2. REVIEW OF RELATED 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 where by 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)”.

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.

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.

**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).

**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)(inWardani, 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 base 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

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.

**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:

1) 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.
2) 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.

3) 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.

4) 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.

5) 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
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.