

THE MORAL VALUES BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN WILDE'S SELECTED SHORT STORIES



A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Digdaya Firohmat Nurrohim. 2023. *The Moral Values by The Main Characters in Wilde's Selected Short Stories*. (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **Andi Inayah Soraya**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat masalah moral yang terkandung dalam ketiga cerita pendek dari Oscar Wilde yang berjudul *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, dan *The Model Millionaire*. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk melihat nilai-nilai moral yang ditunjukkan tokoh utama dalam cerita tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori strukturalisme dengan memfokuskan kepada tokoh dan perwatakan dari tokoh utama yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek pilihan, penelitian ini juga menggunakan kumpulan teori dari Bertens dan Lickona yang mengelompokkan unsur-unsur kepribadian yang menunjukkan nilai moral dari individu atau kelompok. Berangkat dari situ juga penulis membuktikan beberapa nilai-nilai moral yang terkandung dalam penulisan ini. Sebagai tambahan, penulis juga menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisa data. Data diperoleh dari cerita pendek *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire* karya Oscar Wilde.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan beberapa poin. Dalam *The Happy Prince* terdapat masalah kekurangan empati dan ketidakadilan sosial, namun tokoh utama merespon itu dengan menunjukkan rasa empati dengan penuh rasa cinta dan kelayakitan. Dalam cerita kedua, *The Nightingale and The Rose* terdapat masalah materialistik, namun tokoh utamanya menunjukkan sikap ketulusan hati dan rela berkorban yang dibalut dengan cinta dan kesetiaan. Cerita ketiga yang berjudul *The Model Millionaire* menunjukkan masalah ketidaksetaraan dan ketidakadilan dalam segi material. Namun tokoh utama justru menunjukkan kebaikan dan rasa kasih sayangnya, sikapnya juga tidak judgemental, serta bisa mengapresiasi kekayaan sesungguhnya.

Kata kunci: Nilai-Nilai Moral, Tokoh-Tokoh Utama, Kumpulan Cerita Pendek, *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, *The Model Millionaire*

ABSTRACT

Digdaya Firohmat Nurrohim. 2023. *The Moral Values by The Main Characters in Wilde's Selected Short Stories*. (Supervised by **Abbas** and **Andi Inayah Soraya**)

This research aims to look at the moral problems contained in Oscar Wilde's three short stories entitled *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale* and *The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire*. Also this research aims to find out the moral values shown by the main characters in this story.

This research uses structuralism theory with a focus on the character and characterization of the main characters in selected short stories. This research also uses a collection of theories from Bertens and Lickona which groups personality elements that show the moral values of individuals or groups. In addition, the writer also uses qualitative descriptive methods in analyzing data. Data was obtained from the short stories such as *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale* and *The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire* by Oscar Wilde.

The results of this study show several points. In *The Happy Prince* there are problems of lack of empathy and social injustice, but the main character responds to this by showing empathy with full of love and loyalty. In the second story, *The Nightingale* and *The Rose*, there are materialistic problems, but the main character shows the value of pure heart and altruism which is full of love and loyalty. The third story entitled *The Model Millionaire* shows the problem of inequality and injustice in material terms. However, the main character actually shows kindness and compassion, his attitude is not judgemental, and he can appreciate true wealth.

Keywords: *Moral Values, Main Characters, Short Stories, The Happy Prince, The Nightingale and The Rose, The Model Millionaire*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of study, identification of the problem, scope of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of study, significances of study, and sequence of writing.

1.1 Background of The Study

Moral is from the Latin word *mos* and the plurals is *mores* meaning custom or ways of life. Discussions about morals usually refer to ethics and morals are the same meaning, but in the daily life there are some differences. Morals or morality are used to measure values of happening, while ethics to study value system well done. According to Hurlock (1977), moral is an ethical norm, a concept of life upheld by most certain societies. Moral is primarily concerned with the understanding of good and bad. Goodness is regarded as moral, while the badness is considered as immoral behavior. Barcalow (1994) says that moral can be evaluated with the actions and potential actions of others, and may be evaluated as good or bad; right or wrong; and acceptable or unacceptable; required, prohibited, or permitted; praiseworthy or blameworthy.

