

**MORAL VALUES FOUND IN “LE PETIT PRINCE
(THE LITTLE PRINCE)” NOVEL BY ANTOINE DE
SAINT-EXUPERY; A MORAL PHILOSOPHICAL
APPROACH**

THESIS



By:

Sufian Damas Hermawan Osman

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

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Here by declare that the term paper entitled:

MORAL VALUES FOUND IN “LE PETIT PRINCE (THE LITTLE PRINCE)” NOVEL BY ANTOINE DE SAINT- EXUPERY; A MORAL PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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THESIS

By:

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**Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For The Degree Of
Sarjana Humanities**

The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 09 Februari 2018

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ABSTRAK

Le Petit Prince (Sang Pangeran Kecil) adalah salah satu novel yang menyampaikan sebuah pesan nilai-nilai dalam kehidupan yaitu moral. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk mencari tahu dan menganalisa nilai-nilai moral di dalam novel *Le Petit Prince (Sang Pangeran Kecil)* dan refleksi dari kehidupan nyata dari novel *Le Petit Prince (Sang Pangeran Kecil)*. Metode yang akan digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif berupa library research. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah *Le Petit Prince (Sang Pangeran Kecil)* oleh *Antoine De Saint-Exupery*. Penulis melakukan beberapa cara untuk nilai moral tersebut diawali oleh membaca novel secara keseluruhan dengan hati-hati, mengkategorikan variasi nilai-nilai moral dengan cara menandai ujaran-ujaran yang mengandung nilai-nilai moral. Penemuan ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada beberapa nilai-nilai moral dengan jelas ditampilkan oleh pengarang di novel *Le Petit Prince (Sang Pangeran Kecil)* yaitu keberanian, antusiasme, kebaikan hati, cinta dan kasih sayang, loyalitas, cinta damai, ketekunan, berkorban, dan keyakinan yang kuat. teori yang akan dipakai adalah teori dari Merriam Webster. Hasil dari penelitian tersebut adalah beberapa tipe nilai-nilai moral yang muncul di novel *Le Petit Prince (Sang Pangeran Kecil)* dan nilai-nilai moral yang menjadi refleksi di kehidupan nyata yang berupa keberanian, antusiasme, kebaikan hati, cinta dan kasih sayang, loyalitas, cinta damai, ketekunan, berkorban, ketulusan dan keyakinan yang kuat.

Kata kunci: nilai-nilai moral, *Le Petit Prince (Sang Pangeran Kecil)*.

ABSTRACT

Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince) is one of the novel that conveys the education and the message of values of life such as moral. This research attempts to find out and analyze the moral values in *Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)* novel and the reflected in the real life that the novel *Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)*. The writer used the qualitative method using the research library method. The source of the data is *Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)* by *Antoine De Saint-Exupery*. The writer did several steps of extracting the moral values commencing through reading the whole book carefully, categorizing the various moral values by highlighting utterance which are considered as moral values. This research appers that there are types of moral values that found in the *Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)* there are bravely for facing the fear, enthusiassm with something new, kindheart for others, love and affection to someone we love , loyalty to the person, peace-loving innerside, preseverance of the daily routine, sacrificing for other, sincerity with each other, and strong belief. and the reflection into the real life include bravely facing the fear, enthusiassm of something new, kindheart with others, love and affection to someone, loyalty to the person, peace-loving in ourself, preseverance, sacrificing for other, sincerity to the people, and strong belief of what we belief.

