CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter displays the theory of moral values that the researcher bases his study on. Moral values denote intrinsic aspect in novel in that they support the construction of a story, the discussion regarding the understanding of moral values and their types will be described here.

A. Understanding of Value

The term of value comes from Latin, namely *valere*. In language, value can be interpreted as price. But more than that, the definition of value can be elaborated more broadly and relates to something valuable in human life. Value is something that is high, valuable, important and useful for humans. Value is a belief or feeling that is believed to be an identity that provides a special pattern of thinking, feeling, attachment and behavior (Ahmadi, 1991). Values and literature are connected and complementary to each other. Literary works are born and originate in human life and have high value. Literature will be a means of forming values so that literary lovers will become someone who is polite, civilized, virtuous and obeys the applicable regulations. Value in literary works usually reflects the author's life view that is interesting and needs to be conveyed to the reader.

B. Understanding of Moral

The definition of moral in general is a generally accepted teaching about good and bad regarding actions, attitudes, obligations, and so on including morals, manners and decency. Moral is something the author wants to convey

to the reader, is the meaning contained in a work, the meaning suggested through the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 321). Moral in stories is usually intended as a suggestion related to certain practical moral teachings, which can be interpreted through the story in question by the reader (Kenny, 1966: 89).

In relation to values, morals are part of the values called moral values. Not all values are moral values, moral values are related to human good and bad behavior. Moral is a good or bad doctrine that is accepted by society regarding actions, attitudes, obligations, morals, courtesy and decency (Alwi, 2008). Based on the description above, it can be concluded that moral is the measure used to determine whether or not human attitudes are right or wrong and good or bad human actions.

C. Understanding of Moral Value

Moral values derives from two words, there are 'moral' and 'value'. According to Edward (1967), Moral refers to the most important code of conduct put forward by a society and accepted by the members of that society. Values are our standards and principles for judging worth. They are the criteria by which we judge 'things' (people, objects, ideas, actions and situations) to be good, worthwhile, desirable; or, on the other hand, bad, worthless, despicable. Moral value is a term in logic that a principle or action or character of human is false or true, wrong or right and bad or good. Moral value. concerns with the view of the goodness or badness of human action and character. Understanding morality is to be specific about definitions of right (or wrong) and good (or bad), since these terms can be used in several

different ways. Moral values are the result of valuing process of comprehension implementing of God and humanity values in life. So, these values will guide human knowledge and creativity appropriately (Linda & Eyre, 1997)

A Novel is written by the author to offer his idealized model of life. Novel contains the application of moral values in the attitudes and behavior of the characters in accordance with their views on morals. Through stories, attitudes. and the behavior of the characters that readers are expected to take from the moral messages conveyed, which are mandated. According to Nirgiyantoro (2002), moral values in literary works can be seen as a mandate or message. In fact, the element of the mandate is, in fact, the idea that underlies the writing of the work, the idea that underlies the creation of a literary work as a supporter of the message. This is based on the consideration that the moral messages conveyed through fiction stories have a different effect than those conveyed through non-fiction writings.

D. Types of Moral Values

In literature works, especially novels which are relatively long, there is often more than one moral value, not to mention based on considerations or interpretations from readers which can also vary both in terms of number and type. The type or form of moral values contained in literary works will depend on the beliefs, desires and interests of the authors concerned.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002), the type of moral teaching can cover an infinite number of problems. It can cover all matters of life, all problems

concerning human dignity. Broadly, the problems of life and human life can be divided into three problems, namely 1) Human relationship with themself, 2) Human relationship with other humans in the social sphere including their relationship with the natural environment, and 3) Human relationship with God (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 323).

1) The Problems of Human Relationship with Themselves

Individual moral values concern human relations with life or the way humans treat themselves. These moral values are the foundation and guidelines for humans. Accoding to Fajar (2017), The problems that indicate the relationship between human with themself are as follows:

a) Honesty

Honesty is a decision that a person has in expressing his feelings, words, and actions, that the facts have actually happened and are not manipulated in a way that will or in order to get benefits for himself (Kesuma, 2012: 16).

b) Humility

Humility is part of the cardinal virtue of temperance, which in turn is the internal balance essential for a good life. A humble person not only see their weakness but also their strength, so that are aware of the limitations (Mccloskey, 2006: 185).

