

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAME WORK

2.1. Moral Philosophical Approach

Moral philosophical approach can be applied if we want to analyze moral values and life philosophy found in the novel. Literary works can also be discussed and criticized with moral approaches or theories, the extent to which a literary work offers a reflection of morality to its readers. According to (Johnson, 1971), who propose the theory of Moral values and Life Philosophy. Moral values, it analyze the messages left after reading a story through good teaching and bad teaching, which drive in order in command. Life philosophy related to human anthropology when the story took places, prevail the faith of a culture based on their regional background. (Nurgiantoro, 2009) categorizes moral values, Moral values within the scope of human relations with God, Moral values within the scope of human relations with itself, Moral values within the scope of human relations with others and the moral relationship between humans and the environment.

The moral word comes from the Greek word *ethos*, which means habit, and ethics from the word *ethos* which means the place of living together, the customs and character of someone from that place. Both of these words are translated into Latin with the word *mores*, which means custom and human character. Ethics or moral means human behavior that is determined by a particular community in which it lives, which in the objective sense is customary or customary and in a

subjective sense as character. Moral words can be interpreted as customs, habits, values or norms used by certain groups of people as the basis of life and action and at the same time can also mean as a personal character that surrounds someone to act (Nurgiantoro, 2009).

Based on several theories above, in this research, researchers will refer to the theory conveyed by Nurgiantoro. That is because in Nurgiantoro's theory moral values are divided into four types of forms. The four forms of moral values are the moral value of human relations with God, the moral relationship between humans and oneself, the moral relationship between humans and others, and the moral relationship between humans and the environment. In addition, the theory of moral value according to Nurgiantoro is very closely related to aspects of life.

2.1.1. Moral Values

Value is something that is valuable, quality, shows quality and useful for humans. Something is valuable, meaning something is valuable or useful for human life (Wiyatmi, 2006). Value is something that is considered good or bad for life. Value is something abstract, but it becomes a guideline for people live.

According to (Bertens, 2007), value is something that is interesting to us, something we are looking for, something that is fun, and something that is liked and desired, in short value is something good. If we talk about value, we mean something that applies, something that attracts or encourages us. Values play a role in an atmosphere of appreciation or judgment and consequently often will judge differently by various people.

Values have at least three characteristics, namely first, value related to the subject. If there is no subject to judge, then there is no value too. Whether humans are present or not, the mountain still erupts. But to be of value as beautiful or detrimental, the volcanic eruption requires a subject to judge. Second, value appears in a practical context, where the subject wants to make something. In an approach that is purely theoretical, it will not be invaluable only a question of whether an approach that is purely theoretical can be realized. Third, the values concern the traits added by the subject to the properties possessed by the object. Value is not possessed by the object on him. Apparently it must be said because the same object for various subjects can cause different values (Bertens, 2007).

According to moral is as whole norms that govern human behavior in society. Daroeso in (winarno, 2018) said that to understand morals can be done in three ways, namely as follows.

1. Moral as the behavior of human life that bases itself on awareness that he is bound by a necessity to achieve that both in accordance with the values and norms that apply in the environment.
2. Moral as a set of ideas about living behavior with certain basic colors held by a group of people inside certain environment.
3. Moral is a teaching about good behavior based on life certain views of life or religion.

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translated into Latin with the word *mores*, which means custom and human character. Ethics or moral means human behavior that is determined by a particular community in which it lives, which in the objective sense is customary or customary and in a subjective sense as character. Moral words can be interpreted as customs, habits, values or norms used by certain groups of people as the basis of life and action and at the same time can also mean as a personal character that surrounds someone to act (Nurgiantoro, 2009).

The most common moral understanding is human actions that are in accordance with generally accepted ideas, which are related to good and reasonable meanings. In other words, moral understanding is a good that is adjusted to the measures of action accepted by the public, including certain social or environmental entities. Good and bad morals are things that are used by humans as a result of the moral comparison standard itself. There are two kinds of goodness based on what is believed by everyone, namely the goodness of personal and universal or public. Personal goodness, that is, people can say that they are good because there is no one else the comparison. Even though he does things that deviate from the rules, he will still say he is good. Universal goodness is a good that has been agreed upon by the community. The community determines whether the actions taken by someone are good or not.

In general, morals refer to the notions (teachings about) good and bad that are generally accepted regarding actions, attitudes, obligations and so on, morals, manners, and morality. The term "moral", for example a high moral character, means having good and bad considerations those are awake with full awareness.

