2.1 LITERATURE

The word literature is derived from the Latin ‘Literera’ (letter) which primarily refers to the written or printed words (Kasim, 2005:1). Literature is the art of written text, it is considered as the reflection of human imagination. The writer build or imagined their story by using their life experience. This experience everyday life may emerge as ideas to create a story. In general, Literature is life experience uttered in words to become a beautiful writing. Taylor states “Literature is essentially an imaginative act; that is, an act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experience, (Richard Taylor, 1981:1”).

Literature can be classified into three categories, they are prose fiction, poetry and drama. Prose is a fictitious narrative kind of writing. Poetry is meaningful arrangement of words. Drama is a story which is intended to be performed on the stage. They have much in common but different in expressing idea, style and others.

The words prose derives from the latin ‘prosa’, which is literally translated to ‘straightforward’. Edgar V. Robert and Henry E. Jacobs (1995:2) classify prose into two, fiction and non-fiction prose. Fiction prose is made based on author’s creation and imagination. Non-fiction prose describes facts and opinion. Prose can
be classified into some other forms, for example novel, short story, romance (fiction) and biography (non-fiction). There are six aspects of prose, they are: 1. Plot; 2. Character; 3. Setting; 4. Theme; 5. point of view; and 6. style.

**Plot**

This what happens in the story, it is the author’s arrangement of the story. The plot is the action or series of events in a story, the arrangement of ideas or incidents that make up a story. A story’s plot takes the reader from the starting point to the conclusion and includes everything that happens in between.

Plot includes: introduction; rising action; climax and falling action. In introduction exposition by the author here explains the nature of the conflict, character is introduced, setting is described, historical background is given. The author then introduces a series of causally related events. Rising action intensifies the conflict so that the plot rises toward a climax. One event may cause a string of chronological events or several events linked by the same cause. The climax is the most intense event in narrative. Falling action or denouement contains events that are much less intense that the climax and leads towards the resolution and stable situation at the end.

**Character**

Character is an imagined person who exist in a story, the author creates the characters from the aspects of the ordinary people that portray the personalities of human beings, and then develops these aspects and puts them together in a story as the author likes.

We learnt about individual characters from their own words and actions; from what other character say about them and the way others act towards them.
Characters help to advance the plot and characters must grow and change in response to their experiences in the novel.

**Setting**

The setting of a novel encompasses a number of different, but linked, elements:

1. Time: day or night; summer or winter; the historical period (an actual date)

2. Place: inside or outside; country or city; specific town and country; real or fictional.

3. Social: the minor characters who take little part in advancing the plot, but whose presence contributes to the realism of the novel.

**Theme**

Theme is a central idea which runs through the novel; the author’s purpose in writing. Theme is revealed through the values of characters when confronting obstacles and resolving conflict in pursuit of their goal. Theme gives the story focus, unity, impact and a ‘point’. The theme becomes clear by looking at what happens to the major characters.

**Point of View**

Point of view is who is telling the story. This can be done several ways, they are:

1. In first person, one character is speaking in the “I” voice.

2. Second person, which uses “you”, is the least common point of view.
3. Third person, which can be handled in a variety of ways, is the most often used method.

In third person limited, the narrator can only go inside every scene, which must be told through their eyes. Third person omniscient gives the author the most freedom. Using this, the author can have different point of view characters for different scenes.

**Style**

This is the way story written.

There are four main ways a story can be presented (and countless combinations of these):

1. The central character tells the story in his / her own words
2. A non-central character tells the story
3. The author refers to all characters in the third person, but reveals only what can be seen, heard or thought by central character
4. The author refers to each character in the third person and describes what most or all of the characters see, hear and think; the author can also describe events which do not concern any of these characters

The author can adopt:

1. A subjective point of view, which means he / she judges and interprets the characters for the reader
2. Or an objective view, in which the author presents vents and allows the reader to make judgments
3. An author can use ‘flash-backs’ to fill in background.