Keyword: moral values, *Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)*

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Allah does not burden a soul beyond that it can bear (Al-Baqarah :286)

When Allah loves the servant, Allah tested you (HR. Tirmidzi)

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to

1. To Allah Ta'ala who gives full of blessing and our prophet Muhammad S.A.W who also the guide to remember of Allah Ta'ala.
2. To my beloved Mother (Diah Suryati) and Father (Shaik Osman) and also my little brother (Alfian Gusti Prabowo Osman) who always support the writer from the birth until now, also guide to be a better person and motivate to accomplish this thesis
3. To my club Kukkiwon Indonesia Taekwondo Academy who also part of family which give a writer other guide to be a better person
4. To my beloved girlfriend always keep beside the writer to accomplish this thesis

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to Allah Ta'ala is merciful and compassionate the writer who has been in completing this thesis entitled “ Moral Values Found In “Le Petit Prince (The Little Prince)” Novel by Antoine De Saint-Exupery; A Moral Philosophical Approach ”. writer would like to say thank you to my beloved mother and father for loving inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The writer wishes to express his gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd. as my advisor who contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the writer would like to express here sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to :

1. Mrs. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University.
2. Mr. Suhardianto, S.Hum., M.Pd. dean of faculty of Putera Batam University
3. Mrs. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd.as head of english department of Putera Batam University
4. All lectures of english department, for their knowledge, motivation, and suggestion during my study at Putera Batam University
5. The family of Kukkiwon Indonesia Taekwondo Academy (esp. Sabeom Nim Rudi) which given the writer spirit and motivation .
6. To my beloved person Rama Witriani which given the support to the writer.

May Allah Ta'ala given mercy,peace and love for them. Amin

Batam, 13 Maret 2018

Sufian Damas Hermawan Osman
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

In human life there is always the problem of morality from time to time as the ways of life, in every time and place emerging leaders who uphold moral values. Harmony in life is very important because first, human beings are naturally unique. Because of the uniqueness they have different morality, on the one hand someone has desire good things, upbeat and positive like helping others, loyal, patient, and so on. On the other hand, it also has behavior that are not good, negative, rude, and so on. The situation is a challenge to the people in their life to fight for good moral and praise worthy. Second, human life is extremely diverse in term of ethnicity, culture, language, race, or mindset, and this is real action. The phenomena of plurality in certain situations can lead human beings to conflict, and therefore conflict can be avoided if we enforce morality or studied. That makes the writer very interested of doing the reserach about the moral values.

Human life can be describe through literature. Based on Dominic Rainsford in his book '*Studying Litelature in English*' it said "literature as writing in such thing, persons and event are describe from particular individualistic viewpoint, in a way that is different from an objective understanding". In other word, literature is a personal expression of feeling including experiance, idea and motivation in the concrete description in written stories.

In literature does not create it self. Every literary work has an author that writes the story and gives birth to the work of art.literature can enrich us with knowledge, as it is written in Henry E. Jacob and Edgar V. Roberts' Fiction: An Introduction to Reading and Writing,"literature enables us to develop as prespective on the event that occur around us and the world at large(1989:2)".

Literature has three general genres, they are Drama, Poetry, Prose. The word Drama is derived from the Greek word 'dran' means 'to do' or 'to act'. Poetry is created in various forms and the classification is based either on technique of writing or content. The word 'Prose' is derived from Latin 'Prosa'. Prose is the ordinary form of written language.

Prose is adopted for discussion of fact and topical reading, as it is often articulated in free form wrting style. Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs (1995:2) classify prose into two, fiction prose and nonfiction prose. Fiction prose is a prose based on author's creation and imagination. It includes myths,novel,romances and short stories.

On the other hand, nonfiction is literary work which describe or interpret facts, present judgments, and opinions. It consist of news, reports, essays, magazine, newspapers, encyclopedia, broadcast media, film, letters, historical and biographical works and many other forms of communications.

Novel (from the itallian novela, spanish novela, french nouvelle for 'new', 'news', or 'short story of something new') is a long narrative in literary prose. Novel is defined as fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and

complexity, portraying character and usually presenting a sequential organizing of action and scene. Richard Taylor in his book named '*Understanding the Element of Literature*' (1981:46) explain that a novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something the equality or value of human experience or conduct.

The novel has been a part of human culture for over a thousand years, although its origins are somewhat debated. The novel has risen to prominence and remained one of human culture and writing. Its form and presentation tend to change with the times but it remains an essential part of the literary cultures of nearly all societies around the world.

