read the novel, then wrote the sentences that included moral virtues of Nancy's character in *Oliver Twist* Novel by Charles Dickens', visited the library and collected information and theory related to the topic of this writing. The procedures of collecting data as were follows reading the novel intensively in order to understand the content of it; identifying the written and actions indicating moral virtues; writing the dialogs and actions which were related to the problems. After obtaining the data, the writer analyzed the data in novel, as follows performing the analyses which focus on moral virtues and moral virtues influence the main character's life in the novel; writing out and classifying the data based on the theories; drawing conclusion based on the analyzed data.

DISCUSSION

Nancy is a street kid, when she is little and is a pickpocket and then becomes a prostitute. His life as a prostitute makes him recognized as a bad person in society because prostitution is an evil act deemed bad. According to ethical theory of morality, bad or good people do not depend on bad or good deeds, but depend on the person himself with the intention of depending on disposition. It is undeniable that sometimes difficult situations force someone to do something bad or something they don't want to do.

However, it cannot change one's disposition easily because it is stable and consists of virtue. With the virtues in this character, people can make good choices for themselves by living well and being good people. This problem can be seen in Nancy's character. Nancy is a woman who lives among robbers and has a criminal lifestyle as the major character in the story. We can see Nancy's

efforts to protect Oliver Twist (the main character in the novel) to get out of Fagin's evil world because of his moral virtues. Nancy's whereabouts are not so dominant, when she first appears in

this story in control of her own life. Fagin or Bill Sikes always commands to do anything, so he can be said to be just a weak person who always follows everything he is told. All is changed when Oliver begins to enter their environment. Nancy does not accept Fagin's ill treatment of young Oliver. Physically portrayed in this novel, she is an ordinary girl with an ordinary appearance even though she lives in the criminal world, but Oliver recognizes her from the first time they meet as friendly people.



Benevolence

Benevolence is a character to do well with the desire to make others happy and that comes from the fireplace. Nancy's moral virtue can be demonstrated in several actions in this story. Nancy's moral goodness begins to emerge when she tries to protect Oliver from the pursuit of Bill Sike's dog when she wants to escape from their cruel act. The benevolence of Nancy's to Oliver makes the courage to challenge the Jews. She wants Fagin not to bother Oliver, even though she helps him kidnap Oliver from his generous home, Mr. Brownlow. Nancy's level of concern slowly emerges when she plays a role in her behavior, not necessarily temporary because it all depends on someone's pure heart wanting to save the lost. It was not easy for Nancy to fight Oliver against the threat of the Jews. Nancy's anger means nothing to the Jew, but she has not lost her mind to save Oliver from his crime business plan. Fagin wants to involve Oliver in this business by joining him with Bill Sikes and Nancy supporting this plan. He also tries to get Bill Sikes to bring Oliver on this mission because he first doubts about Oliver's ability.

Nancy is ordered to persuade Oliver to agree to join this business. Without thinking twice, he takes this opportunity. He goes to see Oliver and he will tell him of his own plans to free him from that place. He must agree to join the mission and he can fly in the middle of the mission. That is Nancy's plan and this is her form of virtue for Oliver. According to the Theory of Virtue Ethics, even though a person's actions are bad, but if he has moral virtues in his life and is applied in real actions for good causes, he is considered as a good person. Nancy's goodness is demonstrated through the plan she has arranged for Oliver. Oliver considers firm and true belief in God as an important prerequisite of moral honesty and worldly happiness. On the one hand, Oliver agrees to the plan even though Nancy can catch her doubts. He tries to confirm her and forbade her to run away before the appointed time because she knows it is useless.

Nancy also heard the monks say that Mrs. Maylie and his niece will be lucky to find out who Oliver is. Nancy's seriousness in helping him makes Oliver believe in her. Then Nancy announces that she has to go see an Oliver immediately. Here the virtue, Nancy tries to do a plan here to save Oliver once more. He asks him to keep secrets for their safety. Stunned by the energy of courtesy here, Oliver looks at his face in shock. He seems to be telling the truth; his face looks white and agitated; and he trembles earnestly. Nancy always shows his coincidence in actions and simple words to do the Oliver calm and he accompanies him to meet Bill Sikes. He also gives some suggestions to promise his promise to not talk about their plans. So Oliver tries to use the opportunity to do their deal, and better with the opportunity given to him then Bill Sikes does not

know Nancy's plan to free Oliver. She caught the hand which Oliver instinctively placed in hers, and, blowing out the light, drew him after her up the stairs. Sometimes, the way she shows his benevolence is quite strange.

