CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Literature

literature is one of the greatest creative and universal meaning in communicating the emotional, spiritual or intellectual concerns of mankind. In this book, Understanding the Elements of Literature, Taylor (1981: 1) says that “Literature is essentially an imaginative act, which is an act of the writer’s imagination in selective ordering and interpreting life experience.” Literature is an art of living together communication language. Without language there would be no literature. Through language, it can manifest itself in the form of oral and written literature. Abrams (1981) (in Selidik, 2013:1) Says “literature is seen as a means to convey a specific purpose, such as values or teachings to the reader”. The definition above, it means that literature is an art form both oral or written that contains values and other elements that are imaginative.

There are three major divisions of literature. They are prose, drama and poetry. Delisle (1971:147) defined poetry as “a form of literature deriving its particular effects from unusually specific words arranged in unusually precise language patterns. Poetry has its own uniqueness, different from other two divisions of literature”. It is written in unusual words, and specific diction that are arranged in unusual patterns. It is the shortest from among the three divisions, but conveys the message as well as other two. Poetry has two major types which are the narrative poem and lyric. Lyric is made by the author to offers his own direct response to some aspect of experience, different from narrative poem that is made to tell the story. Peck (1984 :41) in his book Literary Terms and Criticism says that, lyrics is “a poem in which the poet writes about his thought and feelings. The basic type is the song”. It means
that, the lyric as the type of poetry and the lyric as made by the song writer are the same, because the song is the type of the lyric, and nowadays the words content in a song called the lyric. Delise (1971:149) added that “originally the lyric was a poem composed if being sung, or at least so constructed as to be appropriate for singing”. It expresses the personal feelings of the one who wrote it, translated into words and word patterns that would effectively communicate those feelings.

2.2 Values In Literature

The theory of value begins with a subject matter. It is hard to specify in some general way exactly what counts, but it certainly includes what people are talking about. According to Ursery, (2002:1) states that “value is belief or attitude about what is good, right desirable, worthwhile and value system the ways people organize rank, prioritize, and make decision”. The writer concludes, people beliefs about what is important in life. Some values refer to how one should act. Other values refer to what one wants to accomplish or obtain in life. Schroeder, (2012:2) gives some distribution of value in daily life, he explains pleasure is good or bad; it would be good or bad if people did that. He gives another examples of value those are too much cholesterol is good or bad for health; it is better or worse for it to end now, than for us to get caught later. “Value are guidance to act or behave which coming from ourselves, principles about to live a life and to make a decision” Buzan, (2003:28). Values are moral and nature of behavior which desides for ourselves, involved the concept of universal truth, honesty, fair, justice and honor.

According to Earle (1992:297), value is positive quality of anything whereby it is desirable, useful, interesting, good, and important. Only a few of the terms is available for the expression of positive values. Whether values are part of the intrinsic nature of things or
simply a matter of how humans respond to things is controversial. It is clear that, the values influence what people will determine as ethical

Related to the contents of literary work, Amir (in Rahayu, 2005:7-8) said that “a good literary work should have the integrity and alignment, such as an aesthetic (cultural Values), ethical (moral values), philosophical (educational values) , and the sense of religious (religious values)”.

2.2.1 Cultural Values

The values associated with the customs / traditions prevailing in the society. As the complexity of values, culture includes various types of values. for example: truth, goodness, and beauty. Culture is also inner perfection. It can be interpreted that, the cultural values guide a person to reach the perfect life. Perfect in question is the perfection of human life as God's creatures, both religious dimensions, social and human person.

2.2.2 Religious Values

Lathief, (2008) (in Santoso 2011:6) argues that all literature is religious. The word religious taken from Latin “Relego”, intended to “scale back” or are “concerned about (something)”. A religious can be interpreted as a human, which means, that conscience serious, devout, conscientious, and full of spiritual discernment. Religiosity is seeing aspects 'in my heart', moving in the deep hart, ripple vibration personal conscience, personal attitude a little much a mystery to others.

2.2.3 Moral Values
Moral refers to what is good or bad people’s relation to others. In other words, understanding the morality is good or bad and right or wrong. Social relationship can be judged by standards such as efficiency or produce (Sternberg, 1994:938).

