

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature that used in this study. The reviews of related literature have a goal of providing previous studies and information that concerns with the research problem, including overview of moral values and movie and the theoretical framework.

A. Moral

Moral is important in society. Moral is principle of good-bad there and inherent within the individual or person. Every people has different moral in their life. Many expert states the definition of moral. According to Chaplin (2006) moral refers to morals that are in accordance with social regulations, or concerning laws or customs that regulate behavior. To act in a moral way means, thus, to act in conformity to group standards of conduct. Unmoral or no moral behavior, on the other, is behavior which, even when unfavorable to the group, is so, not because of intent harm on the part of individual, but rather owing to ignorance and lack of knowledge of what is socially approved (Hurlock, 1956). True morality is behavior which conforms to social standards and which is also carried out voluntary by the individual (Hurlock, 1956).. It comes with the transition from external authority and consists of conduct regulated from within. It is accompanied by a feeling of personal responsibility for the act. Earle (1992), state that moral is almost synonymous with ethics. Ethics and moral have meaning usage, character, personality, manners. Moral

specifically talked in term of right or wrong. The opinion also clarified Sigelman & Shaffer (1995) into 3 components of morality :

1. An Affective, or emotional component, consisting of the feeling (guilt concern for other feeling and so on) that surround right or wrong action and that motivate moral thoughts and actions.
2. A cognitive component, centering on the way we conceptualize right and wrong and make a decision about how to behave.
3. A behavioral component, reflecting how we actually behave when. For example, we experience the temptation to cheat or are called upon to help a needy person.

Based on the above theory I can conclude that the moral is almost synonymous with ethics. Moral specifically talk about right or wrong. It is based on the social agreement which are becoming a common standard.

B. Values

A value is a belief that something is good and desirable. Values are general guidelines that define what is important and worth striving for. Values represent a wide variety of ideas and beliefs about the ends that men should pursue in their life. A value provides goals or aims. According to Benninga in Hadil's book, the term "value" may suggest that judgments of right and wrong, lofty and base, just and unjust, and more personal preferences, that thing are useful as individuals happen to value them (Benninga: 1991:131). Value is something that interest for us, something that we look for, something that pleases, something that loved, and in short value is something good.

Bambang Daroeso (1986) states that the value is a quality of appreciation of something, which can be the basis for determining a person's behavior. According to Sharma (2015) the word 'value' is derived from the Latin word 'valeo' which originally meant strength and also health, and by natural transition, it came to mean being effective and adequate.

Further, Kenny in Nurgiyantoro (2010: 321-322) state that moral seen as the message of the whole story. It can be used as the "guidelines" to be the role model. Educational value is concerned with the development of desirable states of mind in the transmission of what is worthwhile to those who themselves come to care about these valuable things. Cooper (1986:15) states that educational values is the concept of value and rule that leads how to the proper concept of a person, or an understanding that other people count or graphs of other people count or grasp of other people emotion. Educational values related to develop other aspects: personality, morals and ethics that has relation to this education.

C. Description Moral Values

Moral values are the result of process comprehension implementing of God and humanity values in life. These values will guide human knowledge and creativity appropriately (Linda and Eyre, 1997: 73). Moral values are the values which associated with customs, manners, and behavior (Zuriah 2007). The word "moral" always refers to the good or bad people as people, so that fields of human life are seen in terms of kindness as human (Budianingsih, 2004). Overall, the moral teaching are norms and understanding determining

the thing which are considered good and bad. Considerations of good or bad something is something that would generate, as generic concept. According to Linda and Eyre (1997) moral values are results of valuing process of comprehension implementing of God and humanity values in life. So, these values will guide human knowledge and creativity appropriated. According to Audi (2007) moral values are simply an important kind of instrument value. Actions and traits of character have moral value only insofar as they contribute in a certain way to happiness: to enhancing pleasure or reducing pain or both, i.e., to hedonic value.

D. Characteristics Moral Value

There are four characteristics of moral value by K. Bertens, Etika (143 – 147).

