CHARACTERS AND CHARACTERIZATION, OPPRESSION AND MORAL VALUE AS SEEN IN FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S A LITTLE PRINCESS: INTRINSIC AND EXTRINSIC APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

The article aims to know the characterization of the main characters, oppression, and moral value in *A Little Princess* (1905) by Francess Hodgson Burnett which it is a part of a research entitled "Characters and Characterization, Oppression and Moral Value as seen in Frances Hodgson Burnett's *A Little Princess*: Intrinsic and Extrinsic Approaches". The type of the study is library research. The primary data is taken from the novel *A Little Princess*; the secondary data are including books, dictionary, articles, and other sources related to the study. The subject of the study is focused in the *novel A Little Princess*. The object of the study is characterization of the main characters, oppression, and moral value in *A Little Princess*. The collecting data steps are: (1) reading sources, (2) visiting libraries, (3) exploring the internet, and (4) discussion. The researcher analyzes using descriptive qualitative method. From this research, several findings are as follows. First, is describe the characters and characterization of the novel that can be found in the novel *A Little Princess*, Sara Crewe as a protagonist, Miss Minchin as an antagonist and Becky as a companion. Second, is the kind of the oppression is suffered by characters, Sara Crewe and Becky in *A Little Princess* by Frances Hodgson Burnett. According to Iris Marion Young (1990), oppressions that experienced by Sara and Becky are divided into three parts, namely exploitation, marginalization, and violence. Third, the moral values in *A Little Princess* divided into two part, namely positive and negative moral values

***Keywords*:** Character and characterization, Oppression, Moral Value, *A Little Princess.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Every character the author describes in his or her job is people's reflection in true lives. Character is a complex word that involves the concept of human personality's moral constitutions, the presence of moral uprightness, and the simpler concept of the existence of objects in the art that seems to be human. (C. Holman Hugh, 1986). Characterization is called the process of generating and evolving personality in a job fiction. Jones says characterization is the representation of a person's clear pictures. Characterization implies the actual description of the characters involved in the tale through their behavior (Jones, 1968, p.84).

On the other hand, researcher analyze oppression. In 2006, Morton Deutsch stated that oppression is the experience of repeated, widespread systemic injustice (Deutsch, 2006, p. 10). Irish Marion Young, in his Book entitled Justice and The Politics Differences Believed that structural oppression involves group relations, these relationships do not always fit the paradigm of consciousness and deliberate oppression of one group by another. (Young, 1990, p. 41). Irish Marion Young stated that there are five forms of oppression, exploitation, marginalization, powerlesness, cultural imperialism, and violence.

The researcher interested to analyze a novel entitled A Little Princess was written by Frances Hodgson Burnett because of some reasons. First, the novel is written by Frances Hodgson Burnett who is the famous author of three children's novels. According to www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frances_Hodgson_Burnett, Frances Hodgson Burnett is a writer who has had many literary works. Secondly, the researcher intends to find a kind of oppression. Thirdly, this novel teaches many norms of life to live.

In analyzing this research, the researcher used the intrinsic approach focus on characterization and the extrinsic approach researcher focus on moral values as the content of the literary work itself related to social issues and oppression as the problem of the reader an the literary works of social impact to analyze the elements of a literary work as described Renne Wellek and Austin Warren (1949).

A Little Princess novel, which was written by Frances Hodgson Burnett, is a novel that is going to be discussed in this research. This novel tells about a little girl from India named Sara Crewe. She went to select seminary for young ladies owned by Miss Minchin in London. She has to face the oppression due to the changes of her social status. She gets the oppression not only by her classmates but also by her school's

headmaster who used to make her a precious pupil. She experiences the oppression after her life turns upside down due to her father's death and the loss of her wealth. She has a friend, her name is Becky, a little black girl who is made a slave by Miss Minchin, she always cleans the whole room at Miss Minchin School, she also gets unfair treatment because she is black and poor.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In the book "Theory of Literature" (Warren, 1949), that classified two types of approaches, there are intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Based on the approach of the text itself called intrinsic approach, and extrinsic approach is out of the text, such as history, environment, economy, social, and political.

According to (Warren, 1949, p. 224) in intrinsic approach, analytical of the novel has customarily distinguished three constituents, plot, characterization, and setting. Extrinsic approach is to analyze the relationship between literary works with evolving circumstances at the time of the work is created as the relationship mentioned above.