2.2.4 Social Values

Social value is the value of the underlying, guiding and the goal of human action and social life in the hold, retain and develop human’s life Amir (1992) (in Wardani, 2011:4). Social values are norms that govern human relationships in groups of life. Social norms are rules of human relationships, which according Goeman (1992) (in Wardani, 2011:4) is a principle which underlies the human to adapt to the geographical environment, human beings, and cultural environment. It is understood that the social value is the general guidelines in the community.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that values is close relationship between right or wrong behaviours and how the people evaluate the behaviour of others based on the social, religious, cultural and moral values. So, literature is one of media to show some of the meaning, one of them is moral values that presented by author. By the songs, poems, movie, or the other literary works, the author tries to teach and deliver good moral for the audiences.
2. 3 Definition of Moral Values

2.3.1 Moral

Moral comes from Latin word “Mores”, it has meaning of custom and folkways. Moral behavior means behavior in conformity with the moral code of the social group. Moral development has both an intellectual and an impulsive aspect, people must learn what is right and wrong and given explanation of why this is right and wrong Hurlock (1985:386). Sternberg (1994:938) says that, Social relationship can be judged by standards such as efficiency or produce.

According to Barcalow (1994: 3), moral issues involve a way of behaving and having character, they are unavoidably coming in all shapes and sizes. Fundamentally, moral issues arise when the choice that people take will affect the good attitude of other by increasing or decreasing. For example, when other people are watching news in program television about criminal, it is can be a source to be more careful and getting on the ball with criminal. The negative or decreasing attitude is when the other people make it to be the source of their criminal.

Edward (1967:151) says, there are three kinds of motives which lead men to act morally, that is, to obey the moral rules of their society, enlightened self-interest, respect for rules, and other regarding motives. Morals are the standards by which behaviours are evaluated for their morality – their rightness or wrongness. Morality is something that must be owned by human because without morality human will not be respected by other people. They will be easy to socialize with people around them and will be accepted in the community. Someone who has moral should have the ability to consider good and bad behavior because no one can live without other person.
2.3.2 Moral Values

Moral values has been learned and taught since childhood. It is the first step to be a good person. Behavior is the way of behaving. Good behaviors is shown by how someone presented the politeness, for example speaks politely, dressed politely, and walks politely and etc. Ursery (2002:2) says, moral values are the people beliefs about what is important in life. Some values refer to how one should act such as become honest, altruistic, self-discipline while other moral value to what one wants to accomplish or obtain in life. Moral values are quite or not specific about what should be done. It is general beliefs or attitudes about something the people desire or like.

Moral value is value that can’t be separated with other values. Bertens (1997:142-147) says, every values will get quality if it has relation with other values, Moral values are characterized:

a. Responsibility

Moral values related to the human person who is responsible. A moral value only is realized in actions that are fully the responsibility of the person concerned. Humans themselves become a source of moral values.

b. Conscience

Value always contains some sort of invitation or appeal. Moral value is that only raising the value of the voice of conscience that accused persons when underestimate or against moral values and praised us when realizing moral values.

c. Obligation
Moral values that is required for granted unconditionally. These values apply to humans as humans. Expected and even demanded that everyone uphold moral values and practice. Moral obligation does not come from the outside or institutions but is rooted in people's own humanity.

d. Religion

Religion also gives many contribution in moral values development. Someone who has religion, they should control their act and attitude because in the Holy Qur’an, there are prohibition, commands, and punishment. Many people appeals to God’s Law the ultimate test of right and wrong. It can be understood that religion is a foundation of moral values.

e. Formality

Moral value is not stand-alone without other value. Moral values did not separate with other values. Moral values are nothing without other values. It is form of formality. Max Scheler mentioned in Bertens that moral values “get a lift” to other values.

2.4 Song Lyric

According to Little (1970:174) lyric derived from Greek “Lyricos” meaning “singing to the lyres”, “the rhythm of the entire globe written out like poetry”. The song lyric is specifically intended for singing. This intention affects diction, content and stanza form. The song lyric is particularly unified and simple. A tune has its own emotional character, and it is words will need to be of words and music. Human is the creature that knows how to react not only in the physical environment but also in the symbols that they made”.

