

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this second chapter, the researcher presents and describes the review of related literature about the theory that is applied. This chapter discusses of literature, novel, values, and moral.

#### 2.1 Literature

##### 2.1.1 Definition of Literary Works

Literature is a work of art that shows the author's imagination, which can be in the form of fiction or non-fiction. Wellek & Warren, state that literature is a creative activity, a work of art (2011: 3). This creative activity produces lines of words or writings that have elements of art. As a work of art, literature is a human creation that contains the expressions, ideas, and feelings of its authors. According to Damono, literature is created by authors to be enjoyed, understood, and used by people in everyday life (1984: 1). Thus, literary works are the result of the author's creativity that is poured in the form of language, both orally and in writing.

In addition, literary works not only have aesthetic value but also reflect the socio-cultural reality of society. As stated by Goldmann, a literary works is a meaningful structure, representing the author's world view as a representative of a particular social group. Through characters, plots, and settings in literary works, authors present various aspects of life such as love, struggle, social conflict, and self-discovery (1977: 17). Another opinion, Wellek and Warren state that literature

'presents life', and 'life' mostly consists of social reality, even though literary works also 'imitate' nature and the subjective world of humans (2011: 109).

From some of these opinions, it can be concluded that literary works come from the author's imagination about the values of life that are expressed in written form using language media. In addition, literature can also be used as a tool of education because it contains life values that can be used as useful lessons for its readers in everyday life.

## **2.1.2 The Types of Literary Works**

Literary works come in various forms that have their own unique characteristics. The three main popular forms of literature are poetry, prose, and drama. According to Culler, each type of literary works has its own characteristics. For example, poetry often uses lines and stanzas, prose is usually structured in paragraphs and chapters, while drama is written in dialogue with performance instructions (1997: 73-74).

### **2.1.2.1 Poetry**

Poetry is a work that aims to express the author's feelings written with beautiful words that rhyme to make it interesting. According to J. Strachan, poetry often makes use of rhythm and sound patterns to improve its expressive power (2011: 8). J. Strachan emphasises that poetry is not just about what is said, but also how it is said, with particular attention to the word choice, structure and style of language used. He also recognises that the definition of poetry is constantly developing, including various experimental forms challenging traditional boundaries.

From these opinions it can be concluded that poetry is a literary works that has characteristics that lie in the use of imaginative language and is given a rhythm with a solid sound, thus creating an aesthetic and emotional effect on the reader.

### **2.1.2.2 Prose**

Prose is a form of literary works that is described in free language based on the author's imagination and is fictional. Nurgiyantoro, states that fiction is a fictional or imaginary story, which does not refer to historical truth (2010: 2). However, works of fiction still contain a deep truth about humans and life. Prose fiction makes it possible for authors to explore characters and situations in more depth than other literary forms. In addition, prose is a literary works that is not limited by rhyme, rhythm, and number of lines. According to Kosasih, prose is a literary works that is organised in the form of a story or narrative (2008: 51). Prose is a work that describes the events of the characters in a narrative way. The form of prose in modern literature is usually in the form of short stories or novels.

### **2.1.2.3 Drama**

According to M.H. Abrams, Drama is a literary works or composition that illustrates human life and activities by presenting various actions and dialogues between a group of characters. Drama is designed for theatre performance, although many plays have also been written for radio broadcast or television presentation (2009). Drama is a form of literary works that aims to convey conflicts and emotions about life through action and dialogue. As a literary text, drama is written in the form of dialogue that describes human life and character through acting. As Betti, M. J. states, drama is the author's record of expressing and communicating their ideas about

human hopes, dreams, ideals, feelings, thoughts and experiences, and their relationship to society (2020).

### **2.1.3 The Function of Literary Works**

Literary works as beautiful works of art have functions for the reader. According to Wellek and Warren, literary functions can be divided into several main categories (2011: 19).

#### **2.1.3.1 Aesthetic Function**

Literature functions as a work of art that presents beauty through language and structure. Wellek and Warren (2011: 20), highlight the importance of formal aspects such as style, composition, and narrative technique in creating an aesthetic experience for the reader. This function underlines literature's ability to build appreciation for beauty and creativity in the use of language.