Based on the explanation above the writer would like to analyze about moral value that found in the *Little Prince* novel by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. The novel is the fourth novel by him; it tells about friendship, love, loss, in the form of a young prince fallen to earth.

The novel brought us to meet the little prince because the narrator uses the first person narrator so the people can feel that they are the character. It begins when the boy or the narrator is self-disappointed with the adult world because they have no imagination. It is when he was six years old he drew a snake eating an elephant but the adult said it was a hat and said to the boy that throw away about drawing.

After he grew up he became a pilot; he traveled anywhere. One day his plane crashed in the Sahara desert; he had to survive and fix the plane. In one night he heard a

little boy he shock because it should be no any human in big desert like sahara the little boy wants to the narrator to draw a sheep so the narrator draw him a sheep three times and still the little boy want a sheep a good shape so at last the narrator draw a box then said the the little boy that the sheeps he want are in the box and the narrator know his name is the little prince.

Day by day tha narrator know about the little prince,where that he come from, his journey, his fox friend that he tamed and the flower that he love in his asteroid he came from asteroid called B-612,before he come to earth he travel several asteroid he met the king, a vain man, a drunkard, a businessman, a lamplighter, and a geographer. In the earth he met the fox want the little prince tame tha fox before became a friend, the little prince tame the fox and they become a friend the fox teach him about what is essential is invisible to the eye.

In the end of the story,in order to return to his planet and his rose the little prince allows himself to bitten by snake. The narattor very sad that he gone and back to his home but the narattor hopes that the little prince return.

From the explanation above there is a moral value appear and teach to the real life from when the little prince tame the fox this situation tought us that before make a friend we usually socializing each other because human basicly to socializing each other, another is human should care each other like the little prince and the rose in the little prince's asteroid, the little prince always care of his rose. And there are lot of moral values appear in the novel the little prince

To analysis the novel the writer uses the moral philosophical approach the point of the method is to teach about moral and to probe physiological and the moral philosophical is dealing with both argument about the content of moral jugment, language, argument and value.

1.2 Identification of The Problem

Identification of the problem which mean that the problems appear from the research in the novel little prince by Antoine De Saint-Exupery the writer found some the problem :

1. The types of moral values appear in the novel the little prince
2. The moral values found in the novel little prince can be reflected into the real life
3. The meaning of life that convey by the author in the novel
4. The friendshsip between the author as the character and the little prince

1.3 Limitation of The Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above the writer limit the problem:

1. The types of moral values appear in the novel the little prince
2. The moral values found in the novel little prince can be reflected into the real life.

1.4 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above the writer formulate the problem:

1. What are the types of moral value that appear in the novel the little prince ?
2. What are the moral values found in the novel little prince can be reflected into the real life ?

1.5 Objective of The Problem

The objective of the problem based on the formulation of the problem :

1. To find out the moral values that appear in the novel the little prince
2. To find out the moral values found in the novel the little prince can be reflected into the real life.

1.6 Significance Of The Research

1.6.1 Theoretical aspect : this thesis made for reference for other writers who want to make a thesis with moral values and as the guide for the other writers to study about the approach and the novel

1.6.2 Practical aspect : this thesis made is for the reader know about the morality based on the novel and as the guide to the reader to make a better person.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to make the discussion of this study clearly, the writer would like to talk about the theories that support of the research and the approach that explain in this chapter

2.1 Approach Used

In the research, the writer uses the moral philosophical approach in analyzing the novel. The moral philosophical approach is as old as classical greek and roman critics. According to Plato in Wilfred (1992: 30) said that literature must exhibit moralism and utilitarianism. Moral philosophical approach believe that the large purpose of literature is to teach morality and the probe philosophical issues.

Moral philosophical approach used if the person or the writer wants to analyze moral values or the moral messages and life philosophy in the literary works. Dr Samuel Johnson in Wilfred (1992: 29-30) said that the basic position of such critics that the larger function of literature is to teach morality and to probe philosophical issues. They would interpret literature with in a context of the philosophical thought of the period or group. the critic who employs the moral philosophical approach insists on a curtaining and stating what taught.