According to Risdianto (2011: 32) there are five element of poetry which to be a good poem, they are figure of speech, imagery, rhythm, rhyme, and tone.
1. Figure of Speech

Figurative language or figure of speech is a poet’s expression of his imagination.
According to Perrine (1963: 54) figurative language is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary way. Figure of speech is a deviation from the usual form of expression or common way of thinking in an effort to obtain a more intense effect of disclosure. Figurative language consists 12 kinds, they are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbola, understatement, irony Risdianto. (2011:33-36).

2. Imagery

Imagery is one of the literary elements that also important in the poetry. The clear explanation of imagery is in below: Imagery is a peculiarly effective way of evoking vivid experience, and since it may be used by the poet in such a way as to convey emotion and suggest ideas as well as to cause a mental reproduction of sensations, it is an invaluable resource of the poet (Perrine, 1963:48)

3. Rhythm

Rhythm refers to any wavelike recurrence of motion or sound. In speech it is the natural rise and fall of language. All language is to some degree rhythmical, for all language involves some kind of alternation between stressed and unstressed syllables (Perrine, 1963:162).

4. Rhyme

Risdianto (2011: 42-43) stated that rhyme is two words that sound alike, the vowel sound of two words is the same, but the initial consonant sound is different. A rhyme is a
repetition of similar sounds in two or more words, most often at the end of lines in poems or songs.

5. Tone

Tone may be defined as the writer or speaker attitude toward his subject, his audience, or himself. It is the emotional coloring or the emotional meaning, of the work, and is an extremely important part of the full meaning. A correct interpretation of his tone will be an important part of understanding his full meaning. In poetry tone is likewise important (Perrine, 1963:135). Tone also can be defined an abstraction the singer make from the detail of a poem language, the use of particular of words and sentences pattern, of imagery and figurative language.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that song lyric is symbolic reaction of human. It is a response of everything that happened and felt by their physical environment and it is influenced by common sense and rationality. Symbol is used by human to understand a reality cannot be seen directly, but it can be seen and felt by human senses. This stimulus is processed and created by mind. Then, the concept or the specific interpretation will be formed a specific meaning appropriate with what will be pronounced.
2.5 Hermeneutic Theory & Sociology of Literature

2.5.1 Hermeneutic Theory

Schleiermacher (1969) (in Keserci 2013:1) Hermeneutics is a methodology for interpretation of all texts. Hermeneutics, the art of interpretation, was firstly used for the definition of Scripture and other texts by ancient Greek philosophers. In this sense, hermeneutics has a long history, reaching back at least as far as ancient Greece. In ancient Greek mythology, Hermes was the messenger of God who interpreted messages from the God to human and explained wishes of God to them. So, the word Hermeneus “hermeneutics” or the art of interpreting hidden meaning.

By Schleiermacher, the philosophy of modern hermeneutics has been developed. Hermeneutic was generally understood as techniques for understanding passages of a text that may be difficult to understand. Schleiermacher challenged this assumption and presented differences between the author and the reader-interpreter with respect to their personal histories, the use of language, culture, worldview, and stressed misunderstanding, rather than understanding in textual interpretation. Schleiermacher transformed hermeneutics from a technique to a general theory of understanding and interpreting texts. Schleiermacher mentions about three basic problems dealing with understanding: Difficulty in understanding, not understanding, and misunderstanding.

The goal of interpreting a text for Schleiermacher is to recover the author's originally intended meaning. Therefore, according to Schleiermacher, interpretation has two, equally important, aspects: grammatical (objective) or psychological (subjective). According to Schleiermacher, grammatical interpretation refers to understanding and interpreting a text in
the context of the language with its possibilities and limits. As distinct from grammatical
interpretation, psychological interpretation aims to reconstruct the author's mental.

