CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL BASIC

2.1. The Concept of Moral

Moral derives from Latin word ‘mos’ which mean attitude and habits. This attitude is based on the purpose of right and wrong. It also can be connotation manners, custom, conduct, and the way of life. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2005:754) defined moral as a learning of bad and good which accepted about behavior, attitude, obligation, etc. a learning of morality which related to etiquette or politeness.

Angeles (1981:179) defined moral into some way they are: - Having to do with human activities that are looked upon as good or bad, right and wrong, correct and incorrect. - Conforming to the accepted rules of what is considered right (virtuous, just, proper conduct). - Having a capacity to be directed by (influenced by) an awareness of right and wrong, and the capacity to direct (influence) others according to rules of conduct judged right or wrong. - Pertaining to the manner in which one behaves in relationship with others.

To concept of moral, we know about morality and moral message. Morality is about politeness. It is a system of moral principles of how to life. Morality is about moral principles or honesty behavior of an act. Agnes & Laird (2002:413) It is not only talking about honesty, politeness, and principles of moral but also including
goodness, integrity, kindness, justice, upstanding, and standards of how should we do an attitude.

If we discuss about moral means discuss about character also. Moral has a close relationship with character, because moral is reflected by character. Character is one of element of prose and moral actually is one of four levels of characterization. These four levels are; physical, social, psychological and moral. These levels help us to see the very basic description of characters. (Rances 2010:2)

2.2. Value

Value is a quality of being useful or importance. Bull (in Tampubulon 2010; 5) this definition can be meaning “the important and useful to humanity is quality”. Talking about moral is not loose from the value of moral itself. As we know that moral is related to good and bad of human behavior.

Value based on The Dictionary of Philosophy on page 330 defined as:

“Value is often used as equivalent to "worth" or "goodness", in which case evil is usually referred to as disvalue. But it is also used more broadly to cover evil or badness as well as goodness, just as "temperature" is used to cover both heat and cold. Then evil is referred to as negative value and goodness as positive value”.B

It means that value is a standard which is used to define and considered something as conventional. On the other hand it says that wrong or bad behavior is referring to negative value and good conduct included to positive value. So, we can say that moral value is standard of human behaviors based on right and wrong act.

2.3. Moral Value
Moral is divided into two parts; they are 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. In literature moral is a message or a lesson to be learned from a story or event.

Moral values, Bagus waluyo (2007: 28) stated are standards or principles in judging conducts or behavior. Bagus, by borrowing Stanton’s opinion, says that moral values are the same in every society, since the moral values are influenced by the culture of group or society. Moral value, in this case, actually appears by the long process through the emergence of any society in running social activity. In the society, the people interact to one another. That creates norm and value of the society; then from the norm and value, the moral value based on their agreement will seems by itself.

According to Hartmann (1932: 170) the fundamental of moral values are - The Good, this is a fundamental moral values is not disputed. Someone good can show by regard, pleasure, collective, unity, justice, love and so on. - The noble, nobility character is what language designates as magnanimity, generosity, large heartedness, and high mindedness etc. - Richness of experience. Every experience is full of values, but not everyone is in a position to appreciate what is privilege to
experience. – Purity. It is more akin to goodness than many sidednesses. Purity refers to simplicity, straightforwardness, guilelessness and etc.

Hartmann (1932:170) also divide fundamental of moral values in three groups. The first group consists of justice, wisdom, courage, self-control, virtues. The second group consists of love, truthfulness, fidelity, trust and faith. And the third group consists of love, radiant virtue.

Beside positive moral Hartmann (1932:168) said that moral badness is not simply a person’s mistake or deficiency, but his fault, his transgression, his culpability it is a charged against him, he is subject to censure, condemnation, disdain and abhorrence.

According to Hildebrand (1950) there are five Fundamental of moral attitudes that refers to moral values. There are Reverence, Faithfulness, Awareness of Responsibility, Veracity and Goodness.

- Reverence. Moral values are the highest among all natural values and reverence is the one of fundamental of them. A personality radiating moral values is a man who is humble, pure, truthful, humility, genius, honest and loving.