1. Moral value is related with responsibility

Moral value is related with human personality, but beside moral value we also automatically can say other values. Moral value makes people wrong or not, because he/she responsibility. Especially moral value is related with human personality of responsibility. Moral value just can be real in action wholly if it became of the involved person.

2. Moral value is related with pure heart

All values need to make it real. Because it has persuasive power, it should be practice. For example, aesthentic value, it should be practiced, play music composition or other. After that the result of it, painting want

to be showed, and music want to be listened. To make moral value to be real, it can be appealed from pure heart. One of special characteristic of moral values is this value will effect voice of pure heart to accuse use if oppose moral value and praise us if make moral value.

3. Obligation

Moral value obligates us absolutely and can't be compromised. Other values need to be real and admitted, for example, aesthentic value. Education and cultural person will admit and enjoy aesthentic value. But indifferent people can't we blame. Moral value obligates us as such, without requirement. For example, honestly orders us to return things that borroowd, like or not, because moral value contains an imperative category. In other value for example, if badminton player want be champion, but there is a limitation.

4. Formality

Moral values is not stand-alone without other value. Althought moral value is top value that we must appreciate, but it is not top with our other value. Moral values did not separate with other values. For example, a seller applies moral values all at once apply economic values. Moral values are nothing without other values. It is form of formality.

E. Types of Moral Values

Nurgiantoro (Fajar, 2017: 13) distinguishes into three :

1. The Issue of Human Relationship with Themselves (Individual)

Individual moral value that is concerning human relationship with life or the way humans treat themselves. This moral values as basis and guide of human life which is the direction and rules needed to do be done in everyday life. Personality and morals are very important in controlling behavior. Human affairs are divided into various types, all that could not be separated from relationships with others and with God.

2. The Human Relationship with Other Human Beings

Including Their Relationship with the Natural Environment (Social). Social moral values are actions of someone toward others, where the action areas direct impacts on life among humans. This moral usually cover all of life. In conducting these relationships, people also need to understand the norms that apply in order their relationship will be able to run smoothly and to avoid misunderstandings. As the social creatures, humans were created in a state of interdependence with each other, as well as the environment of the universe. Thus, each of us should cover the lack that exist between of us.

3. Relationship with God

Human relationship with themselves and other human beings in social realm, including their relationship with the natural environment cannot be separated from the issues about human relationship with God.

(Fajar, 2007: 14) divided type of moral values into :

1. Bravery

Bravery is face (something involving possible unfortunate or disastrous consequences) or endure (as hardship) use with self-control and mastery of fear and often with a particular objective in view. Bravery is able to meet danger or endure pain or hardship without giving in to fear. Bravery is arising from or suggestive of mastery of fear and intelligent use of faculties especially under duress.

2. Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm is strong excitement of feeling on behalf of a cause or subject, something that inspires or is pursued or regarded with ardent zeal or fervor. Enthusiast is a person who is or believes to himself to be inspired or possessed by divine power or spirit, or a person who is visionary, extravagant, or excessively zealous in his religious views or emotion. While enthusiastic is relating to enthusiasm or inspired preaching. Enthusiasm is having an ardent, receptive, responsive, temperament or tending to give oneself wholly to whatever engages one's interest or liking.

3. Kindhearted

Kind is the equivalent of what has been offered or received. Kind is applying more often to the disposition to sympathy and helpfulness.

Kindly is stressing more the expression of the sympathetic, helpful nature, mood or impulse (a kind person with a kindly interest in the problem of other). Kindhearted is having sympathetic nature: Humane, compassionate. Kindheartedness is the quality or state of being kindhearted.

4. Honesty

Honesty is estimable character; fairness and straight forwardness of conduct or adherence to the fact. Honesty is freedom from subterfuge or duplicity, truthfulness, and sincerity.

5. Love and Affection

Love is full affection for. Love is a communications code word for the letter. Love is full referent adoration for (God). Affection is action of affection or state of being affected. Affection is kind feeling tender attachment: love, good, will. Affection is a strong emotion or passion (as anger, fear or hatred); feeling aspect of consciousness (as in pleasure or displeasure), to bend of mind feeling or natural impulse swaying the mind propensity, disposition.