Primarily, Schleiermacher does not make a distinction between understanding and
interpretation of texts unlike traditional hermeneutics. Because, he believes both are
completely connected with each other. Each sense at the same time is an interpretation. In the
same way each interpretation also is an indicative of a meaning. While these actions are done
by reviewer using their concepts, he converts a foreign text into their own language.
Schleiermacher removes understanding from being a special case that only applies to written
texts and wants to convert to an indispensable element for situations such as mutual dialogue
speech which as the principal tool of communication among people. However, in doing so in
any kind of dialogue occurring among people does not want to act from the point at where
understanding of actions occur.

In summary, Schleiermacher maintains that while grammatical interpretation is a
method of understanding how meaning is determined by the way in which language is used;
psychological interpretation is a method of understanding how spoken or written language
represents the thoughts of the person who is speaking or writing Grammatical and
Psychological elements which are always combined in discourse. Thus, hermeneutics and
criticism is concerned with understanding the similarities and differences which may occur
between these objective and subjective elements. Also, the development of hermeneutics is
still very much an ongoing process both as it concerns the nature of interpretation itself and as
it concerns the scope and significance of interpretation.
2.5.2 Sociology of Literature

Any definitional problems that beset the sociology of Literature are resolved by assuming literature to be one social institution among many. As Levin (in Escarpit, 1971:31) suggests, “Literature is not only the effect of social causes but also the causes of social effect”. Literature is a reflection of society. Through literature, the author reveals the problems of life that the author himself participated in it. Literary works influenced by the society and at the same time able to make an impact on society. Balzac (in Escarpit, 1971:36) stays “the Novelist analyses the ‘data’ of social life, interprets them, and tries to determine their essential features in order to transmit them in writing”. Original works have a revelatory function as regards the hidden, inadmissible aspects of what we call social, economic or psychological life; they are both the search for, and their expression of their sense, or, rather of their essence. Wellek and Warren (1982:94) discuss literature and public relations as follows: “Literature is a social institution, using as its medium of language, a social creation”. They are conventions and norm roomates could have arisen only in society”. In this sense, life includes relationships between people with the individual, interpersonal, and happens in the inner person. However, the events that occur in the mind of the often the subject of literature, is a reflection of one's relationship with others or with the community and foster a certain social attitudes or even to trigger certain social events.

Sociology of literature is an approach which is based on the orientation of the universe, but can also start from the orientation of the author and the reader. According to the sociological approach to literature, literary works seen to do with reality, the extent to which literary works that reflect the reality. The fact here implies fairly broad, everything that is outside literature and referred by the literature. Thus, approach to the sociology of literature
concerned with the documentary aspects of literature, with the cornerstone of the view that literature is a picture or portrait of a social phenomenon.

In essence, it is a concrete social phenomenon, happening all around us every day, can be observed, photographed and documented. By the author, the phenomenon was re-elected as the new discourse with the creative process (observation, analysis, interpretation, reflection, imagination, evaluation, and so on) in the form of literature.

2.6.1 Thank You Allah Album

There are tenth songs in *Thank You Allah*’s album, such as:

1. Thank You Allah (Alhamdulillah)

   The first music video from the album was titled ‘Thank You Allah’. It was released in 2009 by Mike Harris. Maher Zain is the songwriter and the singer in this song.

   This song represents the journey of his life, that’s when his youthful dream has become a reality, and his high career included him in to world-class musicians. But he felt his soul is empty. Because he was surrounded by glamorous and hedonistic life which close to disobedience. Finally he handed all of his affairs to God. He always pray, and really repent to Allah. and alhamdulillah, he was given a way out by Allah who All-Merciful. So, this song invites people to encourages to the right ways, especially for the singer that he really thanks to God because change his life became truth.
2. **Insya allah**

   Maher Zain is the songwriter in *Insha Allah’s* song, the song shows that how the singer always believes God. He was really optimistic and believe that if we are in trouble, we have to ask for directions to God earnestly, God the Almighty give us the way out. So, in the song he gives the spirit, motivation, and fills in his soul to all people. He always works hard and prays to God to get the best way in his life.

3. **The chosen one**

   Maher Zain and Bara Kherigi are the songwriter in this song. The song tells how the singer longs and loves to Prophet Muhammad SAW. In the lyrics, the singer tries to express many things to describes his love but never has he found to a nicety of words. He wants to meet and always close to Prophet Muhammad SAW. The singer also suggests the people to always send blessing to Muhammad SAW.