2.2 Theoretical Concept

A novel is a long prose narrative that describes fictional character and events in form of a sequential story. Novel is kind of the literature, according to Rees (1973:106) says that novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity.” One of inspiration in writing novel is based on true story with human experience, usually through from relation of sequence events involving a group of person in a specific setting. On the other side that novel teaches the reader by the moral message in a theme of the novel.

According to Peck and Coyle (1984:102) , the novel reflects a move away from an essentially of religious view of life towards a new interest in the complexities of everyday experience. Most novels are concerned with ordinary people and their problems in the societies in which to find themselves. Based on the quotation that novel is one form of literary work in which a fictional story in writing of words and have intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The novel tells the story of human life generally in interacting with the environment and each other.

According to the Watson (1979:102), “A novel is a way learning about how things were or are-cognitive instrument; and those who deconstruct stories as evidence should consider how often in conversation we use them to make a points or answer questions.”

Based the expert explanation above, the writer can conclude that the novel is the reflection of the human life based about the real situation and can be told in

the fiction some expert tell that the novel two aspect there are intrinsic and extrinsic aspect.

2.2.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic elements is the way of analyze the text by using structural point which included in intrinsic elements. Which consists of Plot, Character/Characterization, Setting, Point of View and last but not least Theme.

a. Plot

Plot is a series of event that is tied based on the relation of its creation in chronological event and they are related to another based on the cause effect from the beginning of the story are not independent, but they are related to one another. So, one event will influence the others.

According to Forster, plot is event the story that has pressure to causal relationship. And according to Stanton(195:14) the story contains the sequence of the event but every event are connected by causal relationship, one event cause or caused to the events.

According to Milan (1987:419) there are six steps of plot, they are:

1. Exposition

Exposition is the way on which the author introduces the main character and orients the reader to the setting, such as time and place. An exposition is just an explanation of some sort of material that may be difficult to explain. It is

also described as the act of exposing, exposing of a novel is a statement or theoretical discourse intended to give information about

2. Rising action

Rising action is the series of events that lead to the climax of the story usually the conflict or struggles of the protagonist. The rising action's purpose is usually to build suspense all the way up to the climatic.

3. Conflict

Conflict has become a broad term in literary work and it now includes almost any problem the protagonist may have it can encompass a struggle between protagonist and another creature, a battle against nature and a mystery unravelled.

4. Climax

Climax is the high point of the story in which the major conflict erupts in some kind of final showdown (fight, argument, violent, or physical action, very tense emotional moment) at the end of the climax the 'winner' will be clear (there is not always a winner)

5. Falling action

After the climax, all events leading to the resolution are the falling action. Characters sort out complications and display their emotions following the climax, all of them guiding the reader to the resolution.

6. Resolution / ending

Resolution is the part in the story where the nail biting plot, mystery, or situation in the book is finally solved and the climax of the story brought to an ending. Where everything ends, the reader may have some sense of closure or maybe asked to think about what might come next .

b.Character

Taylor (1981:62) says, “character is a mere construction of words meant to express an idea or view of experience and must be considered in relation to other features of the composition, such as action and setting, before its full significance can be appreciated.

Shaw (1972:50) says, “Character is the aggregate of traits and gestures that from the natures of some person or animal.” Character also refers to moral qualities and ethical standards and principles. In literature, character has several other specific meanings notably that of a person represented in a story, novel, play, etc. In seventeenth and eighteenth century England, a character was a formal sketch of descriptive analysis of a particular virtue or vice as represented in a person, what is now more often called a character sketch.” Character has two types namely: flat or minor character and round or main character.

In a story emphasizing a major character, you may expect that each action or speech, no matter how small, is part of a total presentation of that complex combination of both the inner and outer self that constitute a human being.