6. Loyalty

Loyalty is loyal manner. Loyalness is the quality, state, or an instance of being loyal; fidelity or tenacious adherence. Loyal is faithful and the devoted to a private person; faithful or tenacious in adherence to a cause, ideal, practice or custom.

7. Peace-Loving

Peace is harmony in human or personal relation. A mental or spiritual condition marked by freedom from disturbance or oppressive thoughts or emotion. Loving word is from love, a lover section or attitude.

8. Perseverance

Perseverance is the action or the fact or an instance of persevering, continued or steadfast pursuit or prosecution of an undertaking or aim. Perseverance is the condition or power of persevering, persistence in the pursuit of objectives or prosecution of any project. Perseverant is able or willing to persevere.

9. Sacrificing for Other

Sacrifice is something consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity or an immolated victim or an offering of any kind laid on an altar or otherwise presented in the way of religious, thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation.

10. Self-Confidence

Self-Confidence is Confident in one self. Self-confident is confident of one's own strength or ability.

11. Sincerity

Sincerity is the quality or state of being sincere; an expression of a sincere feeling.

12. Strong Belief

Strong is able to bear or endure, able to with-stand stress or violence, having or exhibition moral or intellectual force, endurance or vigor. Belief is a state or habit of mind in which trust, confidence, reliance, is place in some person or thing. Belief is something believed, statement or body of statement held by the advocates of any class of views, conviction of the truth of some statement or the reality of some being or phenomenon, especially when based on an examination of the ground for accepting it as true or real.

F. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

Literature has many forms; they are poetry, novel, comic, soap opera, electronic literature, graphic novel, movie or film and etc. Watching movie gives us more imagination in our mind and we have the freedom to control the movement when we think about the character in the book, where in movie it is passive. Movies become so familiar in this era. Movie is a show that is displayed based on the acting of an actor to tell a story, or tell real events by recording a images with cameras or animation with visual effects. Movies can entertain, provide information about history, lifestyle and politics. According to Kridalaksana (1984: 32) the definition of film is a mass media that has audio-visual properties, which can reach many audiences. Moreover, movie is truly a motion picture a flowing, ever changing streaming of image and sounds sparkling with freshness and vitality all its own a fluid blend of image, sound, and motion

possessed by a restless compulsion to be vibrantly alive, to avoid the quiet and the static (M. Boggs Joseph and W. Petrie Dennis, 2000:112). Movie has kinds of genre, there are :

a. Action

Action films usually include high energy, big-budget physical stunts and chases, possibly with rescues, battle, fights, escapes, destructive crises (floods, explosions, natural disasters, fire, etc.) non-stop motion, spectacular rhythm and pacing, and adventurous, often two dimensional “good-guy” heroes (or recently, heroines) battling “bad guy”- all designed for pure audience escapism.

b. Adventure

Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales, very similar to or often paired with the action film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films and historical spectacles (similar to the epics film genre), searches or expeditions for lost continents, “jungle” and “desert” epics, treasure hunts, disaster films, or searches for the unknown.

c. Comedies

Comedies are light-hearted plots consistently and deliberately design to amuse and provoke laughter (with one-liners, jokes, etc.), by exaggerating the situation, the language, action relationships and

characters. This section describes various forms of comedy through cinematic history, including slapstick, screwball, spoofs and parodies, romantic, comedies, black comedy (dark satirical comedy), and more.

d. Crime

Crime (gangster) films are developed around the sinister actions of criminals or mobsters, particularly bank robbers, underworld figures, or ruthless hoodlums who operate outside the law, stealing and murdering their way through life. Criminal and gangster films are often categorized as film noir or detective-mystery film- because of underlying similarities between these cinematic forms. This category includes a description of various serial killer' films.

e. Drama

Dramas are serious, plot-driven presentations, portraying realistic characters, settings, life situations, and story involving intense character development and interaction. Usually, they are not focused on special-effects, comedy, or action. Dramatic films are probably the largest film genre, with many many subsets.