c) Sincerity

Sincerity is "acting by complying to Allah's orders and without considering any personal benefits or any expectations in return." A

sincere person turns to Allah with his heart and aims only at winning His consent by his every single deed, step, word and prayer. Thus, he strongly believes in Allah, attaining righteousness. (Yahya, 2003: 2).

d) Patience

Patience is defined as calm in facing problems. Patience is a mental attitude that is displayed in the reception of something, either at the acceptance of the task in the form of messengers or restrictions as well as the acceptance of the treatment of others, and the attitude of facing a tragedy. Leaney (2004: 30) explained when you have patience, you stay calm and do not get angry if you have to wait for a long time or do something that is difficult or complicated.

e) Responbility

Responsibility is human awareness of his or her behavior or actions intentionally or unintentionally. Responsibility also means acting as a manifestation of awareness of obligations. Responsibility is the ability to determine an attitude towards an action or task that is carried out and the ability to assume the risk of an action that is carried out (Burhanuddin, 2000).

f) Yearning

Yearning is the subject of longing, wishes and hopes shown to parents, loved ones, friends, undiscovered things and past memories. The word 'yearning' is synonymous with the phrase 'want to meet'.

Yearning is a feeling of someone who hopes to meet someone else (Hooks, 1992).

g) Tenacity

According to Hochanadel & Finamore (2015), tenacity is one of the characteristics to help someone change the perseption that determinant of success is how he can achieve long-term goals by overcoming obstacles and challenges. Tenacity is an attitude that encourages individuals to fight against difficulties in order to achieve a goal. Tenacity is an attitude of life upon which many people want to fulfill a purpose, whether academic, professional, personal, and others. Tenacity implies effort, determination and endurance.

h) Self-control

According to Goldfried and Merbaum (1973), self-control is the ability to organize, guide, regulate and direct forms of behavior that can lead individuals to positive consequences. Self control means being fully aware of what to do. Self-control also means being able to put off short-term pleasures in order to get something better in the long run.

i) Bravery

According to Irons (2003), bravery is an act of fighting for something that is considered important and being able to face everything that can get in the way of believing its truth.

j) Regret

Pareto (2003) explained that regret is deals with the emotional reaction people experience after making what they think is an error of judgment. Regret is the feeling of apologetic. Regret is feeling of being sad, disappointed, sin, guilt and so on.

k) Hard Work

Gunawan (2012: 33) states that hard work is a behavior that shows a serious effort in overcoming various obstacles in order to complete the task as well as possible. Hard work is an activity that is carried out in earnest without getting tired or stopping before work targets are achieved and always prioritizing or paying attention to the satisfaction of results in every activity undertaken.

l) Fear

Williams (2001: 2) states that fear is an unpleasant emotional state characterized by anticipation of pain or great distress and accompanied by heightened autonomic activity especially involving the nervous system. In other word, fear is an emotional response to a specific stimulation, such as pain or danger.

m) Hatred

Hatred means dislike. Navarro (2013) said hatred is a strong, negative feeling against the object of the hatred. The hater sees the object of their hatred as bad, immoral, dangerous, or all of this together.

n) Hypocrisy

According to Wikander (2002: xix) hypocrisy is a constant feature of human existence. Social performance is as bad as acting: bad faith, what Sartre calls "the refusal to be what one is," contaminates all human relations. A person affected by hypocrisy tend to say anything that is not true, and pretend to recognize everything that he does.

o) Revenge

Revenge is the feeling of wanting to retaliate because of the hurt that arises from enmity, and always looking for opportunities to vent his hurt so that his opponent gets harmed, then he feels satisfied. As much as possible we should avoid the vengeful nature that is within us.

2) **The Problems of Human Relationship with Other Humans in the Social Sphere Including Their Relationship with the Natural Environment**

Social moral values are human actions towards other people, where these actions have a direct impact on life among humans. This moral usually covers the whole of life. In conducting these relationships, people also need to understand the prevailing norms so that their relationship can run well and avoid misunderstandings. Accoding to Fajar (2017), the problems that indicate the relationship between human with other humans in social sphere including their relationship with the natural environment are as follows:

a) Friendship

Greif (2009: 53) states that friendship is a relationship between two people who like each other, who trust each other, have a reasonable number of commonalities that bring or bind them together, and communicate often enough to support, build, and maintain that friendship.

b) Kinship

Kinship is a matter which is characterized by a family. family is a communion of life that is based on a legal marriage consisting of the husband and wife, and parents of children (Salam, 2005).