#### **2.1.3.2 Didactic Function**

The didactic function is where literature acts as a media for learning, teaching values and knowledge. According to Wellek and Warren in their book "Theory of Literature", literature can be a tool to add knowledge, morals, ideas, and social values to readers (2011: 19). They also remind readers to be critical of the messages conveyed in literary works.

#### **2.1.3.3 Entertainment Function**

Literary works provide joy and satisfaction to readers. According to Wellek and Warren, literature is a source of pleasure and entertainment. Literature can

provide intellectual and emotional pleasure, and also help readers to temporarily forget everyday reality (2011: 23). This function emphasises literature's ability to entertain as well as stimulate the reader's mind and imagination.

#### **2.1.3.4 Social Function**

According to Wellek and Warren, literature has an important function as a reflection and criticism of society (2011: 28). Literary works can reflect social conditions, criticising injustice, and contribute to shaping cultural and national identity. This function emphasises the close relationship between literature and the socio-cultural context in which it is created and read.

### **2.2 Novel**

#### **2.2.1 Definition of Novel**

Novels are a form of prose literary works that are interesting and in great public demand. According to Wellek and Warren, a novel is a description of real life and behaviour from the time of its writing (2011). The author often describes a series of real events that tell the story of a character. As Abrams argues, novels describe characters, events, and settings realistically (1999). Novel authors usually tell what happens around them and make reflections on the conflicts that happen, so novels often contain realistic life messages. However, there are also many novels that describe the world of imagination. According to Nurgiyantoro, a novel is a work of fiction that offers a world, a world that contains an idealised model of life, an imaginative world, which is built through various intrinsic elements such as events, plot, characters, setting, point of view, and others that are also imaginative (2010: 4).

From these opinions, it can be concluded that a novel is a long fictional or non-fictional narrative in prose form. Novels provide a large space for authors to express ideas and explore various dimensions of human life through long and complex narratives. In addition, novels also describe human life through related phenomena, present the author's imaginative world, and explore the realities of human life and its environment.

## **2.2.2 The Types of Novel**

Novels have several genres. A genre is a type, category, or style of book. In other words, genre describes the type of story being narrated (Amalia & Fadhilasari, 2019).

### **2.2.2.1 Romance Novel**

Focuses on the love relationship between the main characters. This genre is very popular in many cultures and usually ends with a harmonised or happy relationship.

### **2.2.2.2 Horror Novel**

It is a novel that tells stories or tales about very creepy and scary things. This genre aims to scare the reader with scary or supernatural elements.

### **2.2.2.3 Historical Fiction**

Historical novels are literary works that tell the facts about various events that happened in the past. It is based on historical events or eras, with characters or storylines that are often fictional but based on historical context.

#### **2.2.2.4 Coming of Age Novel (Bildungsroman)**

A type of novel that describes and explores the way the main character develops morally and psychologically. Focuses on the development of the main character, often from teenage years to maturity, exploring the search for identity and meaning in life.

#### **2.2.3 The Elements of Novel**

Novels are constructed by intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements relate to aspects within the story, while extrinsic elements relate to aspects outside the story.

##### **2.2.3.1 Intrinsic elements**

The intrinsic elements of the novel play an important role in building the internal structure of the literary works. Nurgiyantoro, stated that the intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself. These elements are the reason why literary works exist as literary works (2010).

##### **1) Theme**

According to Nurgiyantoro, the theme is the general basic idea that supports a literary works and the meaning contained in the text as a semantic structure and which concerns similarities or differences (2010: 68). It can be concluded that the theme becomes the basis for the development of the whole of the story, so that the theme inspires all parts of the story.

## **2) Plot**

The plot is the patterns of storyline development in the novel and a series of incidents that have a cause-and-effect relationship. As Nurgiyantoro argues, a plot is a series of incidents that are arranged based on a cause-and-effect relationship. In general, the plot consists of a setting stage, conflict emergence, conflict escalation, climax, and resolution. The quality and clarity of the plot are in many ways defined by cohesion, surprise, suspense, and plausibility (2010: 113).