However, not infrequently the notion of good bad in certain matters is relative. That is, a thing that is considered good by one person or nation in general, is not necessarily the same for other people or another nation. A person view of morals, values, and certain tendencies, usually influenced by the view of life or the way of life of a nation(Nurgiantoro, 2009).

According to(Davis, 1989), the moral word always refers to the goodness of humans as humans. The moral field is the field of human life which is seen in terms of its goodness as human beings. Moral norms are benchmarks to determine the correct attitudes and actions as human beings and not as certain and limited role actors. Moral attitude actually called morality. He interpreted morality as the attitude of the heart of the person revealed in outward action. Morality occurs when people take a good attitude because they are aware of their obligations and responsibilities and not because they seek profit. So, morality is a selfless attitude and good deeds. Thus moral can also be said to be the driving force of the soul because in every human being there is a thing that makes the heart or soul move to do good deeds.

2.1.2. Moral Value in Literary Work

Good literary works should contain several values in inside it. This is because, so that the reader is not just reading, but from the reading process the reader can obtain values that can be contemplated and implemented in life(Tarigan,2019) basically literary works have values contained therein, namely:

1. Hedonic values, namely values that can provide pleasure directly to the reader.

2. Artistic value, which is the value that can manifest or realize one skill.
3. Cultural values, namely values that contain relationships deep with society or culture.
4. Moral, religious or value values that provide related teachings with moral and religious ethics.
5. Practical values, namely practical values in the Literature work that can be applied in daily life by reader.

The moral presence in fiction can be seen as some kind of suggestion for certain moral behaviors that are practical but not prescriptions or instructions for acting. He is said to be more practical because the moral teachings are conveyed through concrete attitudes and behavior as displayed by the characters of the story. The characters of the story can be seen as models to show and dialogue about life as idealized by the story writer(Nurgiantoro, 2009).

(Nurgiantoro, 2009), made a category of moral values as follows:

- (1) Moral values within the scope of human relations with God

Moral messages that are religious moral, including in the nature is religious, and there are many social criticisms found in works of fiction or in other literary genres. Both of these are "land" that gives a lot inspiration for writers, especially Indonesian literary writers modern. That may be due to many problems life that is not in accordance with his expectations, and then those trying to offer something idealized(Nurgiantoro, 1998).

(2) Moral values within the scope of human relations with themselves

Human problems with themselves can vary type and intensity. This of course cannot be separated from related to human relations problems. He or she understands dealing with problems such as self-existence, self-esteem, self-confidence, fear, longing, revenge, etc more characteristic of seeing oneself and individual souls(Nurgiyantoro, 1998).

(3) Moral values within the scope of human relations with others.

(Suryono, 2010)Respect people others are a basis in social life, good between group and intra group. Respect for others is a rule to be able to live together in society. Aside from being a personal being, humans too is a social creature that always interacts with the environment. Humans are born into the world in weak conditions helpless. Humans cannot live alone without help other people.

(4) Moral values within the scope of human relations with the environment.

The moral value of human relations with their environment can be equated with the moral value of human relations with fellow(Suryono, 2010). Respect people others are a basis in social life, good between group and intra group. Respect for others is a rule to be able to live together in society.

Based on several theories above, in this study researchers will refer to the theory conveyed by Nugiyantoro. That is because, in Nugiyantoro theory moral

values are divided into four types of forms. The four forms of moral values are the moral value of human relations with God, the moral relationship between humans and themselves, the moral relationship between humans and others, and the moral relationship between humans and the environment. Researchers will get moral messages from the four moral values found in scarlet letter novel. In addition, the theory of moral value according to Nugiyantoro is very closely related to aspects of life.

2.2. Moral Message

The word message in the large Indonesian dictionary means advice, orders, orders or requests submitted (Sugono, 2008), so that it can be concluded that the message is the whole of what communicators say. Messages communicators are delivered through meaningful symbols to the recipient of the message. The most important symbol in the message is words or language who can present objects, ideas and feelings, good sayings that can be in the form of conversations, interviews, discussions, lectures, as well as writings such as letters, essays, articles, novels, poems pamphlet and so on. Words allow humans to share thoughts with other people. The message can also be formulated nonverbal such as through actions or bodily cues, for example thumbs up, head nods, smiles, gazes eyes, Besides that messages can also be delivered through music, painting, Sculpture or dance (Suryono, 2010).