c) Loyalty

Keller (2007:.vii) stated that loyalty is not just a matter of how you act; it is also a matter of how you think, and how you are motivated. If you are loyal to something, then thoughts of it may inflame your passions, it may be something towards which you feel warmth and affection, and you may be saddened by thoughts of its suffering or demise.

d) Superior and Subordinate

Superior and subordinate are like vertical lines. Where superiors have higher authority and have the power to rule over anything to their subordinates. Babalola, et al. (2014: 30) stated that a leader must have a vision, develop teamwork, counseling wisdom, discipline, aim at and influence followers who are called subordinates in the world of work

to achieve results. Mutual loyalty between leaders and subordinates can be measured by how much they support each other in good and bad situations. That support can be moral or material.

e) Harmony

According to Wirutomo (2012), harmony is creating social integration in society through certain concepts in an effort to unite social beings, both individually and in groups to provide a sense of comfort and tranquility. Harmony is an ideal condition that is expected to be maintained in all social life relationships. Harmony shows the real form of both parties (individuals or groups) who coexist comfortably and in harmony. Harmony is a term that is filled with the fullness of meaning and peace, which indicates that to live with the community with unity of heart, agreement and not create disputes.

f) Mutual Help

Michener & Delamater (1999) defines helping as any action that brings goodness or increases well-being for others in need. humans always need help from others from birth to death. the form of action to help each other can be in the form of: 1. helping each other to ease the burden, 2. helping each other to do something and 3. helping each other to save oneself from danger.

g) The Natural Environment

Andari (2019) states that the environment is the place where human life and provides human's needs. Furthermore, the relationship

between human and the environment can be called a recriprocal relationship between them. Moral humans are those who are able to handle the environment well. It can manage the environment so that it generates benefits for humans and also keeps it from becoming exhausted and extinct. It is known that the process of human creation is an inseparable part of the universe. In the cosmic system, humans and the universe are an inseparable unit. Because it has the advantage of the system of consciousness, the universe has become an object that is very important in human life.

3) The Problems of Human Relationship with God

Human relations with themselves and other humans socially and naturally, including their relationship with the natural environment, cannot be separated from the problem of human relations with God. Accoding to Fajar (2017), the problems that indicate the relationship between human with god are as follows:

a) Obedience

Obedience is a part of the foundation of society. Without obedience, naught would exist but chaos and anarchy. Without stability, productivity and the well-being of the citizens become non-existent (Leveille, 2011: 1)

b) Positive thinking

Positive thinking is first meant to be held towards God and the Universe including all its contents and events and human beings. A

person should reflect on God's being and attributes and observe their manifestations in this world (Yucel, 2014:.102).

c) Gratitude

According to Wood, et al. (2010: 2) gratitude is an emotion which occurs after people receive aid which is perceived as costly, valuable, and altruistic. Being grateful for the gift is shown by using the grace of God genuinely to make ourselves closer to Him.

d) Repetance

Repentance is the entrance for a servant to draw closer to God, because in repentance there is regret for the despicable act that has been done in the past as well as the attraction (endeavor) of the soul awakening of a slave to do good in the future (Ridho, 2019).

E. Form of Moral Values Presentation

From a certain point of view, literary works can be seen as a manifestation of the author's desire to dialogue, bargain, and convey something. That something may be in the form of a view on something, an idea, a moral or a mandate. In this sense, literature can also be viewed as a means of communication. Compared to other means of communication, written or oral, literary work is a form of art which incidentally has an aesthetic purpose. certainly has its own specialty in terms of conveying its moral messages.

In general, it can be said that the form of moral delivery in works of fiction may be direct, or vice versa, indirect. However, this sorting is actually just for the sake of practicality because there may be messages that are rather direct.

In a novel itself, it is possible to find a message that is truly hidden so that not many people can feel it, but there may also be some that are rather direct and like being highlighted (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 335).

1) Direct Presentation Form (Expilcit)

The form of presentation moral values that are direct. it can be said, is identical to the way of describing the character of a character which is descriptive, telling, or explanation, expository. If in the description technique the author directly describes the character of the story character that is "informing" or makes it easy for the reader to understand it, this is the case in the delivery of moral values. That is, the moral to be conveyed. or taught, to the reader it is done directly and explicitly. The author, in this case, appears patronizing to the reader. directly provide their advice (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 335).

