CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

As the writer explains in the previous chapter that the writer analyzes this thesis uses type plot and Moral Value. Therefore, the writer explains Plot and Moral value before the writer analyzes the data.

2.1 Formalism

This thesis uses theory of Formalism. Formalism stresses the analysis of the literary work as a self-sufficient verbal entity, constituted by internal relations and independent of reference either to the state of mind of the author or to the actualities of the "external" world (Abrams 128). It means that focus to our attention on the literary work as the sole source of evidence for interpreting it.

Formalism concerns in structure, shape, and technique of literary work. Structurally, literary work have fictional device that include in there. The fictional device means theme, plot, point of view, setting, moral value, and character (Gillespie 190). It means that plot and moral value that the writer uses in this thesis includes in fictional device of formalism. The explanation of plot and moral value will be described below.

While this movement seemed to make aesthetic judgment and accepted part of academic literary study for the first time, the practice that followed from the triumph of new critical theory was not mainly devoted either to purely formal analysis or to

aesthetic judgment. It was, in fact, typically devoted to interpretation of texts that were already regarded as having formal excellence, and such interpretation tended to emphasize the moral value of the work being read. (Michael barble 109).

2.1.1 Plot

E.M. Forster in his book *Aspect of The Novel* (E.M Foster 93) quoted Aristotle's plot theory says that plot is confronted not only by "human beings more or less cut to its requirements", but, rather, "finds them enormous, shadowy, and intractable, and three-quarters hidden like an iceberg. It attempts to persuade these "unwieldy creatures" of the "advantages of the triples process of complication, crisis, and solution. (E.M. Forster 93) says that plot from story by defining the former as a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. 'The king died and then the queen died,' is a story. 'The king died and then the queen died of grief' is a plot. The time-sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it. Another kind of plot according to E.M. Forster (E.M Foster 94) 'The queen died, no one knew why, until it was discovered that it was through grief at the death of king.' This is a plot with a mystery in it, a form capable of high development. It suspends the time-sequence, it moves as far away from the story as its limitations allow. In the case of the story, we say 'and then? While in the case of the plot, we ask 'why? The fundamental difference between "these two aspects of the novel" is that story "can only supply curiosity", whereas plot "demands intelligence and memory also". In this part, the reader will be able to remember incidents and create connecting threads

between them. This allows the novelist to delay explanations and introduce human mystery to the narrative.

(Gwynn 7) stated that in the Poetics, Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) gives first importance to plot as an element of a play, and most readers would agree that it holds a similar position in a work of fiction. Indeed, if we tell a friend about a short story we have enjoyed, we will probably give a synopsis or brief summary of its incidents. Plot may be defined as a story's sequence of incidents, arranged in dramatic order. One is tempted to insert the word "chronological," but doing so would exclude many stories that depart from this strict ordering of events. Plot develops a series of complications or intensification of the conflict that leads to a moment of great tension. Author uses techniques in writing plot to make the story interesting or to add a twist and turn. There are four types regarding to plot:

1. Suspense - Frequently involves dilemma, for instance: Caught in a bad situation with a choice in a boating accident, you can save either your mother or your husband form drowning. It means that suspense is a feeling of anxiety or anticipation. In literature, authors use that anxiety to make readers concerned about characters with whom they have formed sympathetic attachments.

2. Flashback - The author waits until the story is moving and then flashes back to reveal biographical data or deep psychological reasons why a character acts as s/he does. It focuses more on why things happen, rather than on what happens. It means that authors use flashbacks as a means of adding

background information in the present events of their story. They interrupt a specific event within their story by using events that have already occurred or that have not been presented.

3. Telescoping - It's a matter of economy. The author cannot describe every motion of the character or event during the time the story covers. S/he has to choose the significant and merely suggest the others by saying they happened, without much description.

4. Foreshadowing - The outcome of a conflict is often hinted at or foreshadowed before the climax and dénouement. These clues are usually very subtle which remain foreshadowed until the story ends.

Plot refers to the series of events that give a story its meaning and effect. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character. The conflict may come from something external. As the character makes choices and tries to resolve the problem, the story's action is shaped and plot is generated. In some stories, the author structures the entire plot chronologically, with the first event followed by the second, third, and so on, like beads on string. However, many stories are told with flashback techniques in which plot events from earlier times interrupt the story's current events.

To be a plot, the events must be processed and made creatively so that the results of processing and making itself is something beautiful and interesting, particularly in relation to the relevant works of fiction as a whole.

2.1.1.1 Element of Plot

When we talk about plot, it means that we talk about the actions or events which usually resolved at the end of the story. According to Kenny. in Wiyatmi says that the plot as the events are displayed in a not simple story, because the author sets the events was based on a causal connection. (Wiyatmi 37)

The plot is basically sequences of events in logical and chronological relations are interrelated and are caused or experienced by the characters. The plot outline is divided into three parts, namely early, middle, and end. The first part contains the exposition that contains instability and conflicts. The middle part contains the climax which is the height of the conflict. The final section contains troubleshooting.

Plot is known for having a narrative structure and is divided into five parts. The five parts are: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and dénouement.

2.1.1.1.1 Exposition

Exposition is the beginning part of a story. It introduces the main characters in the story. (Gwynn 8) says that exposition provides the reader with essential information—who, what, when, where—he or she needs to know before continuing. The exposition shows how the characters are related to each other, who the central characters are, and their aspirations.

Exposition in a story usually describes a stable situation, even if it is not an entirely happy one. It provides enough interest and information to encourage readers to continue reading the book.