Morality, regularly called manners, refers to socially applicable human behavior. Moral human beings are the ones who have values that impact their acts and behaviors in society. Moral principles are instilled in society's members in order to help them develop their character and maintain their moral health (N. George and D. Uyanga, 2014). Moral values additionally come from within humans themselves. Ethical values in existence are very critical in the improvement of human social and

religious attitudes. Ethical values are supposed to make human beings have better man or woman. lamentably, many humans discover it hard to follow values together with truthfulness, honesty, and forgiveness in life. This is because people have not felt the diffused blessings that come to them via following these values. Or, perhaps, people are negligent in figuring out the importance of moral values in life.

In relation to the values, morals are a part of the price, particularly moral values. No longer all of the values are moral values. Moral values are related with human conduct about goodness and badness. It's far a sort of doctrine everyday via society concerning the actions, attitudes, duties, morals, manners, and decency. Understanding certain proper and bad things is relative. Because of this some things that is in widespread considered excellent for a person or a country won't be exact for the alternative human beings or different nations. A person's opinion about morals and values are usually influenced by the view of existence. Furthermore, moral values are the values which are associated with customs, manners, and behavior. The word 'moral' always refers to the good or the bad people as people, so that fields of human life are seen in terms of kindness as human (Margis in Budiningsih, 2004). Overall, the moral teachings are norms and understandings determining the things which are considered good and bad.

Darajat (1977: 8) in the Hurlock's book Child Development conclude that moral is: (1) Behavior which conforms to social standards and which is also carried out voluntarily by the individual; (2) responsibility toward their action; and Consideration to the welfare of the group, while personal desires or gains are relegated to opposition of secondary importance. Primarily based on description

above, the writer states that morality is the size used to determine what's proper or incorrect of humans' attitudes and moves in phrases of the goodness and badness.

Most literary works are created through the author's reflections in describing events that occurred in his life. Moral problems are something that is closest and easily encountered by someone. Therefore, many depictions of moral values can be found in literary works including novels, short stories, fairy tales and others. Likewise with the short stories entitled *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire* by Oscar Wilde. Starting from *The Happy Prince* which tells of The Prince as a tall statue in the middle of the city looking at the concerns of the people who live in that city. Concerns that arise due to the government's indifference to paying attention to its citizens, which makes him willing to give away pieces of valuables attached to his body to give to people in need. This story shows the moral values of goodness depicted by Wilde through the statue of The Happy Prince.

Moral values depicted in Wilde's work entitled *The Nightingale and The Rose*. There was a bird that saw a teenage boy in love. However, the teenager's feelings of love were not only accepted by the girl. He was given the condition that a red rose must be given by him. Seeing that the teenager was having trouble finding the red rose, the bird was moved to help the teenager and sacrificed his own life in return. Here Wilde's shows that material things should not be an obstacle to pure, holy and sincere things like love.

The Model Millionaire is also one of Wilde's works that the writer brings up on this topic. This work that tells the story of a handsome and charismatic man

named Hughie trying to win his love. But he was rejected by his lover's family because he did not have material things and lived a concerned life. This rejection did not make Hughie waver, he continued his life with a feeling of determination which made him meet a conglomerate who pretended to be a beggar. Hughie's kindness to the beggar made his life change drastically.

Overall, these stories by Oscar Wilde shed light on societal problems such as social injustice, materialism, lack of empathy, conformity, and the illusion of happiness. Wilde uses his wit and satire to criticize these issues and provoke readers to question the prevailing norms and values of his time. In Oscar Wilde's work, there are many depictions that contain moral values in humans. It is important to discuss how the characters in the story play a role in teaching moral values that are also commonly encountered in daily of life. Therefore, the writer found it interesting to study moral values, to be able to describe more about the moral values that is found in each stories and to know more about what moral content on these characters in Oscar Wilde's selected stories.

The writer considers the raising of this moral theme to be very important. Because in life, morals are something that is inherent in each person. Even though it is a little abstract, morals are always found in someone's actions, someone's words, and also someone's attitude in real life. But not only that, moral issues and moral values can also be studied in literary works. As in this research.

1.2 Identification of The Study

After reading all three short stories which are *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire* by Oscar Wilde, the writer found several problems related to this research issue as follows:

1. There is found social injustice and inequality in all of Oscar Wilde's three selected short stories.
2. Materialism occurs in the three selected short stories as a problem where the society inside the story judges a person based on their wealth.
3. The characters in these three selected short stories struggle with societal norms and expectations that restricts their choices and prevent them from living their life authentically.
4. The lack of empathetic feelings portrayed in the society of the three selected short stories.