In analyzing this research, the researcher used the intrinsic approach focus on characterization and the extrinsic approach researcher focus on moral values as the content of the literary work itself related to social issues and oppression as the problem of the reader an the literary works of social impact to analyze the elements of a literary work as described Renne Wellek and Austin (Warren, 1949).

Character in the novel can be divided into two groups, namely major or main characters, and minor characters (Subhan, 2015, p. 8). In this research, the researcher focuses on major characters because a major character plays a more important role in this novel. Major characters are divided into three, namely protagonist, antagonist, and companion.

According to Young (1990) oppression is divided into five parts. But, in this research just focus on three oppression, are explotation, marginalization, and violence.

According to (Wibawa, 2013, p. 173) moral values can be used as a reference standard to determine whether attitudes and actions are good or not. In this research, the researcher divided moral values into positive and negative moral values

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is belong to library research. Library research is designed to study different reference books as well as the outcomes of prior comparable research that are helpful in obtaining a theoretical foundation for the issue to be examined (Sarwono, 2006). Generally, type of this research consists of two kinds, namely the subject and object of this research.

The primary source of this study is novel written by Frances Hodgson Burnett entitled A Little Princess. The researcher reads and observes the novel carefully and critically. The secondary data is data that gathered to support the primary data, secondary data were taken from sources reviews, other research, and library and articles that can support and related to the research. The subject of the research is the novel written by Frances Hodgson Burnett entitled A Little Princess. The object of this research is characterization of the main characters, oppression, and moral value in A Little Princess by implemented intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

The data sources of this research is collected by reading some books or journals in library that have relation to the theme of the research. After the data are collected, the researcher analyze a deep analysis that used descriptive qualitative. The reason of using descriptive qualitative because descriptive qualitative is a technique that uses statement, quotation, or depiction about the condition of the characters, was used to collect and analyze the data.

IV. DISCUSSION

This part will explain about the characterization of the main characters, oppression, and moral value. In this play, Sara is a young girl who went to selected seminary school owned by Miss Minchin. After her father died She has to face the oppression due to the changes of her social status. Sara has a friend, her name is Becky who always get unfairly from Miss Minchin. The characterization of the main characters in this research are, Sara as protagonist. She is imagining and whimsical, smart, generous, friendly, motherhood and helpful. The antagonist character is Miss Minchin. She is sly, cruel, and materialistic. And the companion character is Becky. She is polite, friendly, and loyalty person. The oppression that experienced by Sara and Becky are exploitation, marginalization, and violence.

Characterization of Major Characters

1. The Protagonist

   In this novel A Little Princess, Sara Crewe as the protagonist character. She is unchanging character from beginning to the end of the story. She is a young girl full of imaginings and whimsical thoughts, smart, generous, motherhood, friendly, and helpful.

a. Imaginings and whimsical

According to (Coleridge, 1817), imagination is an initial and spontaneous act of creation. Sara is a young girl who likes to imagine when she is alone to entertain herself. It can be proven from the following dialog quotation:

> "Is it true," whispered Ermengarde as they walked through the room-" is it true you've got yourself a playroom?"Yes," replied Sara. "Papa asked Miss Minchin to let me have one, because when I play I make up stories and tell them to myself, and I don't like individuals listening to me. It spoils individuals listening to it" (Burnett, 2017, p. 34).

b. Smart

Smart is a framework for best practice in setting object. To reach the goals should be spesific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (Doran, 1981). Everyone always praises the intelligence of Sara. However, she does always considered virtuous. It can be proven from the following quotation :

> "Sara was commended for her speed in her classes, for her excellent manners, for her friendliness towards her fellow students, for her generosity when she gave a mendicant six pence out of her small bag." (Burnett, 2017, p. 41).

c. Generous

In dictionary generous is willing to give and share without hesitation. Sara is a generous girl, she also not an arrogant person even though she has wealth and is privileged. It can be proven from the following quotation :

> "There's one thing about Sara Crewe," Jessie said sincerely to her best friend, "she's never the least ' great ' about herself, and you know she could be, Lavie." (Burnett, 2017, p. 42).

d. Motherhood

In Dictionary, motherhood is a woman-like mother (graceful, loving, etc.). Sara has motherhood and always protects people who are much smaller than her. It can be proven from the following quotation:

> She was a motherly youth, and when individuals came down and scraped their knees, she ran and helped them up and patted them, or discovered a candy or some other relaxing article in her pocket. She never pushed them out of her manner or alluded to their years of humiliation and humiliation (Burnett, 2017, p. 43).