- Faithfulness, The second fundamental of moral is faithfulness; it is ranked next to reverence. If we speak about faithfulness it almost same talk about
fidelity toward man, like fidelity to a friend, marital fidelity, fidelity to one’s
country or to oneself.

- Awareness of Responsibility. The next basic of moral attitudes is awareness
of responsibility. Someone must have moral conscious. Reverence and that
true fidelity, which we have called constancy, are closely related to this moral
awakedness.

- Veracity, Truthfulness is another of the basic presuppositions for a person's
moral life. An untruthful or mendacious person not only embodies a great
moral disvalue, as does the avaricious or intemperate man, but he is crippled
in his whole personality; the whole of his moral life

- Goodness, Goodness is the very heart of the whole reign of moral values. It is
by no accident that the term "good" means moral value as such, and also the
specific moral quality of goodness it is the center of all morality, such as
meekness, patience, generosity.

All of attitudes above show the positive moral attitude. Hildebrand (1950)
also said that if we found the contrary character it is call negative moral values. Like
greedy, arrogant, lazy, hatefulness and the other. It is bad attitude that must we leave.

Based on some theory of moral above, in this research I analyzed by using the
Hartmann theory about moral values.

2.4. Characters
Characters are elements of short story that important. A good story involves significant values that may be explorer thoughts the study of the characters, their motivations, and their action. Dictionary of Literary Terms defines that; Character is the aggregate of traits and features that form the nature of some person or animal.

A person represented in a story, novel, play, etc. Characters also refer to moral qualities and ethical standards and principles. Character namely a person who acts in the story. Generally, characters are divided into two classes, namely the major and minor character.

E.M. Foster (in Rances 2010:13) distinguishes two kinds of characters, those are: - Flat: a flat character is constructed round a single idea or quality; he is unchanging, static; at the end of the novel he I essentially what he has been throughout. His every response is predictable, the readers can anticipate exactly the character will react. - Round: quite the opposite is a character portrayed in the round. He is profoundly altered by his experiences. His responses take us by surprise. He does not embody a single idea or quality, but is much more complex.

Characters can divide into the protagonist (central characters) and antagonist (the opposing forces). (Gelpi 2004: 7). Character protagonist identical with positive moral, while antagonist usually similar with negative moral.

2.4.1. Protagonist (Positive Moral)

The protagonist is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story's main character. He or she (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero);
nevertheless she/he must command involvement on the part of the reader, or better yet, empathy.

2.4.2. Antagonist (Negative Moral)

The antagonist is the character(s) (or situation) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.

In *oxford Advanced learner’s Dictionary of Current English*, the word character means: (1) Mental or moral nature that make thing and place are different from others (2) Moral strength. (3) A well known person (4) Description of a person’s quality, especially in a letter by an employer that may be used to apply for job (Hornby, 20: 1986). From this, we can say that characters are ones who are described physically, morally, and mentally.

2.5. Concept of Short Story

Short story is a short piece of prose fiction, having few characters and aiming at unity of effect. (American heritage dictionary 2000: 422) A short story is brief and is concentrated. It aims to present a specific aspect of life or of conduct by using a single plot, few characters, and generally a short period of time and a quick ending. (Gelpi, 2004: 3)

Short story is a prose narrative shorter than a novel. Generally we read novel needed several time moreover until many days. In Short story we can be read it at a
single sitting. To read a short story we have to focus to get the total meaning. Since occasionally reader not get the message of the short story from one reading.

Short story is piece of literary work that popular. It is a short piece of fiction towards at harmoniousness of theme, characterization and effect. The story usually starts with a short explanation that gives the reader with background information. The information commonly includes setting, introduces the main character and sometimes creates the basic atmosphere of the story.

Like the other literary work, short story also has a basic element. According to Gelpi (2004:5) there are several basic elements of the short story:

- **The title**

  The title is important part of a story. A writer uses a title that is suitable for each particular story. The title may focus the attention upon the central character, it may give a clue to the writers’ purpose or it may point to the basic idea or to a symbol. The title is the first step for understanding the total meaning of the story.