1.3 Scope of Study

According to the identification of problem, this study focuses only on the moral values found in the main characters of Wilde's selected short stories namely *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire*.

1.4 Research Question

From Identification of the study above, the writer emphasizes the analysis to answer these questions as follows:

1. What are the problems that is encountered by the main characters that produces the moral values in Wilde's *The Happy Prince, The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire*?
2. What are the of moral values portrayed by the main characters in Wilde's *The Happy Prince, The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire*?

1.5 Objective of The Study

Based on the research questions, the writer constructs the aims of this this research issue as follows:

1. To describe the problems that is encountered by the main characters that produce the moral values in *Wilde's The Happy Prince, The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire*.
2. To find out the main characters portrayed the moral values in Wilde's *The Happy Prince, The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire*.

1.6 Sequence of The Writing

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter I contains introduction of the study. It includes the background of the research, the identification of the problem found in the literary work, the scope of the problem, the objective, as well as the significance of the study. Chapter II contains literature review. It includes the list of previous related studies and theoretical background. Chapter III is contains research methodology, which shows the methodology, data sources, technique of the data analysis, and procedures of data collection. Chapter IV contains the analysis, which will explain the ideas and discuss the problems found in the three of Oscar Wilde's selected short stories. Chapter V contains conclusion and suggestions where the writer concludes the result of the research and where the writer will make suggestions for the next researchers.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses about Literary Preview, which consist of Previous Study, Structuralism Approach, and Theory of Racism in literary work.

2.1 Previous Studies

Based on the problem stated in the earlier part, there are also other researchers who have discussed the related topic in graduating papers and journals. These studies are important in order to support the writer's analysis such as Simanungkalit Afriani Rismauli (2022), Kabella Ayu Varamedina (2017), Firda Novita (2022), and Ahmad Roqib Arqi Suardi (2022).

Simanungkalit Afriani Rismauli studied *Analysis of Moral Values in "Great Expectations Novel" by Charles Dickens: Moral Philosophical Approach*. This study discusses the novel Great Expectation which is the work of Charles Dickens, a Victorian era novelist. This analysis focuses on moral values. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of moral values contained in the novel and what are the effects of the moral-philosophical images contained in the novel from the perspective of people's lives. The researcher used Creswell's (2014) qualitative descriptive method. With the data collection method, namely by taking data sources from the novel Great Expectation and by reading the novel then making a list which is the moral value in the novel. Researchers also use a moral philosophy approach in which morals in this approach refer to good and bad things. Good moral values are things that must be followed because these values can build a person's attitude

for the better and are considered positive. Meanwhile, bad moral values are things that must be avoided because it is considered to make a person mentally down and his attitude refers to negative things. It can be concluded that moral philosophy is a moral value that is a benchmark for the good or bad of someone's actions that must be followed and must be avoided. The author also hopes that this research can provide useful information for readers, especially in terms of moral values.

Kabella Ayu Varamedina in *An Analysis of Moral Values in Dickens' Oliver Twist* Kabella Ayu Varamedina presents many moral values conveyed through the main character which is Oliver Twist. The novel was written by Charles Dickens. The author of the novel conveys moral values referring to the life of an orphan concerned with a sense of humanity. Qualitative method is used to describe the dialogues that contain moral values. In this paper, the writer uses the theory of moral values by Burhan Nurgiyantoro. Based on the findings, it can be conclude that Oliver Twist novel is representing moral values that beneficial for the readers. From this analysis has been concluded, the writer found three kinds of moral values in Oliver Twist novel. The first is the action of the main character to himself. The second is the action of the main character to other, in this part includes the actions of the main character to his environment or people around him. The third is the action of the main character to his God.

Firda Novita in *An Analysis of Moral Values in "Looking For Alaska" Novel Written by Jhon Green* investigates moral values where the novel of Looking for Alaska novel written by Jhon Green is chosen by the researcher as the subject of the study with some important considerations. The criteria of moral values used by the

researcher is based on the theory proposed by Buzan, T. that consist of eleven major parts. In addition, the design of this research is qualitative research since the researcher tries to explore the moral values as reflected in *Looking for Alaska* novel descriptively. As the result, the researcher found that all of the elements of moral values provided in the contents of the novel those are bravery, humbleness, honesty, steadfastness, sympathetic to others, cooperativeness, thankfulness, kind-hearted, trustworthiness, sincerity, and love and affection. Meanwhile, the researcher also explained the relationship of the moral values in education.