And other quotations with this dialog :

> "I'm going to be your mom," she said. "We're going to play you're my little girl. And Emily will be your sister. "All the dimples of Lottie started to show up.
> "Shall she?"She's been saying.
> "Yes," Sara replied, jumping to her feet. "Let's go inform her. And then I'm going to brush your hair and wash your face. (Burnett, 2017, p. 51).

This dialog starts in the morning when Sara passing a sitting room and heard both Miss Minchin and Miss Amelia trying to suppress the angry wails of some child who, evidently, refused to be silenced. Sara tried to calm Lottie by telling her that Sara's mother had gone to heaven in a very beautiful place. From that time, Sara was an adopted mother.

e. Friendly

In dictionary, friendly is people who have pleasant behavior. Sara always friendly to anyone, including Becky, is a black maid. It can be proven from the following quotation:

> "Becky," she said, "wouldn't you hear that tale?"Yes, miss," Becky admitted, again somewhat alarmed. "I knew I didn't order it, but it was that beautiful I — I couldn't assist it." Sara said, "I enjoyed you listening to it. "If you're telling stories, you don't like anything to say individuals who want to hear. I don't understand why that's it. You want to hear the remainder?"Becky has again lost her breath.

"I'm listening?" she screamed. "As if I were a student, miss! All about the Prince — and the little white Mer-babies swimming with stars in their hair?" Sara nodded. "You don't have time to hear it now, I'm scared," she said; "but if you're going to inform me when you're going to do my rooms, I'm going to try to be here and inform you every day until it's done. It's a beautiful long one — and I'm always putting new bits into it." "Then, "Becky breathed, devotedly," I wouldn't mind how heavy the coal boxes were — or what the cook had done to me, if — if I could believe of that." "You might, "Sara said. "I'm going to say you everything." (Burnett, 2017, p. 64).

This dialogue happened when Becky in Sara's room, Becky always cleaned Sara's room at the end. Because of Sara friendly, she allowed Becky to hear the story after Becky cleaned all the rooms.

f. Helpful

In Cambridge dictionary, helpful is people who ready to giving help to others. Sara is a helpful child, proven when she found 4 penny money that she could have used to buy buns for her to eat. But, Sara saw a small child wrapped in tattered cloth and looked hungry. Sara was willing to buy the money with four pieces of buns to give to the child. It can be proved from the following quotation:

Sara opened the paper bag and picked up one of the warm buns that had warmed up her own cold hands a bit. "It's lovely and warm," she said, placing the bun in the displaced pocket. Eat it and you're not going to feel that hungry. (Burnett, 2017, p. 184).

2. The Antagonist

The antagonist in this novel is Miss Minchin. She is a headmistress, who is always being mean to Sara and Becky. The following are the characterization of Miss Minchin as follows:

a. Materialistic

Materialistic is people who believe that the important thing in life is having money and possessions. Miss Minchin is a materialistic person. She will do everything to get money, she is surprised when Mr. Barrow tells him that Mr. Crewe has died and has not left a penny. It can be proven from the following quotation:

"Do you mean to tell me," she cried, "that he didn't leave anything! That Sara wouldn't have any fortune! That the kid was a mendicant?". (Burnett, 2017, p. 90).

According to the quotation, Miss Minchin did not believe that her pupil who had been expected to have inheritance and diamond mining was left behind by her father without even a one percent inheritance.
And other quotations

"I've spent hundreds of pounds on crap for her. And I'm never going to see a cent. Put an end to her absurd party. Go and immediately make her alter her frock. (Burnett, 2017, p. 95).

From the quotation above shows that Miss Minchin was disappointed not to get a penny of money after she spent a lot of money on Sara’s life.

b. Sly

Sly is people that having a cunning and deceitful nature or displaying it. Even though Miss Minchin did not get a penny of money, she still sought profits from Sara. It can be proven from the following quotation:

"Maintain her better and use her," he added. "I think she's a smart kid. As she grows older, you can get a lot out of her." "I'll get a lot out of her before she gets older!" Miss Minchin cried out. (Burnett, 2017, p. 93).