- **Plot**

  Plot is the name given to a particular structure that many stories have. The structure consists of an introduction, a sequence of events that leads to a climax, and a solution.

- **Conflict**
The other basic element of short story is conflict. It is the resist between opposing forces. For example conflict between human and their environment, a person and another person or conflict among individuals and themselves.

- **Setting**

  Short story has to take place somewhere. The time and the place contribute to the atmosphere of the story. By setting we mean the environment which surrounds the characters and influences them and their actions. Setting is the total of environment. It is includes time and place, social, educational and etc. setting is also related to the narrators point of view.

- **Characterization**

  A good story involves significant values that may be explorer thoughts the study of the characters, their motivations, and their action. Characters can divide into the protagonist (central characters) and antagonist (the opposing forces).

- **Action**

  The conflict is determiners of the action. Action is what there are characters doing, saying or thinking. Action is presents in chronological sequence or in episode.

- **Suspense**

  Suspense is the devices that force the reader to keep on reading. It is created by stimulate curiosity. The readers’ curiosity and anxiety increase when the story contains a mystery or a dilemma.
- **Endings**

Most reader enjoys stories that have happy endings. But unfortunately life is not always happy. Very frequently an unhappy ending makes the readers more conscious of the conflict.

- **Point of view**

A story as all readers know can be told in many ways, writers may tell the story themselves or they may use a character. The point of view is determined by the person who tells the story.

- **Purpose and Theme**

The purpose of writers is a desire to communicate something. They select the medium they want to use to communicate their idea, feelings, or views on life. The purpose of the reader is to discover what the writer wants to communicate.

2.6. **Characteristics of Short Story**

- A short story is a piece of prose fiction which can be read at a single sitting.
- It ought to combine objective matter-of-fact description with poetic atmosphere.
- It ought to present a unified impression of tone, color and effect unity of effect
- There is often little action, hardly any character development, but we get a snapshot of life.
- Its plot is not very complex (in contrast to the novel), but it creates a unified impression and leaves us with a vivid sensation rather than a number of remembered facts.
- There is a close connection between the short story and the poem as there is in both a unique union of idea and structure.
- There is a limited set of characters, one single action and a simple plot (often: exposition, complication, crisis, sad / happy ending).
- A short story very often has an open abrupt beginning and an open or surprise ending.

2.7. **Delineation of The Golden Touch By Nathaniel Hawthorne.**

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864) is one of popular American novelist and Short story writer. She was born in Salem. There are many her work that success and popular, one of them is The Golden Touch. This short story publishes on July 1834 in America. This is a myth Greek. This suitable tells to the children. The golden touch tells about a king Midas.

Characters king Midas was a foolish and greedy man. He wanted to be richest man in the world. All of his mind just about wealthy. One day and old stranger came to king Midas’s place. King Midas invited him to stay and enjoy his hospitality. The stranger was pleased Midas helped his friend and offered to grant Midas wish.
King Midas wished that everything he touched would turn to gold. Then he would be the richest man in the world. To keep his promise and sure enough, everything Midas touched turned the gold. He went round his palace using his new power. But Midas wishes against with him. He found that he could not eat and drink all his food and wine turned to gold when he touched it.

Midas begged stranger to remove the spell. Finally Stranger told Midas a solution how he could get rid of the gift. Midas so happy and soon washed his ‘Golden touch’ away in the river pactolus. Even now the soil along the riverbank has a golden gleam. Midas regrets his attitude to not greedy and must appreciate all things that he has.

2.8. Previous study

To do this research and do analyzed it into a literary work; I found some source which related to my research. The first is a thesis by Bagus Waluyo namely *The analysis of moral values related to the main character in alexandre dumas’ the count of monte cristo*. He analyzes the moral values related to the characters.

The second research by Rances Tampubolon title *An analysis of moral values found in harper lee’s novel to kill a mockingbird*. This research analyzed about moral values on novel.
The third research by Ripayandi David AJP, title *an analysis of moral value that found in major character in A Man Named Dave novel*. He analyzed how moral values found in major character in a novel.