2.3 CHARACTERS

Character is one of the most important elements in literature, character hold the main role in a story of literature such as novel, drama, tale, and poem. In literature, the characters not only in the form of human, but also it can be animals. Even, the human as the characters in a story still dominated. Character is an imagined person who exist in a story, the author creates the characters from the aspects of the ordinary people that portray the personalities of human beings, and then develops these aspects and puts them together in a story as the author likes. The characters have important role in creating the conflicts in a story. The author tells the characters qualities from the description the story narrator gives and through the actions and deeds of the characters revealed in the story and through what other characters say or do to this character.

According to Sir Walter Scott (Wellek & Warren, 1977: 219) There are three ways to describe a character, they are:

1. Physical appearance it describes the basic facts of a character from the physical appearance, sex, age and status,

2. Psychological nature it describes the habitual responses, attitudes, desires, motivation, likes and dislikes of a characters,
3. Moral nature it describes the moral crisis of the character, whether he is bad or good.

Kennedy (1983: 131) says, “in novel, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.”

A trait is a quality of mind or habitual mode of behavior, such as never repaying borrowed money, or avoiding eye contact, or always thinking oneself the center of the attention. Sometimes, of course, the traits we encounter are minor and therefore negligible. But often a trait may be a person’s primary characteristic (not only in fiction but also in real life). Thus, characters may be ambitious or lazy, serene or anxious, aggressive or fearful, thoughtful or inconsiderate, open or secretive, confident or self-doubting, kind or cruel, quiet or noisy, visionary or practical, careful or careless, impartial or biased, straightforward or underhanded, and so on.

In the story of novel, several kinds of characters will involve throughout the entire story. The reader of the novel will find so many characters during reading the novel, some characters may appear for almost of the entire story, and the others characters may appear slightly. The characters that can be found in the story of the novel has different function to the novel, some characters may give the most great influence to the story, or even do not have the influence to the story at all.
Authors use five ways to present their character in a novel. They are: 1. Actions; 2. Description (personal and environmental); 3. Dramatic statement and thoughts; 4. Statement by other characters; and 5. Statement by the author speaking as story teller or observer.

1. Actions

What characters do is our best way to understand what or why they are. As the ordinary human beings, fictional characters do not necessarily understand how they may be changing or why they do things do. Nevertheless, their actions express their character. Actions may also signal qualities such as naive, weakness, deceit, a scheming personality, strong inner conflicts, or a realization or growth of some sort.

2. Descriptions, both personal and environmental

Appearance and environmental reveal much about a characters social and economic status, of course but they also tell us more about character traits.

3. Dramatic statement

Although the speeches of most characters are functional – essential to keep the story moving along – they provide material from which we can draw conclusion. Often,
characters use speech to hide their motives, though we as readers should see through such a ploy.

4. Statement by other characters

By studying what characters say about each other, we can enhance our understanding of the characters being discussed. Ironically, the characters doing the talking often indicate something other than what they intend, perhaps because of prejudice, stupidity, or foolishness.

5. Statements by author speaking as storyteller or observer

What they author says about a characters is usually accurate, and the authorial voice can be accepted factually. However, when the authorial voice interprets actions and characteristic, the author himself or herself assumes the role of a reader or critic, and any opinions may be questioned. For this reason, authors frequently avoid interpretations and devote their skill to arranging events and speeches so that readers may draw their own conclusions.

2.3 MORAL

General Concept of Moral
A moral (from Latin *morālis*) is a message conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. Moral as written in oxford advanced learner dictionary of current English is concerned with principles of right and wrong behavior based one’s sense of what is right and just, or in legal right and accepted standards of behavior, good in character, able to understand the differences between right and wrong and teaching or illustrating right behavior.

Dewey (1953:1) says:

_The word ‘moral’ comes from latin, which means manners, custom or habit is concerned. This habit is concerned with right or wrong, good or evil, a good lesson in behavior, the right way of leading one’s life._

From the quotation above, it shows that moral concerned with the judgment of the goodness and badness of human action and character, pertaining to the discernment of good and evil, designed to teach goodness of character and behavior, instructive to what is good and bad.