f. Epics

Epics include costume dramas, historical dramas, war films, medieval romps, or "period pictures" that often cover a large expanse of time set against a vast panoramic backdrop. Epics often there

elements of the elaborate adventure films genre. Epics often share elements of the imagined event, mythic, legendary, or heroic figure, and add an extravagant setting and lush costumes, accompanied by grandeur and spectacle, dramatic scope, high production value, and a sweeping musical score. Epics are often a more spectacular, lavish version of a biopic film. Some “sword and sandal” films (Biblical epics of films occurring during antiquity) qualify as a sub-genre.

g. Horror

Horror films are to frighten and to invoke our hidden worst fears, often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. Horror films feature a wide range of style, from the earliest silent *Nosferatu* classic, to today’s CGI monster and deranged humans. They are often combined with science fiction when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens. They fantasy and supernatural film genres are not usually synonymous with the horror genres. There are many sub-genres of horrors, slashes, teen terror, serial killers, satanic, *Dracula*, *Frankenstein*, etc.

h. Musical

Musical/dance films are cinematic forms that emphasize full-scale scores or song and dance routines in a significant way (usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative), or they are films that are centered on combinations of

music, dance, song or choreography. Major subgenres include the musical comedy or the concert film.

i. Science Fiction

Sci-fi films are often quasi-scientific, visionary and imaginative complete with heroes, aliens, distant planets, impossible quests improbable settings, fantastic places, great dark and shadowy villains, futuristic technology, unknown and unknowable force, and extraordinary monster (things or creature from space), either created by mad scientists or by nuclear havoc. They are sometimes an offshoot of fantasy film, or they share some similarities with action/adventure films. Science fiction often expresses the potential of technology to destroy human kind and easily overlaps with horror films particularly when technology or alien life forms become malevolent, as in the “Atomic Age” of sci-fi films in the 1950s.

j. War

War (and anti-war) films acknowledge the horror and heartbreak of war, letting the actual combat fighting (against nations or humankind) on land, sea, or in the air provide the primary plot or background for the action of the film. War films are often paired with other genres, such as action, adventure, drama, romance, comedy (black) suspense, and even epics and westerns, and they often take a denunciatory approach toward warfare. They may include POW tales, stories of military operations, and training.

k. Western

Western are the major defining genre of the America film industry colony to the early days of the expansive American frontier. They are one of the oldest, most enduring genres with very recognizable plots, element, and characters (six-guns, horses dusty towns and trails, cowboys, indians, etc). Over time westerns have been re-defined, re invented and expanded, dismissed, re-discovered, and spoofed.

2. Element of Movie

First, is story. Story is a part of elements in movie. Story is an account of something that happened. A story might be fantasy, fact or tradition. Rabiger (2008) said that the story is how events progress, raise questions and offer clues.

Secondly is theme. According to Peck and Coyle (1989) “theme is the large idea or concept it is dealing with.” By theme, we can imagine that it should be expressed in the form of expression as the implication of whole story, but it cannot tell us the separable of the story. By comprehending the theme, we can guest the core of the content. Making interesting theme will make people curious to watch the whole story.

Thirdly is plot. Based on Laurence (1993) plot is a sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed. It is often designed with narrative structure or storyline, which include conflict, rising action, and

climax. In other hand, the plot consists of what has happened in the story, such as the conflicts that have occurred.

Fourthly is setting. Bordwell (1997) said that film makers can possibly control setting by many ways like selecting an already existing locale in which to stage the action. According to Abrams (1991) the overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general local, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs, the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes. Setting is very important in movie. It can be concerned with the place in which the character live and the time in which they live. However, setting also evokes a mood or atmosphere, foreshadowing event to come.

Fifthly is character. Based on Henders character refers to the people authors created to inhabit their stories. Character should be believable and consistent. Being believable in not that all characters be like people we have known but they believable in the context of the story. Peek and Coyle in Literature Term and Criticism (1989) said that the people in play/drama/movie are reffers to as character. The characters is the people who are involved in what happen in a story. The main character can usually be labeled the protagonist or hero; he or she is often in conflict with the antagonish or villain.

G. Speech Acts

The theory of speech act is developed by the British philosopher, namely Austin. Speech acts are actions performed via utterances (Thomas, 1995: 51). Therefore, when speakers utter something, they then expect that the hearers will be affected by those utterances. For example, when a speaker utters a request to the hearer, he/she does not only expect that the utterance is heard, but more importantly, he/she also wants the hearer to make an action toward the request, in the form of compliance.

H. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

1. Direct Speech Acts

A speech act is said to be a direct one when there is a direct relationship between the structure and the function (Yule, 1996: 55). In other words, when the structural form of an utterance is in accordance with its function, we can identify it as a direct speech act. He gives the following utterances as example :

You wear a seatbelt. (Declarative)

Do you wear a seatbelt? (Interrogative)

Wear a seatbelt! (Imperative)

The first example above is presented in the form of a declarative sentence, which functions as a statement. An obvious correlation can also be identified in the second example. It is performed in an interrogative sentence, and the function is as a question that needs a yes or no answer. Meanwhile, the last example is an imperative that is purposed to make a

command. The three examples above show the correlation between the structural form and the function of each sentence, so that they are categorized into the direct speech acts.

2. Indirect Speech Acts

Yule (1996: 55) states that indirect speech act occurs when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. Another expert, Huang (2007: 110), defines indirect speech act as a kind of speech act with no direct relation between the sentence type and the illocutionary force. In conclusion, by using the indirect speech act, the hearer cannot try to understand the speaker's or the writer's intended meaning literally. It means that, because of the indirect relation between the structure or the sentence type and the illocutionary force or the function of the utterance, the hearer will be lost in getting the meaning of the speaker if he tries to get it literally. When the speaker decides to use this speech act, it means that he wants to make his communication in the pragmatic communication in which the hearer (addressee) must catch a different meaning from the apparent surface one. It is the time for the theory of context to be applied by the hearer in order to understand the intention of the speaker. In the very boring class, for instance, there is a student saying "what time is it?" to the teacher while the time was over five minutes ago. Structurally, it is an asking (interrogative sentence), but it is not a question. But it is a command or may be a request to finish the class immediately.

I. The Light Between Ocean Movie

The Light Between Oceans was written and directed by Derek Cianfrance and is based on the 2012 novel of the same name by M. L. Stedman. The genre is romance. The producer are David Heyman and Jeffrey Clifford. This movie cast by Michael Fassbender, Alicia Vikander, Rachel Weisz, Bryan Brown, and Jack Thompson. This movie Release September 1, 2016 (Venice), September 2, 2016 (United States), November 1, 2016 (United Kingdom). The duration of this movie is 132 minutes.

The synopsis *The Light Between Oceans* tells about Tom Sherbourne, a former war army (played by Michael Fassbender) who became a lighthouse guard and had a wife named Isabel Grasyrnark (played by Alicia Vikander). Both love each other and live only both in a lighthouse castle. After twice a miscarriage, one day, they were surprised by the arrival of a small ship carrying the body of one man and a baby girl. Soon Tom prepares a report about their findings. But unfortunately, Alicia forbade and sulking to make a false report by acknowledging the baby as their child, with premature born for the reasons. The problem began to occur after Lucy reached the age of 4-5 years. Tom, who had been a turmoil of the beginning to hide Lucy, sent a letter to Lucy's mother, Hannah Potts, who was the child of a rich local entrepreneur. In addition, Tom also sent Lucy's small toys as comfort for Hannah. Unfortunately, this actually backfired. The toy actually became a clue to Hannah to find and Lucy and made Tom as convicted of Lucy's kidnapping and the murder of Lucy's father. After being revealed, Tom was imprisoned, Lucy was forcibly taken by his family (and changed his name to

Lucy Grace), and Alicia was depressed. Several years passed, Alicia died beside Tom, Lucy already had children and then gave Tom to thank you for saving and caring for her in the baby's time.

J. Previous Study

In this study, the researcher found some previous study had been done, and they are different problem and object with this study.

The first, thesis by Ibnu sina & Irvany (2014) with title "An Analysis on Moral Values As Seen In "Rise Of the Guardians" Movie. The purpose of this study is to analyze the moral values in "Rise of The Guardians" movie and to reveal the social cultural background used in the movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method by using Eyre Theories about moral value. The instrument of this research was the movie of Rise of the Guardian. The moral values found of this movie are responsibility, honesty, love and affection, strong believe, enthusiasm, bravery, goodhearted, loyalty, peace loving, perseverance, sacrificing for other, sincerity and self confidence. From analyzing moral values hopefully it can build the good character for us as a future teacher and finally we can give an inspiration to the students.