Ahmad Roqib Arqi Suardi in his thesis entitled *Altruisme of The Main Characters In Wilde's Selected Short Stories* aims to find out altruism that is done by the main characters in Oscar Wilde's selected short stories entitled; *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire*. This research also aims to elaborate what drives these characters in doing their act of altruism. This research uses structuralism theory by only focusing it only on the character and characterization, this story also use Kristen Monroe's six critical point of altruism theory as an additional approach. These theories are applied to find out the main drives of each main characters to do their act of altruism and also to find out if the actions done by the characters are truly an act of altruism. In addition, the writer uses qualitative and descriptive methods in analyzing the data. The data is collected through the short stories namely *The Happy Prince*, *The Nightingale and The Rose*, and *The Model Millionaire* by Oscar Wilde. The result of this research shows that the altruism done by the characters are proven to be truly an altruistic art, the altruism

is done in a way of sacrificing the characters' own well-being just to further others' welfare by the basis of sympathetic and empathetic feelings from the characters.

Based on the study above, three of them have the same discussion, namely moral values, but have different objects. Meanwhile, Ahmad Roqib's study contains the same object but the discussion is different. In this study, it can be seen that the scope raised by the writer is broader, leading to aspects of moral values more broadly, generally, and not specifically to certain traits. From the studies discussed previously, the writer also found this discussion as material that will be presented to fulfill the requirements for a bachelor's degree.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Theoretical reference that is used in this study in order to support the writer analysis is structural approach to mainly focuses in analyzing the main characters and their characterization. This study also uses a moral value approach related to main of characters in each stories. The structuralism is an approach in literature that his work analyzes the structural factors that construct literary works from inside, as well as looking for a dating or interrelationship of the factors with one another so that it will attain unanimity of that means. Structuralism technique may be very critical for an evaluation of literary works. A masterpiece Literature is constructed by way of elements that form a unified whole in a piece literature. Literature is a structure. Structure here in the sense that the literary work is a systematic arrangement of elements, between the elements there is a relationship reciprocal. So, the unity of the elements in literature is not just a collection or collection of elements

piles or things, or things that stand alone, but things that are mutually related, and interdependent (Pradopo, 2012: 14).

Structuralism later started to spread into various take a look at fields, one of them is literary criticism. A literary work is a product of a language which is made of a construct whose mechanism can be identified like any other scientific objects (Eagleton, 1983:106), this what makes structuralism approach in literature possible to be conducted, structuralism approach in literature focuses on the connections between the structures that build the literary work from the inside, which make the structural approach view literary work as a merging of all the elements inside the literary work which influence one another. Therefore, structural criticism stands free from its author, audience and environment or any other aspects outside the literary work, which makes it focus only on the relations between the elements inside the literary works itself (Abrams, 1981:87).

Structural technique is likewise termed as intrinsic approach, which discusses the paintings at the elements that broaden literary works from interior. It can be stated that the intrinsic factors are factors of the story itself. It is very important to look deep in element by element and see the relations in between to understand what is in the author's mind. As Tyson said, *“For structuralism sees itself as a human science whose effort is to understand, in a systematic ways, the fundamental structures that underlie all human experience and, therefore all human behavior and production”* (Tyson, 2006: 209).

Based on structuralism method above, the writer remember that structuralism approach is an technique in literature that works with analyze the structural elements

that construct literary works from within, and appearance the relation of factors with each other, and the fundamental factors of the shape of literary works are characters, plot, setting, and subject, as the writer explain rapidly. The writer is also better able to understand better in identifying moral values in characters through a structuralism approach.

2.2.1 Character and Characterization

Characters and characterizations are the most vital part of a story. Characterization is the manner of conveying facts approximately characters in a fictional work. The information may be together with persona, look, age, gender, social reputes, sexual orientation, beliefs, motivation, others. By the characterization, the reader can understand each individual and therefore be capable of recognize the entire story. Martin (1994: 95) said that the characters tell to the readers about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person in the story. Each character is interrelated and playing their role to build a story. Usually, an author describes the character directly or indirectly. According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2005: 165) character is a person who appears in a narrative or drama work and is perceived by the reader to have certain moral qualities and tendencies as expressed in words and actions.