The quotation happens when Mr. Barrow influences Miss Minchin to utilize Sara.

c. Cruel

Cruel is someone or something that causes pain or suffering intentionally. Miss Minchin is a cruel woman. It can be proven from the following quotation:

'It wasn't me, ' Becky wept. ' I could ' have eaten a whole un — but I never put a finger on it. ' Miss Minchin was out of breath between the temperature and mounting the stairs. The meat pie was meant for her special late supper. It became apparent that she had boxed Becky's ears. ' Don't say falsehoods, ' she said. ' Go to your room right now.
'The slap was heard by both Sara and Ermengarde and then Becky ran up the stairs and into her basement in her slipshod shoes. They heard her door closed and knew she was throwing herself on her bed. (Burnett, 2017, p. 208).

The dialog occurs when Miss Minchin accuses Becky of stealing half a meat pie pan. Miss Minchin is annoyed then twitches and slaps Becky until she cries.

And other quotations,

Miss Minchin strode over to Becky and boxed her ears for a second time.
"You foolish creature!" She's been saying. "In the morning you're leaving the house!" (Burnett, 2017, p. 220).

The second time miss Minchin boxed Becky's ears when she catches Becky, Sara and Ermengarde are party in the attic.

d. The Companion

The companion in this novel is Becky. She is a black maid who is unchanging characters, she always accompany Sara in every condition. The following of characterization of Becky as follows:

"She was a forlorn little thing that had just taken the place of a scullery maid, but she was everything else besides being a scullery maid. She blacked boots and grates, brought heavy coal-scuttles up and down, washed floors and cleaned windows, and was ordered by all". (Burnett, 2017, p. 57).

Becky is a friendly person. She likes to make Sara happy. She made a gift for Sara. The following quotation shows that she is friendly as follows:

"Yes, Miss Sara, do you like it?"She's been saying. "Do yer?" "Like it?"Sara shouted. "Dear Becky, you've done it all yourself." Becky gave a hysterical but joyful sniff, and with pleasure her eyes looked very wet.
"It's not ain't nohin' but flannin, a' the flannin isn't new; but I wanted to give yer subhin' a night I created it. I realized that yer might pretend to be diamond pin satin. When I was a makin, I attempted it. Miss the card, "rather doubtfully;" wasn't I incorrect to pick it up from the dust-bin, was it? It was tossed away by Miss ' Melia. I didn't have a card for myself, and I knew that if I didn't pin a card on it, it wouldn't be a correct pre sink, so I pinned Miss ' Melia's.' (Burnett, 2017, p. 79).

Becky is also a polite child. It can be proven from the following quotation:

"Oh, miss! Oh, miss!" she gasped ; "I know it was you who asked her to let me come. It — it makes me cry to think about it." She went to the side of Sara and stood and looked at her worship. (Burnett, 2017, p. 213).

The quotation explained that Becky was so polite and respectful of Sara when invited to party with Ermengarde.

She is a loyal friend. She always accompanied Sara every day, she felt sad if Sara was not with her. She is to be a personal servant for Sara because of her loyalty. It can be proven from the following quotation:

"Remembering Misse sahib," he said. "She said everything to the sahib. She whispered that you knew her good fortune. See on the table a letter. She's been published. She didn't want you to go dissatisfied to bed. Tomorrow, the sahib orders you to come to her. You're going to be a missee sahib attendant. I'm taking these stuff over the ceiling tonight. (Burnett, 2017, p. 275).

The Oppression that experienced by Sara and Becky

1. Exploitation

After her father died, Sara experienced a scary new life from Mrs. Minchin. Because her father did not leave any money, she was exploited by Miss Minchin to be a slave. It can be proven from the following quotation:

"I'm going to get a lot out of her before she gets older!" Miss Minchin cried out. (Burnett, 2017, p. 93).

And other quotations,

> She taught French to the younger kids and heard their other classes, the least of which was her labors. It has been discovered that she can be used in countless directions. At all times and in all weathers, she could be sent on errands. She might be told to do overlooked stuff for other individuals. The cook and the midwives took their tone from Miss Minchin and rather liked ordering about the "young one" that had been so stirred up for so long. They were not good-class servants and had no good manners or excellent tempers, and it was often easy to have someone at hand to blame. (Burnett, 2017, p. 109).

All methods Miss Minchin did to enslave Sara for the loss that had paid for Sara's life, even Sara was not fed by her.