4. **Freedom**

   The music video from the album was titled 'Freedom'. It was released by Malaysian director, Mohd Hafizi bin Mat Khalib. The music video was filmed on February 25 and 26, 2011 at Malawati Stadium, Malaysia. Maher Zain is the songwriter in this song, the song invites people to encourage them to fight against all oppression.
5. **For the rest of my life**

Maher Zain and Bara Kherigi are the songwriter in this song. The song tells how the singer is really loves his wife until the end of his time. The singer believes that he will stay on paradise with his wife. He prays every time to see it.

6. **Number one for me**

The sixth music video from the album was 'Number One For Me'. The video was directed by Mike Harris. The actor is Massimo Loreti as a child. Maher Zain, Bilal Hajji and Nano Omar are the songwriters in this song, the song tells how the singer loves his mother. The lyrics tell about his personal experiences, when he was a child. His disobedient makes his mother always cries. The singer regretted because he makes his mother cry with his naughtiness. He wants to make his mother always smile. Finally, the singer becomes adult, and he learns anything from his mother during child until adult.

7. **Forgive me**

This lyrics are written by Maher Zain and Bara Kherigi. This song shows the singer wants to repent of his sin before he die.

8. **Open your eyes**

Maher Zain, Bara Kherigi and Bilal Hajji are the songwriters in this song. This song tells how he proud to Allah, aware of the greatness of Allah, and tries to invite people becomes a loyal servant and always remember God. God not only irradiate his heart but also to be end his goal. The writers describe how God show His love to him, straight off the power and hope will be the end in peace.
9. So soon

The nineth music video entitled 'So Soon', it was directed by Mike Harris. Bara Kherigi, Maher Zain and Mohamed El-Kazaz are songwriters in this song. This song tells about the death of someone special for singer. The singer needs long time to accept this truth.

10. Love will prevail

Love will prevail lyrics are created by Bara Kherigi and Maher Zain. This is the special song from Maher Zain that given to support the Syrian who are oppressed by rulers. The song is very meaningful. The song tells how the singer trust to God. God creates people for free, there is no one can take that away from them, except God. So, the singer believes that love will prevail, by God’s it will.

2.7 Relevant studies

This following books are the main sources in finding data and information in analyzing this study. They are:

*Hemeneutics And Criticism And Other Writings* 1768-1834 by Schleiermacher, F.D.E. Schleiermacher transformed hermeneutics from a technique to a general theory of understanding and interpreting texts. Schleiermacher mentions about three basic problems dealing with understanding: Difficulty in understanding, not understanding, and misunderstanding. The goal of interpreting a text for Schleiermacher is to recover the author's originally intended meaning.

*Sociology of literature* (1971) by Escarpit Robert. This book covers the element of values, tradition, philosophy, institution, also the aspect of social, economics, politics, and genre in society. So, this book will help the writer in doing the study.
A Handbook of Study of Literature (1977) by Sinha. This book contains the detail of different literary types and some important topics on the history of English literature added by the writer to increase the usefulness of the book. It is written for those who are interested in literature and the study of literary works.

Philosophy of culture (1984) by Bakker. This book contains the subjective cultural values that guide a person reaches a perfect life. Perfect in question is the perfection of human life as God's creatures, both religious dimensions, and social.

There are also some scholar who ever did the research about the values that related to the study such as:

An Analysis Of Love Values In Charlotte Bronte’s Novel : Jane Eyre (a thesis), by Sekar, Kurniasih (2009) : has given me much help about values. She has made study of love value through Charlotte Bronte’s Novel. This study explains kinds of love values. But, I admit frankly that the thesis has been one of my references to make further analysis in my study.

The Moral Values In Some Of Robert Frost’s Poems (a thesis), by Elfira, Rizka (2010) : this study explains the moral values found in some Robert Frost’s poems. This paper also helps the writer to find out one of the value which contains in this paper it’s the moral value. So, this study has been one of the references in doing my study.