Robert and Jacob (1993:131) say, "In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray character that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also character you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

Based on characterization, there are two types of characters; flat character and round character. According to Arp and Johnson (2006, p. 105), flat characters is a character that usually have one or two predominant traits. From the first until the end of the story this character is unchanging. Flat character is a character that, easy to predict and the reader will know exactly how this character will react to face the conflict. Arp and Johnson (2006, p. 105-106) added that round character is a character that having a complex and many traits. Round character usually role as hero or heroic because they play dominate character in the story. The readers cannot predict the reaction of the round character because they always change and growth.

There are six types of characters that can be used to analyzed the character in the movie, those are first, protagonist is the lead character of the central story and the main reason of the movie goes and develops. Second, antagonist is a character who operates in opposition of the lead character; it can be either human, animal, or force of nature. Third, Round/Complex character is a major character in a work of fiction that encounters conflict and is changed by it. This character tends to be more fully described flat, or static, characters. Fourth, Flat/Simple character is a minor character in a work of fiction who does undergo substantial

change or growth in the course of a story. Fifth, Dynamic Character, this character that experience changes throughout the plot of a story. Although, this character may changes suddenly, it is expected based on the story's events. Last is a Static Character, this character does not experience basic character changes during the course of the story, and this character is opposite with Dynamic character.

c. Setting

Shaw (1972:247) says that setting is the environment or surrounding of anything. The term is usually applied in literature to the local or period in which the action of a play, novel, motion picture, etc. takes place in theatrical jargon. Setting may also refer to scenery or properties.

Gwynn (2002:17) says that setting is simply the time and the place of a story, and in most cases the details of descriptions are given to the reader directly by the narrator. Description to place important to give the impression to the readers and make them knows where the story takes place. From the study of the setting would be known the extent of conformity and correlation between behavior and temperament with the community leaders, social situation, and opinion of society.

Taylor (1981:69) says, "Setting is the major factor in the formulation of subject matter and a direct influence on the expression of theme. As in the case of the other factors, however, setting needs not to be realistic, nor, in fact, even physical. Historical time (past, present or future) is very effective for certain narratives and an accurate geographical location advisable, but it is also possible

to set a fiction in some vague undetermined time, omitting historical references altogether in order to achieve a sense of timelessness and universality.

Diyanni (2001, p. 61) mentioned that setting is the world of the story. The time and place that occurs as the setting of the story can be made by the author or writer. It may be known as imaginary world that made by the author or it can be real in order to create atmosphere in the certain story. Historical and cultural background may also appear and it will influence the plot of the story.

d.Point of view

Point of view os a term which refers to the relationship between story teller,the story and the reader(Stone, 1983: 142) acording to Abrams (1981 :142) point of view is a term in the analysis and criticism of fiction. Point of view is way or opinion used by the author as medium to present figures, actions, setting and some events that make a story in fiction work to readers.

Point of view is the perspective from which the reader will view the events in a story. Each potential point of view has significant advantages and corresponding limitations. An outside point of view provides greater flexibility and suggests a greater sense of objectivity. An inside point of view provides more intimate, often more involving, narration. There are four types of point of view; those are, Omniscient Point of View, Third-person Limited Point of View, First-person Point of View, and Objective point of view. But the writer want to explain only about First-person Point of View and Omniscient Point of View.

1. First-Person Point of View

In this point of view, the narrator tells the story in first person using one of the characters in the story. Arp Johnson (2006, p. 173) added that the first-person point of view shares the goodness and limitations of the third-person limited. This point of view in which using "I" or "we". In first-person point of view, the audiences learn about events that happen in the story as the narrator learns about them too. In this point of view, the narrator might become a minor character, observing the action.