According to Abrams (2009:42) characters are what the reader found to be the person represented in a narrative work, the characters are always companied with their own morals, intellectual and emotional qualities which these traits can be found from the dialogues, the thoughts, and the actions from the characters itself. In

addition Baldick (2001:37) described character as a figure in a story which illustrates to have their own certain personalities.

Protagonist is the character which the reader admires to, sometimes called the hero of the story. This is the personification of norms and values which are ideal for the reader. Characters protagonist always shrouded with problem and usually becomes the main character. On the other hand, antagonist is a figure that has bad or evil, envy, and resentment properties. These figures are related to the protagonist and always create problems or lead to the main character into a trouble (Altenberd & Lewis in Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 178).

All the ones matters said above that were poured into the character via the author is referred to as characterization. Robert (2003:17-18) states Characterization is way for the author to represents a human being through the traits that can be found in the character. Characterization, by this definition, means the actual description of the characters collaborating in the story through their moves. Which makes the reader can get the idea of the characterization of the character through seeing their dialogues, moves, ideals, and personal values through the tale.

Characters and characterization is the most important thing in literary works. Characters are the life of literature, they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (Bennett and Royle, 2004:60). It is such an important part of a story that has minor contribution to the plot of the story. Through the characters also the reader can better understand what is contained in the story. The whole story can flow and be continuous. From all the definitions above, the writer concludes that characters are products of the

characterizations itself by seeing through their dialogues, thoughts, moral values and the actions they done in the story, (Bennet and Royle, 2004:65) also add that characters can be seen as a way for the author to develop the images of the characters towards the audience, it is a way for how the author to show the portrayal of the characters.

Based on the explanation above, in this study the writer will use the theory of direct and indirect characterizations as a foundation for the writer to be able to better understand the moral values contained in the main characters contained in the story.

2.2.2 Plot

One of the most crucial elements of any literary work is the plot. It is a narrative's sequence of events presented in chronological order. The plot establishes the necessary connections between the story's events. Put differently, the plot refers to the order and phases in which the writer can convey the story. Perrine (1988:42-44) states that the plot is the story line that occurs when events in a novel occur, and that a plot can be used to analyze the essence of a novel. A novel's plot is made up of a series of stories.

Because the reader is drawn into the story and curious about what will happen next, the storyline makes them want to keep reading. According to Foster (2002: 94-95), it is a work of fiction that has a mysterious and intellectual properties. A plot demands intelligence and memory on the part of the reader, to remember incidents and create connecting threads between them. The plot displays the events that had the conflict and is able to attract or even gripping the reader.

The entire series of connected events in a story is referred to as the plot. Literary works typically follow a convention framework when it comes to plot. Chartes (1987: 136-137) divided into five parts such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

1. Exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation.
2. Rising action is the dramatization of event that complicates the situation (complication) and gradually intensifies the conflict.
3. Climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) come to further development and to a moment of crisis.
4. Falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds towards resolution. Plot has a relation with characters that are reflected by their attitude or characteristic in thinking, action, or feeling.
5. Resolution is the last event in a novel or the outcome of a conflict. The main character has finished solving this problem and this results in a happy or sad ending.

Based on the explanation above, the writer deduces that the storyline is arranged chronologically, starting with the first event and continuing through to the point where the story is connected and comes to a close. Plot, as we all know, is the arrangement of incidents or events that make up a story. A plot is an account of an incident. Plot is the framework through which an author arranges the events of a tale or novel.

2.2.3 Setting

Another important element in a story is the setting. This element explains the placement of places and locations in which events occur in a story. Not only that, it includes a time setting that makes it easier for readers to understand the content of the story. According to Wellek and Warren (1956: 131) concerned setting with the places and the locations of story. It refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters, and climate of the story. When the readers read a novel, they actually are faced a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel.

But of course, those things are less complete because the characters need living space, place and time like human's living in the real world. According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2002:216), setting is also referred to as the foundation of the story, suggesting the sense of place, time relationship, the social environment the occurrence of events. Based on the statement, setting generally serves as background of events in the story consists of place, time, and society.

1. Setting of Place

Setting of place directs to the location where the event happened in a story use of setting which certain name should reflect the geographical condition of place. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. The description of the place is important to give impression to the readers, because they will consider that the event really happened in the place of the story. Settings of place in a novel usually consist of several locations and it will move from one place to another place because there's a development of plot and characters. Setting of

places is decided by the accuracy of description, function and the unity with another setting's elements

2. Setting of Time

Setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period.