Nancy does one of the noblest acts of kindness in the story when she finally opposes Bill, to help Oliver live a better life. Finally, Nancy's kindness pays off. Oliver can get out of Fagin and he finds his benefactor. Nancy conveys a conspiracy between Fagin and the Prieure, he realizes that Oliver is still in danger even though he lives in a safe place. Later, he intends to meet Rose Maylie to talk about Fagin's conspiracy. To appreciate Nancy's report on the conspiracy, Rose Maylie offers her a good opportunity to get out of her criminal world, but Nancy refuses. This rejection shows that it comes from virtue. His character represents Dickens's view that someone, however, tainted by society, can still



maintain common sense and make up for past crimes, but will surely be paid back for their bad deeds committed previously. One of the main reasons Dickens places Nancy in *Oliver Twist* is so that he can be contrasted with the pure and gentle Rose Maylie.

Courage

Courage as an expression of personal views and values in dealing with dissension and rejection, and as a situation when someone opposes someone who has power over himself for greater good shows moral courage must anticipate social costs such as being insulted, excluded, attacked, mentally or physically violated. Most social costs require moral courage that comes from confrontation or conflict with principals. Courage is the ability to deal with fear in the face of pain, danger, uncertainty or intimacy. As a person who lives in difficult conditions, there is no denying that he has the courage especially to survive. In this case, Nancy's courage is being tested by situations that force her to choose with good or bad intentions. As told in this story, Nancy lives between the criminals and under the command of the ruthless controller, Fagin. Now, he must decide to maintain his courage to help Oliver or always follow Fagin's orders. In this story, he would rather help Oliver or from Fagin's crime to follow Fagin's orders. This means that courage is a virtue that has a good purpose. Nancy's courage can be demonstrated in several actions in this story.

The first form of his courage is when he got orders from Fagin to kidnap Oliver from his philanthropist, Mr. Brownlow, he dares to refuse. Actually, his position in this place is difficult for him to help him because he is only Fagin's crew. However, the fact that he continues to fight with him. However, his efforts fail and he brings Oliver back to Fagin. In the next story, he will pay for his mistakes by trying to save him from those mistakes.

The second part is with Nancy's courage to do something that can be said as an act of pretending to protect Oliver when Fagin and Bill Sikes torture him; Nancy also tries to twist about her plans with Oliver so that the Fagin and Bill Sikes find it difficult to find a relationship between them. Both can be guaranteed without his courage to fight against them, Oliver will suffer more.

Next, when the encounter between Nancy and Bill Sikes argue between them he shows his anger in protest at Bill Sikes's cruelty to Oliver. At that time the Fagin is confused as to what the girl means, so Nancy's actions become even more daring not to care about the bad things that are going to happen. Nancy's attitude continues to protest to Bill Sikes and also feels guilty for his role in Oliver's abduction. The passion is played by him to refute the cruel behavior of Sikes towards Oliver. Later, Nancy's call show curse on the Jews because of her teachings, she became a criminal and

now, and she cannot accept that Oliver would have the same goal as him to do a bad job. He has good intentions to protect Oliver from evil. From his arguments with Bill Sikes and Fagin, it shows his courage in fighting against his controllers.

After the success achieved by Oliver out of the rebellion of Fagin, he gets comfort from danger because Fagin is planning another crime for him. The planning is known by Nancy, he dares to give confidential information to the benefactor Oliver, Rose Maylie. Indirectly that means he is endangering himself from Fagin's head because he has broken the secret. Nancy's sacrifice is very strong with her courage to sacrifice death from Fagin and Bill Sikes. Nancy's courage is a noble act to bring Oliver to the world of salvation in giving confidential information about Oliver to others to be paid for the rest of his life. His own lover, Bill Sikes, killed him. After struggling hard, one form of Nancy's sincerity in saving someone, namely Oliver, Nancy graciously accepts all the evil actions that Sikes did. Until the



precious life he was willing to give to Fagin to be killed. Nancy's death is the embodiment of her above and the great sacrifice in saving Oliver's life to get her happiness.