## **3) Character**

Characters can be defined as actors or people who participate in the story. According to Nurgiyantoro, a character is a person or actor in a story, while characterization is a description of a person presented in a story. Story characters in fiction can be divided into several types of naming based on the naming point of view, such as main characters and additional characters, protagonists, and antagonists (2010: 165).

## **4) Characterization**

Characterization is how the author describes and develops the characters in the story. According to Nurgiyantoro, characterization can be identified through two methods: expository (direct) methods in which the author clearly describes the character, and dramatic (indirect) methods in which the character is revealed through dialogue, actions, or reactions of other characters (2010: 166).



## **5) Setting**

According to Nurgiyantoro, setting refers to the place, time relations, and social environment in which the story is narrated (2010: 227). Thus, the setting is a description of the situation or place where events are happening in the novel. The setting gives a clear illustration of the story so that it gives a realistic impression to the reader, creating a certain situation that seems to really exist and happen.

## **6) Point of view**

Point of view is the author's position when telling the story. According to Nurgiyantoro, point of view is the way or view used by the author as a means to present the characters, actions, settings, and various events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the reader (2010: 248). Point of view can be divided into first-person point of view and third-person point of view.

## **7) Language style**

Language style is language in the form of words and sentences used in a story. According to Nurgiyantoro, language style is a way of pronouncing language in prose, or how an author expresses something that will be conveyed (2010: 272). It can be concluded that language style is a typical way for an author to tell his story.

## **8) Moral message**

According to Nurgiyantoro, the moral message is something that the author wants to convey to the reader, the meaning contained in a work, the meaning suggested through the story (2010: 320). It can be concluded that every story has a

message that the author wants to convey to the readers. The message in literary works is usually expressed in an implicit way.

### **2.2.3.2 Extrinsic elements**

According to Nurgiyantoro, extrinsic are elements that are outside the literary works. These elements include the author's background, the socio-cultural conditions of the society behind the creation of literary works, the perspective of a nation, and various other works of art (2010: 23-24). Even though the elements are outside the structure of the literary works, these extrinsic elements are quite significant to the resulting story.

#### **1) Author's background**

According to Nurgiyantoro, the author's background influences the literary works produced. These include the author's education, social environment and life experience (2010: 23). For example, an author who is in love will create a novel with a romance theme in a more in-depth and realistic way.

#### **2) Socio-cultural**

Nurgiyantoro, state that socio-cultural conditions of the author influence the story that is created. This includes social norms, lifestyles, and current issues in the society in which the novel is written. Novels can be a reflection or critique of specific social conditions (2010: 23).

### **3) Perspective of nation**

According to Nurgiyantoro, perspective of a nation refers to the values and principles that are generally followed by a nation or society (2010: 24). A novel author's perspective on a nation can influence the way the author develops the story, characters, and themes in the novel.

### **4) Various works of art**

Nurgiyantoro, state that various works of art refer to the influence of other arts on the creation of a novel, such as painting, music and film. The author uses other works of art as inspiration and reference in creating a novel (2010: 24).

## **2.3 Values**

### **2.3.1 Definition of Values**

According to K. Bertens, value is something that is interesting, something that is searched for, something that is fun, something that is liked and wanted, or something that is good (2001: 139). In other words, value is related to goodness. Value is not only something that is considered good, but also something that is wanted or looked for in life. Another opinion, Nurgiyantoro states that value is something positive and beneficial in human life and must be owned by every human being to be seen in social life (2010). Value can be seen as something valuable in a person, having high or low quality, in making judgements, of course, related to the soul in every human being.

K. Bertens describes several characteristics of value: a) Value is related to the subject. b) Value appears in a practical context. c) Value concerns the qualities added

by the subject to the qualities of the object (2001: 141). Value is basically a character or quality attached to an object and judged by the subject. Value means the size of a human activity (subject) to connect something (object) with something (object) else, and then make a decision. The decision is a value that can express useful or useless, true or not, good or not good, beautiful or not beautiful.

From some of these opinions, it can be concluded that value is a word that has meaning in the minds of those who judge it, has a price, and a quality that each person has a different view. Although value is just an abstract and unreal word, everyone sees value as a price that exists to appreciate an action, behaviour, or work made by someone.