Besides that Becky also got oppressed by Miss Minchin, she was hired as a housemaid for no fee, always governed by many things and looked like a child who did not eat enough. It can be proven from the following quotation:

> Becky was her name. Mariette heard everybody calling downstairs, "Becky, do this," and "Becky, do that," every five minutes of the day.
> She believed she looked like she never had enough to eat. Her eyes were very thirsty. But a few weeks later, on another foggy afternoon, she discovered herself facing a rather pathetic image when she entered her sitting room. Becky, with a coal smudge on her nose and a few on her apron, with her bad little cap hanging half off her head, and an empty coal box on the ground close her, sat quickly asleep, tired of even the endurance of her hard-working young body in her own unique and pet easy-chair before the bright fire. She was sent up. (Burnett, 2017, p. 57).

The dialogue above occurred when Sara asked Mariette about Becky, then Mariette explained that only Becky a little child, had become a slave in Selected Seminary for Young Ladies.

2. Marginalization

When her father died and left no money, she was treated the same as Becky. She slept in the attic with rats. It can be proven from the following quotation:

> "Don't put on big airs," she said. "The time has gone by for such a thing. You're no longer a princess. Your carriage will be sent away with your pony— your maid will be rejected. You're going to wear your oldest and most plain clothes— your extravagant clothes are no longer suitable for your position. You're like Becky, you have to work for your life." (Burnett, 2017, p. 102).
> You are to sleep in the attic next to Becky."
> Sara knew where she stood. Becky had said it to her. She turned and installed two stairway flights. The last one was small, covered with ancient carpet shabby stripes. She felt as if she had gone away and left the world far behind her in which that other kid had lived, who no longer seemed to be herself. This kid was quite a distinct creature in her brief, tight ancient frock, climbing the stairs to the attic. (Burnett, 2017, p. 104)

This is another world of Sara, which she must face for the next life. She must be willing to live in the attic with rats in the dark and treated the same as Becky.

On the other hand, Becky first lives in the attic with rats. That room can release all of Becky fatigue after a full day of work. Becky was marginalized because she was poor and had nothing, and she could not even play with other children. It can be proven from the following quotation:

> But obviously the owner of the smudgy face and the wide-open eyes was afraid she shouldn't be caught looking at important students. She escaped from sight like a jack-in - the-box and walked back into the kitchen, so suddenly disappearing that if she hadn't been such a bad little forlorn thing (Burnett, 2017, p. 53).

3. Violence

The most obvious form of oppression is violence. Violence is divided into two, namely physical and psychological violence. Sara does not experience physical violence from Miss Minchin, but she gets psychological violence from Miss Minchin. For example, she always gets punishment and in bad cursing, which will hurt Sara's psychological. It can be proven from the following quotation:

> I went to clarify that without my understanding she had intruded. "She turned to Sara." Go home immediately, "she indignantly ordered." You are going to be heavily punished. Go home straight away. (Burnett, 2017, p. 265).

And other Miss Minchin words that make Sara hate her,

> "You have not done an simple payment," she said, as she turned to leave the space, to the Indian gentleman ; "you will quickly find that. The kid is not truthful or grateful. (Burnett, 2017, p. 269).

While Becky was physically oppression, she was often tweaked and slapped by Miss Minchin for a bit of her mistake.

> She was used to being asked, scolded, and her ears boxed. (Burnett, 2017, p. 61).
> "I could've eaten a whole un— but I never put a finger on it." Miss Minchin was out of breath between climbing the stairs and tempering. The meat pie was meant for her unique late supper. It became obvious that she had blocked the ears of Becky.
> "Don't say the wrongs," she said. "Go this moment to your space." Both Sara and Ermengarde heard the slap and then Becky ran up the stairs and into her attic in her slipshod shoes. They heard her door closed and knew she was throwing herself on her bed. (Burnett, 2017, p. 208).

Physical oppression perpetrated by Miss Minchin often made Becky cry.

Moral Values

The researcher found some moral values after analyzing the novel A Little Princess by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Based on Wibawa (2013: 173) moral values can be used as a reference standard to determine whether attitudes and actions are good or not. The researcher divided moral values into two parts; there are positive and negative. The moral values presented directly and indirectly in the novel. The positive moral values in A Little Princess novel are,

1. We should be steadfast in the face of trials

   Sara always gets pressure from Miss Minchin. She is always told to teach French to younger children, shop at the market when it rains and strong winds. She not fed when getting punished and also does not get paid from Miss Minchin. Although Sara always gets oppression from Miss Minchin, she is always steadfast and patient in dealing with it. She never looks weak. It can be proven from the following quotation:

   > "I beg forgiveness, Miss Minchin," she said. "I understand I'm disgraced." (Burnett, 2017, p. 234)
   > "Be nice enough not to forget it and look like you've made a fortune. It's an uncertainty. And remember that today you won't have any food. (Burnett, 2017, p. 235).