Honesty

Honesty is the main thing to be a morally good person. In that story, Nancy's honesty is very important because of her honesty, all of Fagin's crimes can be exposed and Oliver happy forever. It can be said that his honesty is the key to everyone's happiness even though it is dangerous for himself. Here, some of those actions show Nancy's honesty. The first is that Nancy confesses her true feelings in front of Fagin and Bill Sikes because Oliver can escape in the middle of a theft mission. He shouldn't talk about it in front of them because that will bring him into big trouble. The second is that Oliver's true condition is known by the Fagin gang and that means that Oliver has not been released from Fagin's crime. Nancy knows that Fagin still wanted Oliver to come back to him and this is also the time for him to make amends for Oliver in the past, when he has kidnapped her. Then, Nancy decides to go to Mrs. Maylie to admit that he has conspired to kidnap Oliver from Mr. Brownlow. This confession is Nancy's honesty.

Loyalty

Loyalty is an attitude that indicates someone's devotion to a certain group into another group of people, ideals, duties, or goals. It expresses itself in thoughts and actions and seeks to identify the interests of those who are loyal to those of the object. In this story, showing Nancy's efforts to always keep her promises to protect against Oliver and her promise not to leave Bill Sikes is Nancy's most reliable form of loyalty in her story. These are some actions from Nancy's loyalty. The first act is when Nancy refuses to accept Rose's advice to leave her world of work as a prostitute and join a band of robbers. Rose Maylie gives it as a gift to protect Oliver. He promises to provide a peaceful place or whatever Nancy has, but Nancy cannot leave the group. His loyalty to his group is stronger than a good opportunity to start his new life. Actions like this are very attached to Nancy. The second action which is one of Nancy's views on life and her feelings cannot be changed by Rose because the assessment of her attitude and way of working is already embedded in Nancy's thoughts and actions. He thinks that his way of life in the right way is too late for him because he is too deeply involved in the world of crime and misery. In fact, In Nancy's loyalty to her lover, Bill Sikes

strengthens his decision not to leave the criminal world now. This makes Nancy's heart even stronger to defend it.

Nancy's loyalty to her group, especially her lover, touches Rose, so Rose continues to persuade Nancy so that she can take this good opportunity to leave her habit of working with the chief robber. Nancy may be true to her promises, but she does not sacrifice to be loyal to her group. This way of life must be done Nancy over time. The promise that is kept to meet with Rose Maylie shows as a picture that he has a loyal character. He always keeps his promises and this is in accordance with Virtue theory. According to this theory, loyalty can be said to be the fulfillment of a task if the action is carried out without thinking about rise. That can be seen from the conversation between Rose Maylie and Nancy. In fact, Nancy's loyalty to her group cannot be changed by Rose Maylie and Mrs. Lobstern, while on the other hand he is also loyal to his promise to look after Oliver. Nancy always chooses to return to the world that makes her suffer. This characteristic cannot be changed despite the urgency of it to change in the world of happiness.

The desire of Rose Maylie and the man to Nancy leaves the criminal world. They try to make



him sure to leave him, but Nancy cannot be influenced by anything. Actually, he can save his own life apart from Oliver, but he does not want to choose this way. Feeling strong and strong will not waver. This last act showed Nancy's loyalty to her group and her lover is ignored because her loyalty in saving Oliver is recognized as an act of betrayal for them. That is unforgivable and he has to accept the fatal consequences of Bill Sikes and even his offer of a good opportunity for the two of them is also rejected and is useless. Even Nancy resigns to what will happen in the future.

The Influence of Nancy's Moral Virtue's to the Main Character in Oliver Twist

The degree of influence Nancy's moral virtue has on Oliver Twist is happiness for him. When he sees Oliver condemned by Fagin in the world of his crime, he cannot accept it. Oliver suffers like hers. That makes him try hard to free him. Nancy's moral virtue is part of her guilty feelings for Oliver when she is ordered to kidnap Oliver back to Fagin's lair. Maybe if Oliver isn't there, Nancy will always be a weak person. He does not have the courage to show moral virtue in challenging the Fagin gang. He only maintains his morality and never achieves his happiness. This way of life leads Nancy to survive until she dies. There are several acts of Oliver's happiness as an influence of Nancy's moral virtue. In fact Oliver's happiness begins when he is saved by his philanthropist, Mr. Brownlow from the courtroom because he is accused of being a pickpocket. Then, he takes her back to her home and treated her from fever until she feels better. Oliver is accepted as a new member of the family. Oliver always shows a gentle attitude because he knows his whereabouts in a threatened condition.