2) Indirect Presentation Form (Implicit)

The indirect form of moral values presentation is only implicit in the story, combined intensively with other story elements. Even though the author actually wants to offer and convey something, he does not do it immediately and vulgarly because he is aware that he has chosen a story line (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 339). This form is implanted coherently with other story elements, a writer does not immediately enter to convey something because he has to adjust the storyline first. The author also creates imagination, in the form of word structures that can make the novel clearer and more concrete. Through imagination, what is illustrated can be

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seen (visual imagination), heard (auditory imagination), and felt (tactile imagination) (Waluyo, 2005).

F. Definition of Novel

Literary work is an expression of personal human feelings in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in the form of images of life that can evoke charm with language tools and are depicted in writing. One type of literary work that describes human life is a novel. A novel is a literary work in the form of a long narrative prose, in which there are a series of stories about the life of a character. Novel is the epic age in which the extensive totality of life is no longer directly given, in which the immanence of meaning in life has become a problem, yet which still thinks in therms of totality (Lukacs, 1971: 56).

The novel has its roots in classical Greek and Roman, medieval, early modern romance, and the *novella* tradition. *Novella* comes from Italian which means "a small new stuff", and is then interpreted as a short story in prose or in English it is called a novel. (Abrams, 1981: 119). Novel is a literary work that is full of meaning because it can describe a place very clearly so that it can provide a clear, detailed, concrete and definite description for a story. A novel is a totality, an artistic whole. As a totality, the novel has parts, the Ulisur elements, which are closely related to one another and are interdependent. These elements are intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

1. **Intrinsic Elements**

   a) Theme

      The theme is the main idea or the basis of the story. A theme is an idea that becomes the main idea or basis of a story or text. Determining a theme is the first step in writing. Hartoko & Rahmanto (1986: 142) stated that theme is a general basic idea that supports a literary work and is contained in the text as a semantic structure and which concerns similarities or differences. thus, the theme can be viewed as the basis of a story, a general basic idea, a novel work. These basic ideas have been predetermined by the author and used to develop the story.

   b) Plot

      Plot is an important element of fiction, not even a few people consider it the most important among the others. It also seems reasonable because the clarity of the plot, clarity of the relationship between events will make it easier to understand the story. Stanton (1956: 14) stated that a plot is a story that contains a sequence or event, but each event is only connected causally, one event caused or causes another event to occur. Plot is the events that are presented in the story which are not simple, because the author arranges the events based on cause and effect (Kenny, 1966: 14).

   c) Character

      A character is a person who is represented in a narrative work, or drama, which the reader interprets as having certain moral qualities and

tendencies as expressed in words and actions (Abrams, 1981: 20). The term "character" refers to the person, the actor of the story, for example in response to the question: "Who is the main character in the novel?", Or "How many people are there in the novel?", Or "Who are the protagonists and antagonists in the novel?" , and so on (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 164).

d) Setting

Setting is a description of the time, space and atmosphere of behavior in a literary work. The setting is also known as the fulcrum, suggesting the notion of the place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which the events narrated take place (Abrams, 1981: 175). Setting elements can be divided into three main elements, namely place, time, and social (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 227).

1) Place Setting

The setting suggests the location of the events recounted in a work of fiction. The place element used may be places with a certain name, certain initials, maybe certain locations without a clear name.

2) Time Setting

Time setting relates to the question of "when" the events that are recounted in a fiction work occur. The "when" problem is usually related to factual time, time that is related to or can be related to historical events.

3) Socail Setting

Social setting suggests things that are related to the behavior of the social life of the community in a place which is told in works of fiction. Community social life procedures cover a variety of problems in a fairly complex scope. It can be in the form of life habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, views of life, ways of thinking and behaving, and so on.

e) Point of View

Point of view suggest the way a story is told. It is the method and / or point of view used by the author as a means of presenting the characters, actions, settings, and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the reader (Abrams, 1981: 142). The point of view of the story itself can be broadly divided into two types: physical-person, "I" style, and third-person, "it" style. Thus, from the point of view of "I" or "it", in its various variations, a story is told. Each of these two points of view suggests and demands its own consequences. However the author has unlimited freedom. He can use several points of view at once in a work if it is felt to be more effective (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 249).