The second is thesis by Denik, Riana (2015) entitled "An Analysis Moral Values In Frozen Movie". This research use theory Eyre, & Richard (1993) The result of the research are carefulness, love and affection, humanity, self control, cheerfulness, sorry and apologizing, confidence, bravery, Responsibility, loyalty, honesty. The Literary Elementary that can be

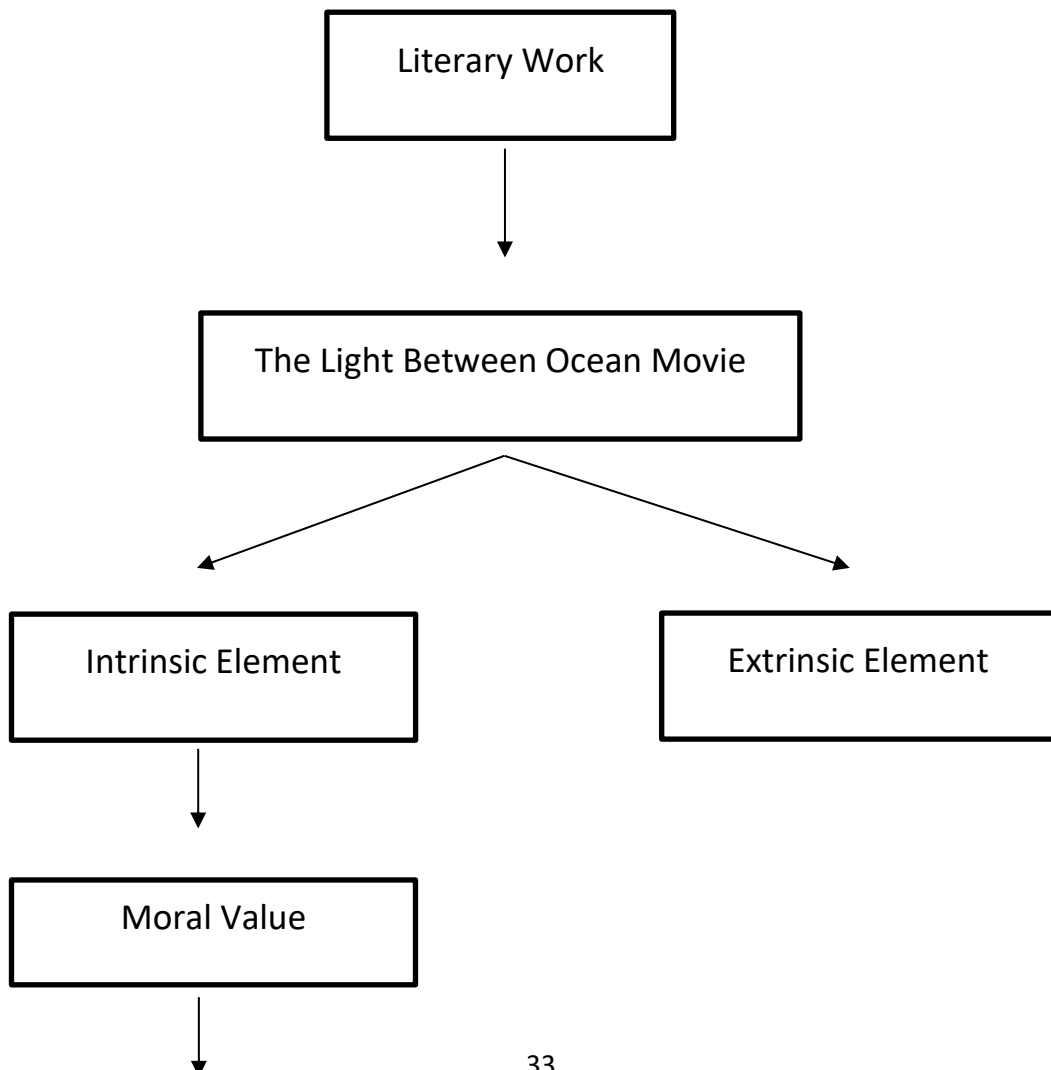
found in "Frozen" movie. Character is divided into two; they are main/major character and the minor character. Major character is the most important ones in terms of the plot. It become central action, while the minor character is a major proponent of character, not really sometimes involved with the action at all. Setting is divided into two : they are setting place, setting time. Plot is divided into two : they are micro and macro level plot. And point of view there are three : first person ,second person and third person point of view.