Moral comes from the Latin *mores*, plural of the word *Mores* which means custom. While in general Indonesian moral dictionary is interpreted with a good

determination of actions and behavior(Sugono, 2008),Thus, moral can be interpreted by a term used to limit human activities with the value of provisions good or bad, and right or wrong. Moral messages are messages containing teachings, advice, oral and written, about how humans must live and act, so that they become human beings well. The direct source of moral teachings is various insiders the position of authority, such as parents, teachers, leaders community, as well as wise people. The source of these teachings is tradition and traditions, religious teachings, or certain ideologies(Winarno, 2018).

2.3. Social Value

Social value is the value shared by some people about what is considered good and what is considered bad by society. For example, people consider helping to have good values, while getting bad grades. According to(Winarno, 2018) social value is a long-standing general guide, which directs behavior and satisfaction in everyday life.

Based on the above assumptions, social values are a reference in people lives to determine something it is said to be good or bad, appropriate or inappropriate for the community to do. So that it can be said that social values outside of religious values can be used as a reference for carrying out social control over all activities carried out by humans in a community. Every community must have different social values in looking at a subject matter, this is influenced by culture or culture the community adheres to. For example, people living in urban areas are more able to accept the way to dress a woman in a miniskirt, while in traditional or rural communities are more likely to think

negatively if they see a woman wearing a miniskirt because it would be said to be impolite and disturbing or violate immoral norms and traditions that has been constructed for generations.

The above description confirms the presence of deep literary works this case, the novel is certainly born from a social condition that is not vacuum, bring social messages or social values that represent the community to be conveyed universally to the general public as a medium of information and education. To see social values in literature we can trace it through value crystals in the form of: traditions, conventions and norms of society that exist in literature. According to (Nurgiantoro, 2009) literature as a social institution that uses the medium of language, in conveying messages is channeled in the form of symbolism in the form of social conventions and norms. Usually symbolism is related to certain social situations, politics, and economics and so on.

2.4. Character and Characterization in Literary Works

A. Character

According to (Nurgiantoro, 1998), understanding figures can be interpreted as a person or group of people displayed in a narrative work where readers can see a tendency expressed both through speech and action. (Nurgiantoro, 2009) classifies characters as following:

a) Main Character

The main character is a prominent figure telling in the novel in question. He is the most criticized figure, good as the perpetrator of the event or who is subject to the incident.

b) Additional Character

The Additional Character is the second character. The appearance of additional characters in the whole story less, unimportant, and presence only if there is a connection with the main character, either direct or indirect.

B. Characterization

According to (Tarigan, 1985) characterization is the presentation of character and character image creation. Characterization refers to depiction of the figure of a character in the story. Characterization is far more profound in terms of its analysis, because we have to find out how a character with a character in a story. Characterization and character are images of characters story, both the state of birth and the mind that can change, his view of life, his attitude, his beliefs, his customs, and so. Characterizations dig deeper into the characters in a story so that the storyline becomes clearer and the message that the author wants to convey can be conveyed. To get to know the character's character and the creation of a character's image there are several ways that are:

- a) Through what the character and his actions do, especially how he behaves and the situation is critical.
- b) Through the utterances made by the character.

- c) Through physical portrayals of characters. Depiction of body shape, face and how to dress, from here it can be drawn a description of the writer about the character of the story.
- d) Through the way of his mind, especially to know the reasons his actions.
- e) Through direct information from the author about the characters character the story. That is certainly different from the indirect method reveal the character's character through actions, speech, or according to the way of thinking(Tarigan,1985).

2.5. Review of Previous Research

In order to develop this research, researcher will present some previous research related to the topic to be discussed. The first is represented by (Gao, 2017)with research entitled, “An Analysis of Symbolic Images in The Scarlet Letter”. This paper focuses on the symbolic technique of the Scarlet Letter novel to analyze, analyze novels from symbolic drawing techniques. This paper consists of three parts. The first part introduces the author, including his background, learning experience and work, and the influence of his novels. The second part introduces symbolism, including its definition and effect. In the third part, to express the spirit of women's rebellion, I will interpret symbolic images from three aspects: nature, color, time. Through analysis of symbolic images, the meaning of context, this can strengthen people understanding of novel characters, scenes and plots.