f) Language

Language in literary arts can be likened to paint in painting. Both are elements of materials, tools, suggestions, which are processed into a work that contains "more value" than just the material itself. Language is a means of literary expression. On the other hand,

literature is more than just a language, a series of words, but the element of its "superiority" can only be expressed and interpreted through language. If literature is said to want to convey something, dialogue about something, that something can only be communicated through suggestions of a language. Language in literature also has its main function: a communicative function (Nurgiyantoro, 1993: 1). Literature, especially fiction is often called the world in possibility, is also said to be the world in words. This is due to the "world" that was created, constructed, offered, abstracted, and at the same time interpreted by means of words. through language. What the author will say or the reader will interpret it, inevitably has to do with language. The structure of the novel and everything that is communicated is always direct by manipulation of the author's language (Fowler, 1977: 3).

g) Moral Value

Moral value is a term in logic that a principle or action or character of human is false or true, wrong or right and bad or good. Moral value. concerns with the view of the goodness or badness of human action and character. Hornby (2011: 285) also said moral values are values concerning principles of right and wrong and the standards of behavior. Moral in literary works usually reflects the views of the author's life views on the values of truth.

2. Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but indirectly affect the structure or organism of the literary work. Or, more specifically, it can be said to be the elements that influence the story structure of a literary work, but themselves do not participate in it. Wellek & Warren (1956) stated that the extrinsic element is the same as the intrinsic element, it also consists of a number of elements, including the subjectivity of the individual author who has attitudes, beliefs, and views of life, all of which will influence the work he writes. In short, the biographical element of the author will determine the style of the work he produces. The next extrinsic element is psychology, both in the form of author psychology (which includes the creative process), psychology of the reader, as well as the application of psychological principles in the work. Conditions within the author, such as economics, politics, and society, will also influence literary works, and this is an extrinsic element as well. Other extrinsic elements include the outlook on life of a nation, various other works of art, and so on.
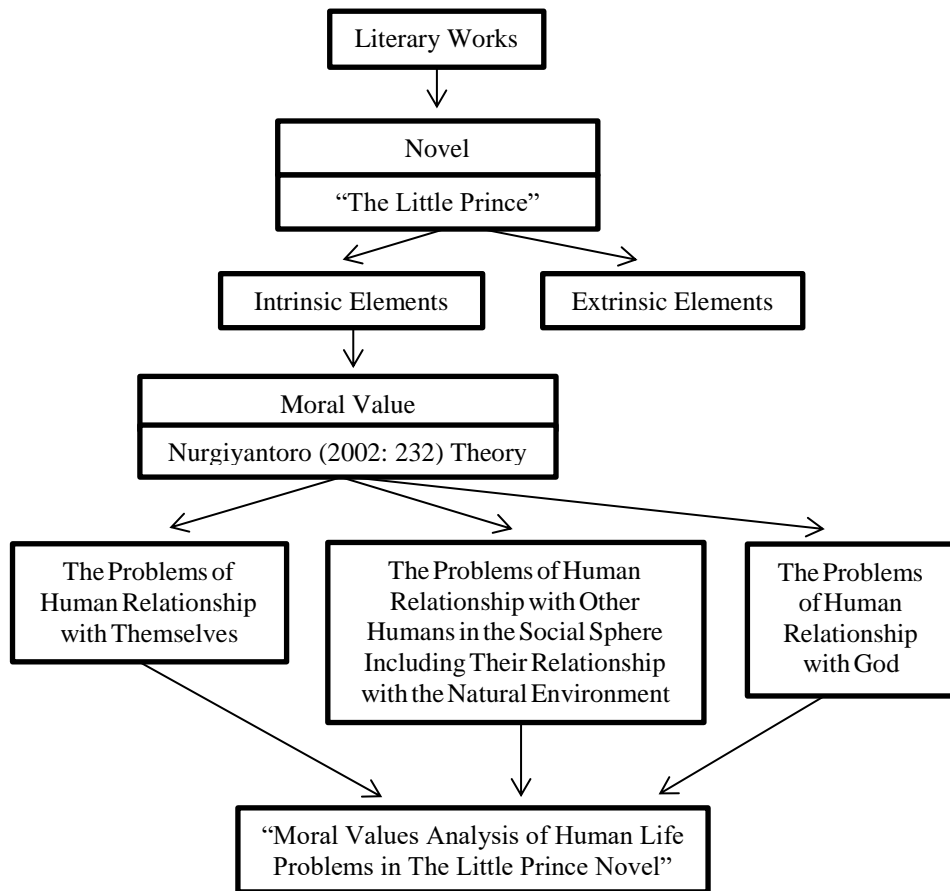
G. Previous Studies

Study about moral values in a novel is not the first time this research has been carried out, many previous researchers have also conducted study about moral value analysis in a novel. although the object under study is the same as novel, it does not mean that the researcher plagiarized the previous studies.