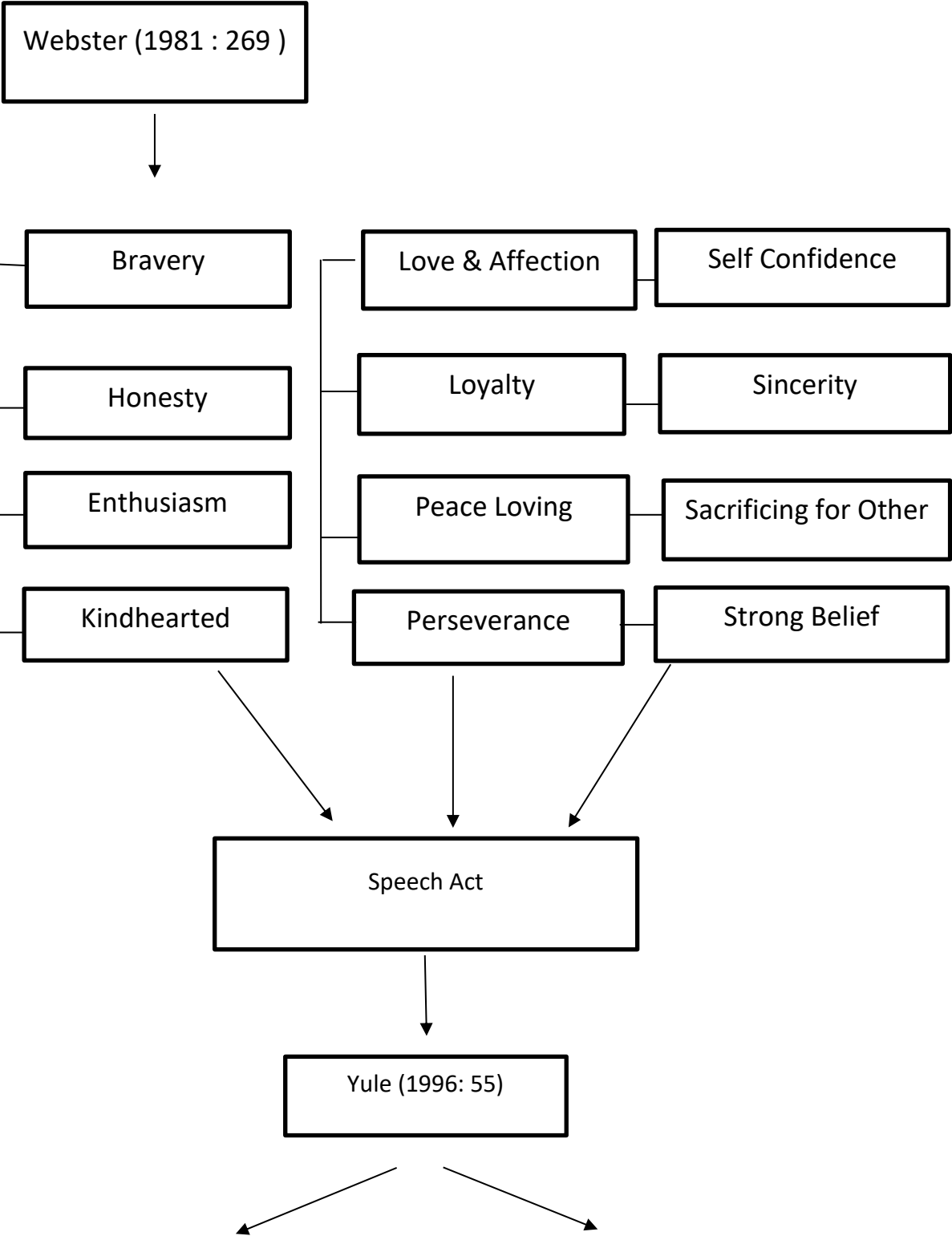
The third, analysis conducted by Sartika (2014) in the movie "Kita Versus Korupsi" this study use descriptive qualitative method. This research use theory Nurgiantoro (2002) The results of this study indicate that the moral in human relations with God in the form of belief in God, moral in human relationships with other humans in the form of kinship, caring, helping, morals in human relationships with oneself are in the form of fear, honesty, patience, selfishness, courage, ingenuity, self-respect, pride, doubt and disappointment. Morals in human relations with other humans are in the form of love, willingness to sacrifice, kinship, caring, mutual cooperation and help. Morals in human relations with nature are in the form of nature. Morals in human relations with oneself are in the form of fear, honesty, patience, death, longing, selfishness, hard work, studying, courage, ingenuity, self-respect, pain, pride, doubt and disappointment