According to World book encyclopedia (2006: 1349), moral is good in character or conducts, such as:

1. Virtuous according to civilized standards of right and wrong; right; just: a moral act, a moral man.

2. Capable of understanding right and wrong.

3. Having to do with character or with the difference between right and wrong.

4. Based on the principles of right conduct rather than on law custom.

5. Teaching a good lesson; having a good influenced.
Moral is divided into two parts, they are personal moral and social moral. There is a fundamental difference between personal moral and social moral. Personal moral defines how we personally respond to life from or within our own integrity, and within our own personal values. Social moral defines how we respond to our environment, our immediate community and the world community. We are all personally guided by our own sense of what is right and wrong. Socially, we must be guided as well.

A person said has moral if he/she is good in character or conduct, virtuous according to civilized standards of right or wrong. A person gets a moral from what they do, think, and say. Moral employs terms such as good and bad, right and wrong to express preferences, decisions and choices. Moral norms are standards to decide whether human conduct is right or wrong and bad or good. For example, “help someone who need is right” these practice right because they can respect the humanity of each person and “robbery is wrong” these practice might be wrong because they fail to promote human well-being or because they fail to respect the humanity of each person.

Encyclopedia Britannic (1982: 253) writes, “Morality is a standard of human behaviour determined either subjectively and based on what is considered ethically right or wrong”. Morality has something to do with the action of human being as members of social groups. The sources of morality are custom or culture, religion and ideology. Morality consists not only of particular statements of conduct, but also in the general working rules by which we often justify and individual cases.
In judging moral, we have to pay attention to the action and motivation of a person. Encyclopedia Americana (1972: 610) states, “Moral judgment can be divided into two groups. They are theory of value and theory of obligation.” In theory of value, which deals with the nature of good, we find both particular and general answer to the question: “What things, persons, motives, state of affairs and character traits are good and bad”. Happiness, power, wealth, honor, an equal distribution of goods, knowledge, friendship and various traits of character are the nature of good. For example, some pleasures are good since one ought to act as so to bring about the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

In the theory of obligation which deals with conduct we find both particular and general answer to the question: “What actions are right and wrong?” or alternatively the question, “How ought a man to live?” A good motivation without a good action will produce a bad result. On the contrary, a good motivation which is accompanied with good action will produce good result.

A moral theory can be conveniently divided into three parts (quoted from http://ethics.tamu.edu/ethics/essays/moral.htm).

First, there is a moral standard, a criterion or test of what is right or wrong. It has the general form:

"Those actions are right that possess characteristic X."

Thus, those and only those actions are right that possess some characteristic X. We could fill in X by a phrase such as, "producing the greatest total amount of human well-being" or "equally respect the humanity of each person." Obviously these expressions need further definition. What do we mean by human well-
being? What do we mean by respect for the humanity of each person? These questions would have to be answered in an adequate moral theory.

Second, moral principles serve to categorize different types of actions as right or wrong. Moral principles have the following form:

"Those actions of type Y are right (or wrong)."

Such actions are right because they conform to the moral standard by possessing characteristic X or wrong because they fail to conform. Examples of moral principles would be, "Bribery is wrong" and "Killing innocent people is wrong." These practices might be wrong because they fail to promote human well-being or because they fail to respect the humanity of each person. In any case, they serve to show the implications of the moral standard for a broad class of actions.

Third, moral judgments are statements about the rightness or wrongness of particular actions. Moral judgments have the following form:

"Action Z is right (or wrong)."

Examples of moral judgments would be "John should not have bribed the foreign official to buy his product" or "John should not have agreed to work on the defense contract" or "Jane was right to have refused to sign that design." Moral judgments apply moral standards or moral principles to specific situations. They are thus the ultimate goal of moral reasoning.

Some flexibility may be needed in applying different theories at different times or in combination. Rather than specifying a theory and then trying to apply
it in all cases, a better alternative may be to attempt to specify a comprehensive set of basic principles, that may universally be regarded as having general moral value. A moral decision making process may then be defined as an attempt to optimally implement a balance of these principles in given circumstances. The problem then becomes initially one of defining what principles that are "good" for this purpose. Moral issues could be understood as conflicts between certain duties, which could be expressed as 'prima facie' principles, but which are not absolute rules, these described as "moral presumptions", to be followed unless there is a justifiable reason not to. If any circumstance arises where one principle is not observed, then this exception must be justified by the overriding need to fulfill a different principle.