### **2.3.2 The Types of Values**

Value in literary works, including novels, refers to something that is seen as valuable and important that the author wants to convey to the reader. Nurgiyantoro, states that values in literary works can include moral values, social values, cultural values, religious values, and aesthetic values (2010).

#### **2.3.2.1 Social values**

Social values refer to human relationships with people in society. As Nurgiyantoro argues, social values relate to society and focus on human relationships, conflicts, and how to resolve them (2013: 430). Social values are norms and judgements used by society on how humans live their lives. Novels often describe the social values that apply in a particular society, and the way individuals act in everyday life so that they can be accepted in society.

### **2.3.2.2 Cultural values**

Cultural values are traditions found in every area of the society. According to Nurgiyantoro, cultural values include what is considered important and valuable in a society. Such as the traditions, beliefs, and ways of life that are typical of a community of people (2013: 431). Cultural values can also be said to be the rules that exist in the community or the concept that the community has about what is considered important.

### **2.3.2.3 Religious values**

According to Nurgiyantoro, religious values are related to human relationships with God or their beliefs (2013: 432). Religious values are the rules of life that must be accepted by humans as commands or forbidden that come from God. This value teaches humans to be good human beings and live life with peace, security, and goodness so that no problems will happen.

### **2.3.2.4 Aesthetic values**

Aesthetic value is a value related to beauty or everything that is considered beautiful. According to Nurgiyantoro, aesthetic value is related to beauty and art (2013: 433). In literary works, this value not only includes the beauty of language and writing style, but also the beauty in plotting, story structure, character development, and the way themes are conveyed.

### **2.3.2.5 Moral values**

Moral values are values related to a person's behaviour or ethics in interacting with others. According to Nurgiyantoro, moral values in literary works are related to

teachings about good and bad human behaviour, actions, and attitudes (2013: 429). A person with good morals will certainly have good behaviour, so that person can be said to have good morals. In novels, moral values are often reflected through the behaviour of the characters, and the conflicts that happen. Moral values in literary works often reflect the author's worldview.

## **2.4 Moral**

### **2.4.1 Definition of Moral**

Morals can be used as a guideline to form a better personality, because morals always refer to the good and bad of human behaviour as humans. K. Bertens, states that morality means the values and norms that guide a person or group in managing their behaviour (2001: 7). In the act, a person must pay attention to the rules that exist and make it a good or bad guideline in social life. In other words, morals are closely related to the good and bad actions performed by humans. Morals exist to guide people in behaving according to the rules and become a standard of how a person is valued in society. A person who has morals will act in a careful manner and think of others when they act.

### **2.4.2 The Types of Moral**

According to Bertens (2001: 142) "Moral values have characteristics related to responsibility, related to conscience, related to obligations, and formal".

#### **2.4.2.1 Related to Responsibility**

According to Bertens, moral values related to responsibility are people who are able to answer when asked about their actions, and people who are able to be

asked for an explanation of their behaviour (2001: 125). A person must have a responsibility. The responsibility that is meant is responsibility for actions that have already happened or actions that will come, and must accept all the consequences.

#### **2.4.2.2 Related to Conscience**

K. Bertens, states that all values ask to be recognised and realised. Values always contain some kind of invitation or appeal. Realising moral values is an appeal from conscience. One of the characteristics of moral values is that only this value raises a 'voice' from conscience that blames us if we underestimate or contradict moral values and compliments us if we realise moral values (2001: 144). Conscience relates to the fact that humans have an awareness of moral actions. Awareness to control or direct behaviour in good things and avoid bad actions.

#### **2.4.2.3 Related to Obligations**

According to K. Bertens, moral values contain categorical imperatives, meaning that moral values oblige us unconditionally. While other values are related to hypothetical imperatives, meaning that if we apply other values, then we must take a certain path (2001: 145). The obligation attached to moral values comes from the fact that moral values apply to humans as humans. Therefore, moral values are applicable and obligatory for every human being. Obligation is something that must be done.

#### **2.4.2.4 Formal**

According to K. Bertens, moral values do not have their own content, not bound from other values (2001: 147). This is what is meant by saying that moral values are formal. Formal moral values refer to moral principles that apply universally

and are not bound to a particular situation. Universal means that all characteristics of moral values are acceptable or applicable to all people regardless of cultural, religious or social background.