2. Omniscient Point of View

Omniscient Point of View is a point of view that is told by a narrator in the third person. The narrator has their own way to describe the plot or the story by them self. They know everything about the situation in the movie and also the story. The narrator in this point of view has no limit to get into the story, including tells the audience about the character's feeling, the way their thinking, the action that the character will take. Arp Johnson (2006, p. 171) mention that this point of view is the most manageable point of view and allowed to the spacious area of the story.

e. Theme

Theme is an idea of a story. At the time author writes a story, the author does not only want to tell a story. But also want to say something to hs readers. It can be a social life problem, the way of life,etc. Accoring to Stanton (1965:

88)theme is meaning that contained in a story author use dialogue of character, their ways of thinking, feeling, event, and setting to clarify the theme.

according to Suharno and Abubakar Al Aydrus (1992: 50) theme is a fundamental and universal idea explore in the story that also describe as home meaning of the story.

According to Arp and Johnson (2006, p.130) theme is an idea to control insight the story. In order to know the theme of the story, the viewers or readers have to determine what its central purpose is. It is usually taken as generally idea.

2.2.2 Extrinsic Aspect

Extrinsic element are elements that are outside the literary works, but they indirectly affect the organization system of literary work. which are consists; Moral, Values, and Moral values.

a. Moral

Based on Hazlitt, (2003: 111) said that morality is a sacrifice from little goodness to big goodness, and according to stemberg (1994: 938) morality refers to concern with what is good or right in people's relationships each other. A key to understanding morality is to be specific about definition of good (or bad) and right (or wrong).

A morality contains (1) beliefs about the nature of the man, (2) belief about ideals, about what is good or desirable or worthy or pursuit for its own sake, (3) rules laying down what ought to be done and (4) motives that incline us to

choose the right or the wrong course. We learn as children that we should be unselfish, that we should not tell lies. (Paul Edwards: 1967: 150).

In contemporary English, the words “Moral” and “Ethical” are often used almost as synonyms. Ethic and ethical derive from the Greek “*Ethos*”, means usage, character, and personal disposition. Morality and moral derive from the Latin, and it means customs, manners, character. (Earle, 1992: 178).

Moral issues concern both behavior and character, they arise when life presents people with such questions as “what should I do (or not do)?”, “how should I act?”, “what kind of person that should I be?” moral issues are inescapable and they come in all shapes and size. (Barcalow, 1994: 3)

b. Values

The term “values” 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. Value have good connotation. (Bertens: 2000: 139).

The terms “Value” and “Valuation” are used in our contemporary culture, not only in economics and philosophy but also (and especially) in other social

sciences and humanities. Their meaning was once relatively clear and limited.

Value meant the worth of a thing, and valuation meant an estimate of its worth.

(Paul Edwards: 1967: 229).

The uses of value and valuation are various and conflicting even among philosophers, but they may perhaps be sorted out as follows (Paul Edwards: 1967: 229-230):

Value (in the singular) is sometimes used as an abstract noun in a narrower sense to cover only that to which such terms as good, desirable, or worthwhile are properly applied and in a wider sense to cover, in addition, all kinds of rightness, obligation, virtue, beauty, truth, and holiness. Value is also used like temperature to cover the whole range of a scale—plus, minus, or indifferent; what is on the plus side is then called positive value and what is on the minus side, negative value.

“Value” refers to what is valued, judged to have value, thought to be good, or desired. Such phrases are also used to refer to what people think is right or obligatory and even to whatever they believe to be true. Behind this widespread usage lies the covert assumption that nothing really has objective value, that value means being valued and good means being thought good. But the term value is also used to mean.

c. Moral Values

Moral value is value that must be separated with other values. Every value will get quality if it has relation with other values. 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. (Rosyadi: 2004: 123). Loyalty is moral value, but it must be applied with other, humanity value for general.

There are several type of moral values based on Webster :1981.

1. Bravely

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. (Webster: 1981 p.269).

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, reception, responsive, temperament or tending to give oneself wholly to whatever engages one's interest or liking. (Webster: 1981 p.757).

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. (Webster: 1981 p.1243).

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. (Webster: 1981 p.1086).

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). (Webster: 1981 p.1340). 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. (Webster: 1981 p.35).