3. Setting of Society

Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behavior of social life in certain place and certain time in a novel. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope, it can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.

The writer concludes that the location, period, and social context of a story are all indicators of its setting. The setting of a tale becomes one of its most crucial components since it may transport readers to the characters' situations and help them experience the mood of the narrative.

2.2.4 Theme

Theme is one of the most important elements in writing a story. Some ideas start from a theme and can develop into a story. In any writing, such as novels, short stories, articles and so on, it must start from the theme. Determining the theme also influences the reader's interest in reading a story. According to Menrath (2013:173), theme is message or central idea of a literary piece of art it is found out indirectly by the reader. Several different motives may move around the central theme of the story. The motivation for an author to write a story is a theme that is related to the lives of several people, and is interesting to highlight.

A theme that is interesting to readers has many factors. The determining factor is a theme that has a close relationship with daily life. Of course, the themes are also based on events that many people know about. It could also be a theme that raises dramatic and ironic things that make people interested because of the unusual things in it that make people read something new for themselves. The author's interpretation of the meaning or intent of a story. Because a story's topic is dependent on the reader's perspective, the reader usually makes the decision or draws the conclusion. . According to Hartoko and Rahmanto (1986:142), theme is a general idea which conducted a literary work and it contains in the text as a systematic structure also about the similarities and different.

Based on the explanation above the writer concludes that the theme serves as the primary component of a literary work based on the description provided above. The primary idea of a novel or tale is assumed by the author to contain the entirety of its contents. The distinction between theme and plot is that the former has

a chronological sequence, whereas the latter does not. Additionally, the author developed the idea before he began writing tales.

2.3 The Concept of Moral Values

According to Steeman (Samani and Hariyanto, 2019:42) value is something that gives meaning to life, which provides a reference, starting point and purpose of life. Value is something that is upheld, which can color and animate one's actions. Values more than beliefs, values always involve patterns of thought and action, so there is a very close relationship between values and ethics. Primarily based at the opinion above, it may be concluded that value is something that has meaning in life that is upheld, believed and realized as someone's moves.

Moral value is value that must be detached with other values. Every value will get quality if it has relation with other value. For example, Honesty is example of moral values, this value has no meaning if it does not be applied with other values. Economic Value is relation of human and thing. Thing is needed because its usefulness. Economic Value relate with purpose value. Loyalty is moral value, but it must be applied with other, humanity value for general, for example, love of husband and wife. Then, there are four characteristics of moral value (Bertens, 2013:141-147). There are as following:

1. Moral Value 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 has responsibility. Especially moral value is related with human personality of responsibility. Moral value just can be real in action wholly if it became responsibility of the involved person.

2. Moral Value Related with Pure Heart

All values need to make it real. Because it has persuasive power, it should be practice. For example, aesthetic value, it should be practiced, play music composition or others. 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 characteristics of moral values is this value affects voice of pure heart to accuse us if oppose moral value and praise us if make moral value.

3. Moral Values Related with Obligation

Moral value obligates us absolutely and it can't be compromised. Other values need to be real and admitted, for example, aesthetic value. Educative and cultural person will admit and enjoying aesthetic value. But indifferent people can't we blame. Moral value obligates us as such, without requirement. For example, honesty orders us to return thing that borrowed, like or not, because moral value contains an imperative category. In other value for example, if

badminton player want to be champion, he/she must try hard. It's a must to be champion, but there is a limitation.

4. Moral Values Related with Formality

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

So many spiritual values or moral values can be learned by all people. At least, his is universal values. There are love and affection, honesty, responsibility, perseverance, integrity, harmony, patience, bravery, justice, simplicity, peaceful, and others.

Moral values contain many elements of character and human nature. Good and bad deeds become a human moral lesson. These values are summarized (Lickona Thomas 2012:5) character education is the deliberate effort to cultivate virtue—that is objectively good human qualities—that are good for the individual person and good for the whole society. There are three types of moral value education in human life such as Moral Knowing, Moral Feeling, and Moral Action.

2.3.1 Moral Knowing

Moral Knowing is a moral value that has six important things, namely: moral awareness, knowing moral values, quoting perspective, moral reasoning, decision making, and self-knowledge. For examples of value in moral knowing as important thing for social life. There are; responsibility, respect, justice, tolerance, wisdom, and democracy.

