2. THE REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

The word "novel" is derived from Italian word "novella" that used to describe a short, compact, broadly realistic tale popular during the medieval period. Novel had got something like its present meaning which tells us a characters and actions that represent of real life whose are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity'. In other word a novel, as we understand it is a story longer, more realistic and more complicated. The novel is now the most widely read all of kinds of literature and the new form of such kind of prose was then called 'novel' novel means 'new'.

Taylor (1981:460) says that a novel is a form of literary work. Novel is normally a prose work of quite some length and complexity, which attempts to reflect and express something of the quality or value of human experience or conduct. Novel creates by authors to represent their life experience that they put in written form. The novel deals with a human character in a social situation, man as a social being.

2.2 Character

Character is an important element in novel. Character are about who though not real people are drawn from life. A story is usually concerned with a major problem that a character must face it. This may involve interaction with another character, with a difficult situation or with an idea or general circumstances that force action. The character may win, lose or die. He or she may
learn and be the better for the experience or may miss the point and be unchanged. Generally, characters are divided into two, major character and minor character.

Roberts (1985:131) says that in fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a 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 people may laugh at, dislike, or even hate.

In reading a literary work, we often feel sympathy for a character, on the other hand we may feel no sympathy for another. A character's honesty, boldness or suffering may create a moving story that stirs our emotion and feeling. On the contrary, a character who is wicked, cruel, dishonest, etc, may give rise to our dislike. The ability of an author to describe his characters makes a reader feel that he is watching the reality of human life, and, consequently, the literary work becomes more interesting.

E.M. Foster (1970:75) says that there are two major types of character "round" and "flat". The basic trait of round character is that they recognize, change with, or adjust to circumstances. The round character profits from experience and undergoes a change or alteration, which may be shown in an action or actions the realization of new strength and therefore the affirmation of previous decisions, the acceptance of a new condition or the discovery of unrecognized truths. Round characters usually play a major role in a story.

Abrams (1981:32) says that characters are the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed
with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by interference from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action. The grounds in the characters' temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation.

A character may remain essentially stable or unchanged in outlook and disposition, from beginning to end of a work or may undergo a radical change either through a gradual process of development or as the result of a crisis. Whether a character remains stable or changes, the reader of a traditional and realistic work expects "consistency" the character should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his or her temperament as we have already come to know it.

2.3 Moral

Moral refers to manner, character and proper behavior. It is about doing of good and it sets some standard of virtuous conduct. When asked about moral, many people respond like this is not important. But if you look at the way in which moral values actually work in our everyday lives, you'll see that this is not the case.

Personal intuitions are important. But moral comes when people interact with each other. This suggests that moral is a system of "shared" values which "justify" actions. As such, moral is about deciding on best courses of action in all situations. There are quotation marks around the words "shared" and "justify" for a reason. If we did not have an values in common, it would be exceedingly difficult to agree on any one course of action. But there is often disagreement as
what is the right thing to do in any situation, we can see that in fact, various values are shared to a greater or lesser extent. On some values there will be nearly unanimous agreement or may be considerable disagreement.

The word moral itself derives from Latin word “mores” the plural of “mos” means manners, custom, conduct, and the way of life. Goode (1977:4) standards that group members share. These standards are used to judge whether something is good or bad, beautiful or ugly, right or wrong, moral or immoral. In other word, moral value is standard of attitude that based on the determination of right and wrong which regarded by those who make the standard of moral.

Salam (2000:2) says that moral has the same meaning with ethics, which contains the lesson about the good and bad of our conduct. So, conduct is evaluated as the good conduct or the bad conduct. The evaluation concerns the action, which is done expressly. Ethics is science, which talks about of human action or behavior, which can be evaluated as good and bad conduct.

A person is said moral if he or she is good in character or conduct, based on standards of right and wrong. A person gets a moral from what they do, think, and say. Moral used a terms such as good and bad, right and wrong to express preferences, decisions and choices or to criticizes. In other word, moral norms are standards to decide whether human conduct is right or wrong and bad or good.

Moral may also be defined as synonymous with ethics, the field that around the meanings such as, how a moral outcome can be achieved in a specific situation, how moral values should be determined, what morals people actually stayed up, what the fundamental nature of ethics or moral is including whether it
has any objective justification, and how moral capacity or moral agency develops and what its nature is.

The distinction between moral and ethics is moral shows our action directly while ethics is a science. When this distinction is made, the term morals is taken to refer to generally accepted standards of right and wrong in a society and the term ethics is taken to refer to more abstract principles which might appear in a code of professional ethics or in ethical theory.

However, the terms moral philosophy or moral theory would refer to a set of abstract moral principles as appropriately as the term ethics, so it may be more practical to use the words interchange. Both of the terms refer to standards of right conduct and the judgments of particular actions as right or wrong by those standards. Moral define personal character while ethics stress a social system in which those moral are applied. In other words, ethics point to standards or codes of behavior expected by the group to which the individual belongs. This could be national ethics, social ethics, company ethics, professional ethics, or even family ethics.

From the difference between moral and ethic can be concluded that moral is a conduct, which has been determined by ethic. Conduct that has been determined by ethics concerned with good and bad and said as moral. Said good if the conduct which is absolutely known by ethics as goodness, and said bad if the conduct which is absolutely known by ethics as badness. Moral are 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.