   Miss Minchin looks surprised and upset because Sara does not look sad but instead always looks cheerful. All days Sara's face lit up so that the servants and Miss Amelia were amazed to see it. Other quotations:

   > The servants cast puzzled looks at her and whispered to one another, and the little blue eyes of Miss Amelia wore an expression of confusion. What a bold look of well-being under august disappointment might mean she couldn't comprehend. It was just like the unique obstinate manner of Sara, though. Probably she was determined to brave the matter (Burnett, 2017, p. 235).

2. We should help each other

   Sara is a kind child. She always helps even though she actually also needs help from others. Whatever she has, she always shares with others. It can be proven from the following quotation:

   > Sara opened the paper bag and took out one of the hot buns, which had already warmed her own cold hands a little.
   > "It's lovely and warm," she said, placing the bun in the displaced pocket. Eat it and you're not going to feel that hungry. (Burnett, 2017, p. 184).

   The quote happened when there was a starving child in front of Sara, lovingly, spending the money she found on the street and gave the child bread. Sara also always helps Becky, she knows that

when Becky has to clean all the rooms in Miss Minchin's school, Sara always gives delicious food and fairy tales to Becky at the end of her work. It can be proved from the following quotation:

> "You don't have time to hear it now, I'm scared," she said; "but if you're going to inform me when you're going to do my rooms, I'm going to try to be here and inform you every day until it's done. It's a beautiful long one — and I'm always putting new bits into it." "Then, "Becky breathed, devotedly," I wouldn't mind how heavy the coal boxes were — or what the cook had done to me, if — if I could believe of that." "You might, "Sara said. "I'm going to say you everything." (Burnett, 2017, p. 270).

The kindness of Sara made Becky enthusiastic in carrying out her duties. She did not care how many steps she went through and how many floors she had to mop. Who Becky knows every late afternoon she gets food and fairy tales from Sara.

And the negative moral value in A Little Princess are,

3. Do not oppress weak people

   Miss Minchin always presses Becky and Sara. She doesn't care that Sara and Becky are little children. She even had the heart to tell Becky and Sara to do work that was not their age. It can be proven from the following quotation:

> "I'm not as smart as you, sister, "she said," and for fear of making you mad, I'm always scared to tell you stuff. It might be better for the school and for both of us if I weren't so timid. I have to say that I often believed it would have been better if you were less severe on Sara Crewe and saw that she was more comfortable and decently dressed. I understand she's been working too hard for a kid of her age and I understand she's only half-fed—" (Burnett, 2017, p. 270).

Miss Amelia's disappointment showed to Miss Minchin because she had abandoned Sara. Other quotation,

> With some kind of reckless bravery; "but now I've started I can complete just as well, whatever happens to me. The kid was a smart kid and a nice child — and she'd pay you for any kind of kindness that you showed her. But you showed no one to her. The reality was, she was too smart for you, and for that reason you always hated her. She used to see both of us—" (Burnett, 2017, p. 270).

Miss Amelia was disappointed with her sister because she always oppressed Sara. Miss Amelia knew that Sara was smarter and kinder than her sister.

4. Do not be greedy and materialistic

Now, Miss Minchin did not get anything because of her greedy, selfishness, and materialistic.

> "And now you've lost her," she wept wildly ; "and some other college is going to get her and her cash, and if she were like any other kid she'd say how she's been handled, and all our students are going to be carried away, and we're going to be ruined, and that's correct for us ; but it's more for you than it does for me, because you're a difficult lady, Maria Minchin, you're a tough, greedy, worldly lady!" (Burnett, 2017, p. 271).

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings in chapter four, the research can be concluded as follows, firstly, the main characters in A Little Princess novel are Sara as a protagonist. She is a young girl full of imagining and whimsical, smart, generous, motherhood, friendly, and helpful. Miss Minchin as an antagonist. She is sly, cruel, and materialistic. The companion character is Becky. She is friendly, polite, and loyalty. Secondly, the kinds of oppression that experienced by Sara and Becky are exploitation, marginalization, and Violence. And the last conclusion is the moral values that divided into two types, positive and negative moral values. The positive moral values are we should be steadfast in the face of trials, and we should help each other. The negative moral values do not oppress weak people and do not be greedy and materialistic

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