The second research is represented by (Wang, 2011) with research entitled, "A Representative of the New Female Image, Analyzing Hester Prynne's Feminist Consciousness in *The Scarlet Letter*". The result of this research is that Hester is a very different woman compared to traditional women. Although he suffered greatly from shame because of his public disgrace and the isolation of his sentence, he still raised his head high and remained in full public view without shedding tears. To protect his beloved Dimmesdale, Hester decided to stand alone regardless of public opinion. In his deepest heart, he believed that his love for Dimmesdale was pride and mercy. With his good sewing, he managed to make a living for him and his son Pearl. Hester, a woman with feminist awareness, never fell but continued to fight against the forces of evil. He dared to face his existence as a human, especially as a woman.

The third research is represented by (Sang, 2010) with research entitled, "An Analysis of Hester's Hypocrisy in *The Scarlet Letter*". This paper mainly addresses the hypocrisy of Hester Prynne, the main character of the famous novel, *The Scarlet Letter*. Hester was punished because he was found guilty of adultery. He will wear the letter "A" forever, he knows the meaning of the letter "A", he believes that it is not punishment, he cannot rebel in public, so he is silent, he never raises his head to greet others, if they greet him he put his finger over the crimson letter and walked away. The letter "A" is made artistically in a fine red cloth surrounded by rich gold thread that does not match his clothes. As a rebel against morals, he often thinks about the role of a woman in society. He thought that the community system must be destroyed and rebuilt for a long time, but he

always seemed to obey and do so many good things to help others, but at behind cover, pride, ridicule, and hidden rebellion. He hates the letter "A", but wears it all the time. Some of Hester's other actions and thoughts were the cause of his hypocrisy. The difference between the real and disguised aspects proves its hypocrisy.

The fourth research is represented by (İsaoğlu, 2015) with research entitled “A Freudian Psychoanalytic Analysis of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter”. This research is intended to analyze the main characters of Hawthorne’s *The Scarlet Letter* from a Freudian psychoanalytic position revealing how these characters’ lives and personalities have been affected by their id, ego and superego. A detailed psychoanalytic analysis of *The Scarlet Letter* provides knowledge about psychological states of the central characters. These characters and their actions are intended to be analyzed in relation to the Freudian concept of id, ego and superego. The effects of id, ego and superego on their personalities are discussed during the analysis of the main characters of the novel by making references to their repressed childhood and past memories.

The fifth research is represented by (Magrifah, 2017) with research entitled “Analyzing Social Aspects in the *Scarlet Letter* Novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne, a Genetic Structuralism Approach. This research aims to find out how the structural elements of the novel support the overall story ideas and social aspects of Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel "*The Scarlet Letter*". The results of this study indicate that the social aspects in the novel *scarlet letter* are divided into five categories, namely: (1) Family, (2) Religion, (3) Tradition, (4) Economy, (5)

Education, and this thesis also describe the structural elements that support the whole story idea.

The sixth research is represented by (Parvin Ghasemi & Pyeaam Abbasi, 2009) with research entitled “A Thematic Analysis of Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*”. In this research, the *Scarlet Letter* is another story about the endless conflict between individuals and society where the theme of recurring appearance and reality is central and woven into different elements of the novel. The importance of this theme lies in the fact that it was adopted by both Puritan Cultures to conquer its members and hide the truth, and by protagonists who claimed new identities and violated Puritan codes. This can be traced in the two main binary opposition described in this research like Society or Individual and Religion or Love by seeing two Dimmesdale or Hester characters and two Sable or Gules colors. This paper is an attempt to show how this binary opposition works, in all novels, to emphasize appearance as a tool to improve the Puritan code, and reality as a tool for building new ones.

The last research is represented by (Wulansari, 2017) with research entitled “The Puritan Law of Adultery and its Impacts on Society: A Sociological Approach of Literature in *The Scarlet Letter*”. The purpose of this research was to find and analyze the laws used by Puritans in adultery cases carried out by the main character in the novel *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne. In addition, this study also aims to discuss the impact of the law on the lives of Puritans. The results of this study indicate that the Puritans used religious and moral laws as the basis for punishment. Both types of law are enforced so that the

offender is given a sentence according to his violation. In terms of adultery, the two laws also apply to the main characters in this novel. The law applied in this Puritan society has a positive and negative impact on the main character and also the community. The consequences of punishment must be accepted by the perpetrator so that order in an area is reached.

From the explanation above, we can see the differences and similarities in conducting research between previous research with this research. The difference is that all the theories found in previous studies all use different theories such as, using Psychological Approach, Structuralism, and Feminist. While this research uses the Moral Philosophical Approach. The equation is, from the seven previous research journals with this study using the same object, is the Scarlet Letter Novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

2.6. Theoretical Framework