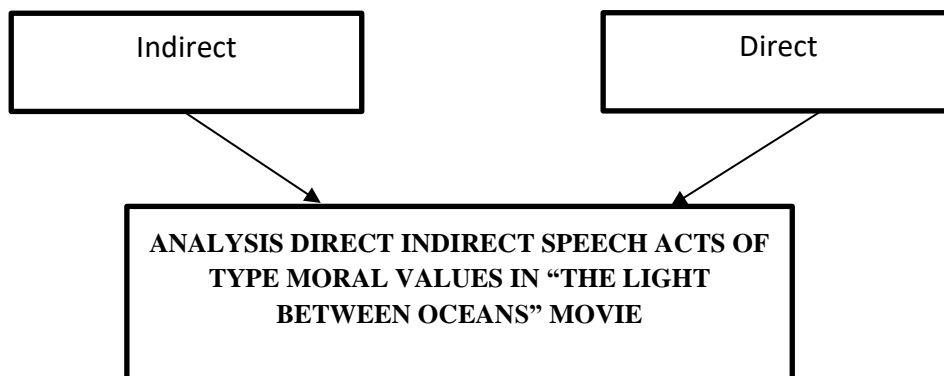
In conclusion, based on several previous studies there were differences between this research with 3 previous study above. Previous study above only examined what types of moral values in the movie, and

intrinsic moral value that were the issue of human relationship with themselves, the issue human relationship with others, the issue human relationship with God. In this research, the researcher focused to find out type of moral value showed to the actors by using Webster (1981 : 269) theory, and then after analyzing the types of moral values, the researcher find the how are the moral values showed by the actors using pragmatic speech acts classifications. For the selection of movie itslef, it is different from previous studies that used today’s popular movie as the object of research. There is no research using “The Light Between Ocean” movie.

K. Theoretical Framework







Literary work are creation that convey communicatively about the authors intent for aesthetic purposes. Movie are literary works that have a new developments because movie have a visual arts. In this study, the researcher used movie undertitle “The Light Between Ocean” movie to analyze the content of moral values in the movie. In the movie there are intrinsic and extrinsic elemnents. Intrinsic are elements in the movie itself, while extrinsic elemnts are element from outside the srory for example the directors that write the script of the movie. Moral values is one of intrinsic element of movie.

In this study, the researcher find the type of moral values and the speech act contained in “The Light Between Ocean” movie using theory of Webster (1981 : 269). Based on the theory, type of moral values can be devided into : 1) Bravery 2) Honesty 3) Enthusiasm 4) Kindhearted 5) Love & Affection, 6) Loyalty, 7) Peace Loving, 8) Perseverance 9) Self Confident, 10) Scrificing to Other 11) Belief. From the result of the type of moral values, then the researcher focused to analyse the speech act that appear in the scene or dialouge that contain a moral values. According to (Thomas, 1995: 51) Speech acts are actions performed via utterances. Based on theory be Yule (1996: 55) There is two type of Speech Act; 1) Direct, 2) Indirect.