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 philosopical 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 emloys 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 destruct 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 extrensic 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 relatedd to another based on the cause efect from the beginning of the story are not independent, but they are related to one another. So, one event will in fluence 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.

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

1. Exposition

Exposition is the way on which the author introduces tha main character and orients the reader to the setting, such as time and place. An exposition is just an explaint 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 theorical discourse intende to give information about

2. Rising action

Rising action is the series of event that lead to the climax of the story usually the conflict or stuggles of the protagonist. The rising action'purpose is usually to build suspence all the way up the climatic.

3. Conflict

Conflict has become a board term literarywork and it now includes almost any problem the protagonist may have it can encompass a strugggle between protagonist and another reaturea battle against nature nd a mystery unravelled.

4. Climax

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

5. Falling action

After the climax, all event leading to the resolution are the falling action. Characters sort out complication and display their emotions following the climax, all ofthem 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 if 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 meaning 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 critism 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 thingking,felling,event, and settingto clarify the theme.

according to Suharno and Abubakar Al Aydrus (1992: 50) theme is a funcamental and universal ida 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 eelements 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 though 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 tear and often with a particular objective in vie. Bravery is able to meet danger or endure pain or hardship without giving in to fear. Bravery is arising from or suggestive or 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 of 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 fell affection for. Love is a communications code word for the letter. Love is fell 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 pleasue 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. Loyalness is the quality, state, or an instance of being loyal; fidelity or tenacious adherence. Loyal is faithful and the devoted to a private person; faithful or tenacious in adherence to s 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 section 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 exibiting moral or intelectual force, endurence 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' perfromances

Second is Dini Rahma Putri from Andalas University Padang (2010) the tittle of her thesis is *Moral values in Edward Morgan Forster 'Where Angles Fear to Tread'* the thesis also talk about the moral values from tha 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 tittle 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   Theoritical Framework

Considering the formulation of the problem, the writer nedd 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 theoritical framework. The writer will apply the type of moral values based on hornby.
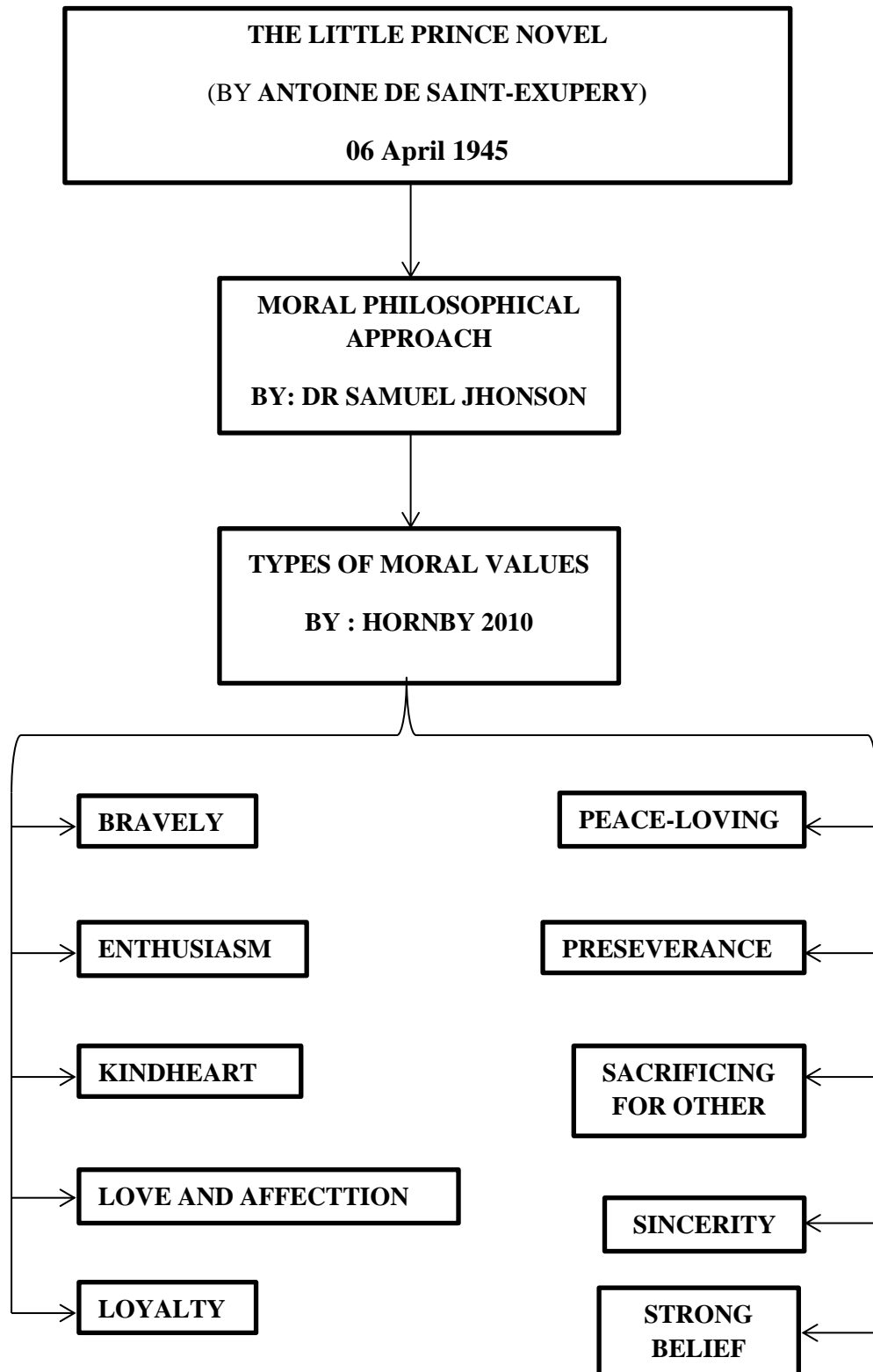
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                    ┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
                    │        THE LITTLE PRINCE NOVEL            │
                    │   (BY ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPERY)           │
                    │          06 April 1945                    │
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                    ┌──────────────────────────────────────────┐
                    │       MORAL PHILOSOPHICAL                 │
                    │            APPROACH                       │
                    │       BY: DR SAMUEL JHONSON               │
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                    │       TYPES OF MORAL VALUES               │
                    │         BY : HORNBY 2010                  │
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BRAVELY	PEACE-LOVING
ENTHUSIASM	PRESEVERANCE
KINDHEART	SACRIFICING FOR OTHER
LOVE AND AFFECTTION	SINCERITY
LOYALTY	STRONG BELIEF

Figure 2.1. Theoritical Framework