1. Responsibility

Responsibility is a form of respect for others. We respect others, it means we respect them. If we value them, it means we feel responsible for respecting their well-being. Responsibility is a necessity to be with, do not ignore other people just because of difficult circumstances. Responsibility pushes towards a positive direction to protect each other.

2. Respect

Respect is showing our appreciation for the self-worth of others or anything other than ourselves. Respecting ourselves demands that we treat what is in our lives as human beings who have a nature. Respecting others demands that we treat everyone even those who hate us, which we must do well by protecting nature and the environment.

3. Justice

Justice is an attitude that requires us to treat people equally and not discriminate.

4. Tolerance

Tolerance is a kind of reflection of the attitude of respect. Although tolerance can blend into a relativism is neutral to avoid various prejudices regarding ethics, tolerance is ultimately a sign from one of the civilized life meaning.

5. *Wisdom*

Wisdom is the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience, understanding, common sense, and insight. Wisdom has been regarded as one of four cardinal virtues and as a virtue, it is a habit or disposition to perform the action with the highest degree of adequacy under any given circumstance. Wisdom is one emotional reaction "Lust" that someone had principles, reason and knowledge will be able to control the actions that he/she did. Basically, the wise have the qualities of knowledge, and have the capacity to use them.

6. *Democracy*

Democracy is the attitude which shapes society derives its meaning from chance processes, reasoned arguments and democratic decision making. Democracy is the best way to guarantee the security of the rights of every individual and also to elevate the importance of the common good.

2.3.2 Moral Feeling

The moral feeling is a source of energy from humans to act on moral principles. There are six emotional aspects that must be felt by a person to become a human with morals and character, namely: conscience, self-respect, empathy, love, self-control, and humility. For examples of value in moral feeling as important thing for social life. There are; altruism, love and loyalty, and also self-discipline.

1. Altruism

Altruism is a form of our concern for the welfare of others. It is a traditional virtue in many cultures, and a core aspect of many religious traditions.

2. Love and Loyalty

Love is a positive feeling you may have or express for other people or things. Love is more than just a loyal and respectful. Love can be indicated to dear friends, dear to the neighbor, who also love to hate us. And emphasizes the lifelong responsibility for saying to the family. Loyalty is the state or quality of being loyal, faithfulness to commitments or obligations. Loyal can indicated to family, to work, to to the school, and to organizations and other institutions are responsible to us. A loyalty people usually ready to support, ready to serve, ready to help and trusted in carrying out consistent promises. Characteristic of trustworthiness be honest, be reliable, have the courage to do the right thing, build a good reputation, be loyal

3. *Self-discipline*

Self-discipline is an attitude in which we do not follow the desires of the heart which leads to the destruction of self-esteem, but to pursue whatever is good for us, and pursue appropriate healthy or positive desires level. Self-discipline also shapes us so that we are not easily satisfied with what has been won, by developing abilities, working with time management goals, and producing something meaningful to live for.

2.3.3 Moral Action

Morals are morals that can be applied into real actions. To find out what drives someone to behave well, there are three things that need to be considered, namely: competence, willingness, habits. For examples of value in moral action as important thing for social life. There are; courage, cooperation, and never give up.

1. *Courage*

Courage 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. Courage is able to meet danger or endure pain or hardship without giving in to fear. Courage is the quality that allows someone to do things that are dangerous or frightening, the quality or state of being brave.

2. *Help each other*

Help each other is helping each other to know this, "no one is able to live alone on an island and a world increasingly requires". Therefore, we must

jointly achieve goals in work which are basically the same as self-defense efforts.

3. *Never give up*

Never give up is believing in yourself. Believe that you can do the impossible, and accept the meaning of “failure”.

The Character development that exists today is a continuous and never-ending process as long as a community exists. The ongoing process is to instill character in realizing moral values. From the theory above, there are 2 theories that state the types of morals. First is according to Bertens' theory which states there are 4 types of moral values, namely; moral values related to responsibility, moral values related to pure heart, moral values related to obligations, and morals related to formality. Meanwhile, according to Lickona's theory, the types of moral values consist of moral knowledge, moral feelings, and moral actions. In this study, the writer uses both as a reference to discuss the subject matter of this research.