A basic set of eight such principles, together with brief annotations, has been suggested by Resnik (1998:29):

- **Non-malificence**: Do not harm yourself or other people.
- **Beneficence**: Help yourself and other people.
- **Autonomy**: Allow rational individuals to make free and informed choices.
- **Justice**: Treat people fairly: treat equals equally, unequals unequally.
- **Utility**: Maximize the ratio of benefits to harms for all people.
- **Fidelity**: Keep your promises and agreements
- **Honesty**: Do not lie, defraud, deceive or mislead.
- **Privacy**: Respect personal privacy and confidentiality.

While the meaning of words such as "harm", "benefit", fairness", "rational", and "deception" may be debated, it can be seen from this list that it is
indeed possible to postulate a reasonably comprehensive list of principles that may form a useful guide to a general moral system. The list incorporates many principles that are common to all cultures. It may accord in part with certain religiously inspired principles but does not rely on them. The principles are not absolute rules but guidelines to be used in conjunction with each other. There may be conflicts between them. For example it is generally presumed that honesty is good, but there may be circumstances where it is not, for example if honesty would assist a person with known and immediate malevolent intentions. When faced with an ethical dilemma, it is suggested that after gathering information and exploring different options, a balanced decision could then be made by evaluating the options in relation to these principles. This procedure is known as "moral reasoning" leading to a state of "reflective equilibrium", or balanced judgment.

In analyzing this thesis in its relation to morals, the writer is going to discuss about the good (right) as well as the bad (wrong) actions. The good action included is kindness, while the bad actions included are selfishness, abortion, and infidelity. The writer divides these good and bad morals based on a moral theory, moral standard, as well as a basic set of eight moral principles above.

Kindness is the act or the state of being kind —i.e. marked by goodness and charitable behaviour, mild disposition, pleasantness, tenderness and concern for others. Kindness is a good moral because it coincides with the moral standards and principles suggested by Resnik, such as beneficence and non-malificence, It also gives advantages to many people and does not bring loss to others.

Selfishness denotes an excessive or exclusive concern with oneself, and as such it exceeds mere self interest or self concern. Insofar as a decision maker
knowingly burdens or harms others for personal gain, the decision is selfish. Selfishness is a bad moral because it is an action which focuses on someone’s interest without paying attention to others’ needs and interests. It also harms other people’s selves which commonly lead to the action of revenge and other similar immoral actions. Thus, it is obvious that selfishness does not coincide with the moral standards and principles suggested by Resnik, primarily in term of non-malificence.

Infidelity can occur in relation to physical intimacy and/or emotional intimacy. The impact of infidelity is said to be not only about sex outside the relationship, but also about trust, betrayal, lying and disloyalty. Infidelity is a bad moral it is an action that is not honest which finally leads a certain couple not to keep their promises and agreements. It also harms other people. Thus, it is obvious that infidelity does not coincide with the moral standards and principles suggested by Resnik, such as honesty, fidelity, and non-malificence.

Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy by the removal or expulsion of a fetus or embryo from the uterus, resulting in or caused by its death. Abortion is a bad moral because it is the ending of a pregnancy before birth. It also harms other people, especially the mother and the unborn baby. Therefore, there are many arguments against abortion which are generally based on the belief that an abortion is the unjustified killing of an unborn child. Most people who oppose abortion believe that human life begins as soon as sperm fertilizes an egg. Some believe that human embryos and fetuses should have legal rights and that abortion actually a form of murder. Thus, it is obvious that abortion does not coincide with the moral standards and principles suggested by Resnik, primarily in term of non-malificence.
The moral may be left to the hearer, reader or viewer to determine for themselves, or may be explicitly encapsulated in a maxim. As an example of the latter, at the end of Aesop's fable of the Tortoise and the Hare, in which the plodding and determined tortoise wins a race against the much-faster yet extremely arrogant hare, the stated moral is "slow and steady wins the race". However, other morals can often be taken from the story itself; for instance, that "arrogance or overconfidence in one's abilities may lead to failure or the loss of an event, race, or contest". Moral suggest in the meaning in the teaching of goodness and evil which are received by people. But meaning of goodness and evil are relative for certain things. In literary works moral usually reflects the writer view of live, which the author wants to show to the readers.