The process to happiness is Oliver's life path that begins with living with Mrs.'s family. Maylie. It makes him feel alive again. His injury recovered and his suffering turned into happiness. Oliver really wants to thank them for their kindness. The expression as his gratitude, he does not want to hide anything from Mrs.'s family. Maylies is including his life story. Oliver shares his past life with this family where he is cared for before Mr. Brownlow and his nurse, Mrs. Bedwin. Oliver feels ungrateful to Mr. Brownlow for his cruel separation from them. He is kidnapped by Nancy and Bill Sikes and taken back to Fagin's lair. As a thank you, he does not want to hide anything from Mrs. Maylies is including his life story. Oliver shares his past life with this family where he is cared for before Mr. Brownlow and his nurse, Mrs. Bedwin. Oliver feels ungrateful to Mr. Brownlow for his cruel

separation from them. He is kidnapped by Nancy and Bill Sikes and taken back to Fagin's lair. Now, he wants to find them and to thank and clear their stories to them. The taste he must express to obtain the truth.

However, Oliver's disappointment can be changed by the atmosphere at Mrs. Maylie. He learns to read, write, and speak kindly. The obstinacy that he has to go through because it is for the sake of his unfortunate fate, the positive attitude, he applies in everyday life at the home of Mrs. Maylie. seen his condition is getting better. Oliver's appearance is very happy. His sadness has turned into happiness. The happiness that Oliver has is based on the kindness he does. Living in a peaceful place with a nice family makes him very happy. He grows up healthy and that does not change his personality. He maintains a pleasant warm personality. Oliver's way of changing his misfortune is to maintain a good attitude towards the new family in the house he lives in.

After a while he lives with the Maylie family and he feels happy and safe, now his peace is disturbed by the presence of Fagin and a stranger named Monks. The point is that they want to return Oliver to the world of crime. Now, Nancy begs Rose to save Oliver because she can't help him directly and he promises to always provide important information to him. This effort is a form of Nancy's kindness to Oliver. He sacrifices himself too much for her. Nancy must be brave against her own group



by giving this information. On the other hand, because of his virtue, all of Fagin's crimes can be destroyed. Eventually Oliver meets with Mr. Brownlow and he has new hopes to meet and tell the truth about him to Mr Brownlow. This truth makes Oliver regain his good reputation, especially in front of Mr. Grimwig. The meeting is expected to make Oliver very happy. It can be said that it is a great happiness for all of them especially Mrs. Bedwin who has been waiting and believes that Oliver will return to Mr. Brownlow. On the other hand, without Oliver knows, there is a danger besides him. The stranger, his unknown stepbrother named Monks, makes a conspiracy with Fagin to destroy him to seize his father's legacy. Fagin's conspiracy and Monks are told by Nancy to ascend to Maylie. He wants him to save Oliver. Later, Rose talks about this treatment and Oliver's true identity to Mr. Brownlow. They decide that this secret must be kept away from Oliver. This is a form of Nancy's loyalty to her promise. Talking about loyalty is not an easy thing for Nancy; she must be strong from various influences so as to obtain good goals.

In a way to destroy the conspiracy, every Sunday Nancy holds a secret meeting with Rose Maylie and her friend, Mr. Losberne to give them complete information. This effort is part of his courage to fight the Fagin gang. In addition, his honesty and loyalty also risk it. All his efforts in saving Oliver are not in vain because of Mr. Brownlow continued his efforts. He opens all the mysteries related to Oliver. Finally, Oliver lives happily with Mr. Brownlow. The process to happiness is long and requires time and patience. From the life story contained in the concept of eudemonism, there is happiness as the highest goal of human life. This happiness is not just instant happiness. This happiness is obtained by practicing virtue. In other words, it can be said that happiness is the result of virtues that are applied in practice or in real actions.

In this story, Oliver's happiness comes from the contribution of Nancy's moral virtues that apply in his actual actions. With his virtue, courage, honesty, and loyalty, he can choose the right action for himself and Oliver. He chooses to fight against his own group and causes his death, but on the other hand, his moral virtues can bring happiness to Oliver. Happiness can also be counted on because every progress Nancy makes for one of her heroes, Oliver, Nancy is willing to do anything,

including willing to die to fight for Oliver's protection. That is true happiness for Oliver.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study can be explained that nancy's moral virtues are benevolence, courage, honesty, loyalty, Meanwhile, Nancy's moral influence on Oliver's life is happiness for her. Oliver is able to free himself from the power of Fagin and find a philanthropist named, Mrs. Maylie. With happiness, his confidence returned and he has the courage to determine everything he wants, including telling his true story to Mrs.'s family.

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