6. Loyalty

Loyalty is loyal manner. Loyalsness 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. (Webster: 1981 p.1342)

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. (Webster: 1981 p.1660) Loving word is from love, a lover's affection or attitude. (Webster: 1981 p.1340)

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. (Webster: 1981 p 1685)

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. (Webster: 1981 p.1996)

10. Sincerity

Sincerity is the quality or state of being sincere; an expression of a sincere feeling.(Webster: 1981 p.2122)

11. Strong Belief

Strong is able to bear or endure; able to with-stand stress or violence; having or exhibiting moral or intellectual force, endurance or vigor. (Webster: 1981 p.2265). 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. (Webster: 1981 p.200)

2.3 Review of Previous Research

In conducting this research, the writer of course learn to some previous research, it function is as an addition idea so that the writer can do this research well.

First is Irawati from Hasanuddin university Makasar (2015) her tittle is *Moral values in Coelho's The Alchemist* the thesis is talk about the characters' performances in the novel *The Alchemist* and explain about moral values

contained in the novel based on the result of the analysis of characters' performances

Second is Dini Rahma Putri from Andalas University Padang (2010) the title of her thesis is *Moral values in Edward Morgan Forster 'Where Angles Fear to Tread'* the thesis also talk about the moral values from the main character mr.herriton from the novel *Where Angle Fear to Tread*.

The third is Henry Febriyanto Santoso from Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya (2014) the title of his thesis is *Moral values in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and The Sea"*. The thesis talk about the moral values that found in the novel

Based from the previous research that the writer mention it, the writer want to find the moral values in the novel similar with the previous research that the writer mention above about the moral values or the moral message.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

Considering the formulation of the problem, the writer need some important concepts and the theories that related to the problem in order to help the analsis, then the whole concepts will be stated as theoretical framework. The writer will apply the type of moral values based on hornby.