1. The first previous research was conducted by Pratiwi (2009) with the research title "The Analysis of Moral Values in A Walk to Remember Novel Written by Nicholas Sparks". In this study, researchers used qualitative methods to analyze data. In analyzing moral values in the novel "A Walk to Remember", the researcher uses the theory of Hornby (2010). Researchers found nine types of moral values obtained from the analysis of the novel, these moral values are Bravery, Honesty, Steadfastness, Sympathetic to other, Cooperativeness, thankfulness, Kind-hearted, Trustworthiness, Love and Affection.

2. Research on moral values in a novel was also conducted by Sari (2019) with the research title "An Analysis of Moral Values in Gulliver's Travel Novel". In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. In analyzing the moral values of the novel, researchers used the theory of Kinnier, et al (2000). The moral values found by researchers in this novel include a commitment to something greater than oneself; self respect, but with humbleness or respect to others, self-discipline, and acceptance of personal responbility; respect and caring for others; caring for other living things and environment; courage; respect and faith.

3. The third research was conducted by Wahyuni (2019) with the research title "An Analysis of Moral Values of Edensor Novel (English Version) Written by Andrea Hirata". In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher uses the theory of Hartmann (2004) in analyzing the moral values in the novel, where the moral values found in the

novel are divided into three groups. The first group contains justice, wisdom, courage, self control and the aristotelian virtues. The second group contains brotherly love, truthfulness and uprightness, trustworthiness and fidelity, trust and faith, modesty, humility, aloofness and the values of social intercouse. The third group contains love of the remote, radiant virtue, personality and personal love.

Based on several previous studies that have been carried out above, although the researcher found a lot of research on moral values in a novel, the use of theories from previous researchers is different from each other so the focus of their research is also different. Therefore, new findings that are different from the previous one will be produced, as well as this research which is also different from the previous studies above. In this study, the researcher uses the theory of Nurgiyantoro (2002: 323) which focuses on the analysis of the moral values of human life problems, which in general includes the problem of human relationship with themselves, human relationship with other humans in the social sphere including their relationship with the natural environment, and human relationship with God. For the selection of the novel itself, it is different from previous studies that used today's popular novels as the object of research, here the researcher uses one of the legendary novels published in 1943, namely *The Little Prince* written by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry.

H. Theoretical Framework

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                    │  Literary Works │
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          │ Intrinsic Elements│  │ Extrinsic Elements│
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          │      Moral Value         │
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| The Problems of Human Relationship with Themselves | The Problems of Human Relationship with Other Humans in the Social Sphere Including Their Relationship with the Natural Environment | The Problems of Human Relationship with God |

"Moral Values Analysis of Human Life Problems in The Little Prince Novel"

Literature is a medium to express the author's thoughts. Literary works are imaginative, aesthetic and pleasing to the readers. One of the most popular forms of literature is the novel. A novel is a long prose essay containing a series of stories from a person's life with the people around him by highlighting the character and nature of each actor. Nurgiyantoro (2002) states that the novel is a literary work of prose fiction which is quite long, not too long but not too short. In this study, the researcher used a novel by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry entitled 'The little Prince' to analyze the content of moral values in the novel.

In a literary work, including novels, there are two main forming elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself. The integration between the intrinsic elements in a novel is what directly participates in building the story. On the other hand, extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but indirectly affect the building or organism system of the literary work. It can be said that extrinsic elements are elements that influence the development of the story of a literary work.

In this study, researchers focused on finding the content of moral values contained in the novel "The Little Prince". Moral value itself is one of the various intrinsic elements in a novel. According to Veugelers (2008: 1), moral values are values that express ideas about the good life. These values comes in the form of religious advice, regulations, orders, and it is inherited through religion and culture on how people should live well in order to be truly good human being. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2002: 323) theory, moral values which cover all problems of human life are divided into 3 types, namely 1) Human relationship with themself, 2) Human relationship with other humans in the social sphere including their relationship with the natural environment, and 3) Human relationship with God.