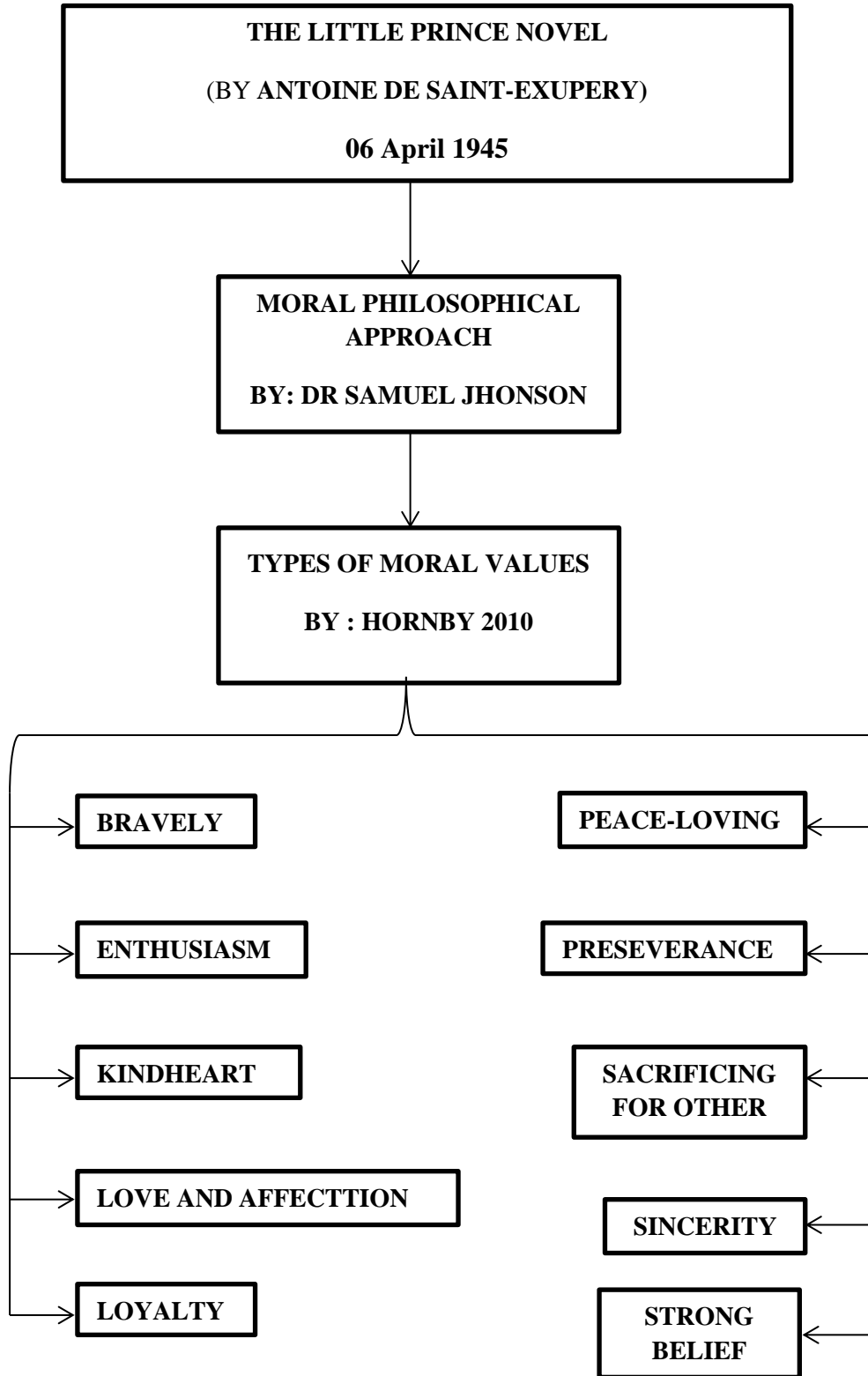


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

Burns and Grove (2003:195) define a research design as “a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings”. Parahoo (1997:142) describes a research design as “a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analyzed”. In the design of the research, the writer use the qualitative method. According to Kountor(2007:197) qualitative method is when the data can not be analyze by using statistical technique. According to Burns and Grove (2003:19) describe a qualitative approach as “a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning”. Parahoo (1997:59) states that qualitative research focuses on the experiences of people as well as stressing uniqueness of the individual. Holloway and Wheeler (2002:30) refer to qualitative research as “a form of social enquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live”.

3.2 Object Of The Research

Object of the reserach is the moral values of the novel '*le petit prince*' by Antonine De Saint Exupery. The writer takes some quotation which are the moral values in the novel.

3.3 Method Of Collection Data

In carrying out this study, the writer collected data are closely connected with the object of research. In qualitative data collection types, Creswell (2013:241) divided types of data collection into four categories such as; Observation, Interviews, Documents and Audio -Visual Materials. To obtain these data, the writer uses library research methods, by collecting and reading some writings and books that are relevant with the object of research. The data sources of this paper are: The step used to understand the primary data are as follows:

1. The writer reads the novel '*le petit prince*' by Antonine De Saint Exupery several times.
2. The writer analyze which the moral values appears in the novel .
3. The writer categorize the moral values in the novel
4. Explain about moral values in '*Le Petit Prince*' by Antonine De Saint Exupery

3.4 Method Of Analyze Data

Data analysis techniques in this research is by using textual studies. Textual research work system may use two models of reading that reading technique heuristic and hermeneutic. Reading heuristic is the study of words (line), and the term of literature, while the hermeneutic reading an interpretation of the totality of lilature (Endraswara,2008)

The step that the writer used in the analysis of data as folllows:

1. Classifying data based on the specifications on each focus formulation of tthe problem.

2. The writer analyzing data based on data clarification
3. The writer draw the conclusion based on the analyzing data

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

Based on (Sudaryanto, 2015) method of presenting result analysis has two part there are formal and informal. Formal is explain by symbols, figures, diagrams, as well as table where informal is explained by using words to describe the finding. In this reserach, the writer explains by informal due using the words to explain presenting result analysis. It can be seen in the next chapter.