2.1.1.1.2 Complication

The next step of plot is complication. Complication introduces the conflict or problem in the story. The protagonist starts to reveal some of their problems and goals. This part also reveals the events where it becomes complicated and the conflict raised. The complication includes the appearance of some circumstance or event that shakes up the stable situation and begins the rising action of the story.

According to Gwynn complication in a story may be either external or internal, or a combination of the two. However, the complication is also the body of a story; it comprises a number of scenes containing action and dialogue. It builds some crisis moments, but the dénouement of the complication seems at hand but quickly disappears. (Gwynn 9)

2.1.1.1.3 Climax

Climax is the critical point at which the central character is about to win or lose all. It features the most conflict and struggle which the most probable outcome of the main conflict is finally revealed.

Gwynn says that the central moment of crisis in a plot is the climax, or moment of great tension, which inaugurates the falling action of the story, in which the built-up tension is finally released. Some stories, particularly those involving a heavy use of suspense, have a step "dramatic curve" and the writer uses all of his or her skills to impel the reader toward the final confrontation. (Gwynn 9)

2.1.1.1.4 Falling Action

The story finds the solution in falling action. Falling action is the second half or resolution of a dramatic plot (Holman 180). It means that the author usually gives the solution of the story to close the problem and the story almost ends.

2.1.1.1.5 Denouement

Dénouement (resolution) is a French word which literally means *untying*. This part reveals the final outcome or result of conflicts in the story. Gwynn (Gwynn 10) says that the dénouement returns the character to another stable situation. Just as fairy tales traditionally end with "And they lived happily ever after," many stories conclude with an indication of what the future holds for the character. Thus, from quote above the writer use plot in this thesis because in every part of element plot show Harry Potter's charges to Sirius Black.

2.1.2 Theory of Value

When we think of our values, we think of what is important to us in our lives (e.g., security, independence, wisdom, success, kindness, pleasure). Each of us holds numerous values with varying degrees of importance. A particular value may be very important to one person, but unimportant to another. Consensus regarding the most useful way to conceptualize basic values has emerged gradually since the 1950's. We can summarize the main features of the conception of basic values implicit in the writings of many theorists and researchers2 as follows:

1. Values are beliefs. But they are beliefs tied inextricably to emotion, not objective, cold ideas.

2. Values are a motivational construct. They refer to the desirable goals people strive to att ain.

3. Values transcend specific actions and situations. They are abstract goals. The abstract nature of values distinguishes them from concepts like norms and attitudes, which usually refer to specific actions, objects, or situations.

4. Values guide the selection or evaluation of actions, policies, people, and events. That is, values serve as standards or criteria.

5. Values are ordered by importance relative to one another. People's values form an ordered system of value priorities that characterize them as individuals. This hierarchical fe at ur e of values also distinguishes them from norms and attitudes.

The Values Theory defines values as desirable, trans-situational goals, varying in importance, that serves as guiding principles in people's lives. The five features above are common to all values. The crucial content aspect that distinguishes among values is the type of motivational

2.1.2 Moral Value

2.1.2.1 Moral

According to Stemberg (Stemberg 938), morality refers to concern with what is good or right in people's relationships each other. A key to understanding morality is to be specific about definition of good (or bad) and right or wrong According to Immanuel Kant (Magnis Suseno 1992)

> Morality is the assurance and inner attitude and is not merely an adjustment to the rules of the outside, whether it's state law, religion or customs.

Immanuel Kant, saying that morality concerning good and bad things, it means that what is good in yourself, good on any restrictions at all. It is further said that, the quality of one's moral criterion is loyalty itself. Morality is the implementation of the obligations of respect for the law, while the law itself is written in the human heart. In other words, morality is determined to follow what the heart is recognized as an absolute obligation. Moral goodness is good in all respects, without restrictions, so it is good not only from some aspects, but either or both just absolute.

A morality contains (1) beliefs about the nature of the man, (2) belief about ideals, about what is good or desirable or worthy or pursuit for its own sake, (3) rules laying down what ought to be done and (4) motives that incline us to choose the right or the wrong course. We learn as children that we should be unselfish, that we should not tell lies. (Paul Edwards 150).

I choose Immanuel definition because it is definition is the most complex than the other.

2.1.2.2 Value

The term "values" may suggest that judgments of right and wrong, lofty and base, just and unjust, and more personal preferences, that thing are useful as individuals happen to value them. (Benninga 131).

Value is something that interesting for us, something that we look for, something that pleases, something that loved, and in short value is something good. Value has good connotation. (Bertens139).

2.1.2.3 Moral Value

Moral value is a reality that is hidden behind other realities. Judging means to judge a human activity to connect something with something else then for the next decision is made. Rooted in moral values that serve to encourage and direct

(motivator) attitudes and human behavior. Value as a system is one manifestation of culture in addition to the social system and work. According to Lolita (2014:18). There are four characteristic of moral value. There are as follows:

a. Moral value is related with responsibility

Moral value is related with human personality, but beside moral value we also automatically can say other values. Moral value makes people wrong or not, because he/she has responsibility. Especially moral value is related with human personality of responsibility. Moral value just can be real in action wholly if it   became responsibility of the involved person.

b. Moral value is related with pure heart

All values need to make it real. Because it has persuasive power, it should be practice. For example, aesthetic value, it should be practiced, play music composition or the others. To make moral value to be real, it can be appealed from pure heart. One of special characteristics of moral values is this value will effect voice of pure heart to accuse us if oppose moral value and praise us if make moral value.

c. Obligation

Moral value obligates us absolutely and it can not be compromised. Other values need to be real and admitted, for example, aesthetic value. Educative and cultural person will admit and enjoying aesthetic value. But in different people can not we blame. Moral value obligates us as such, without requirement. For example, honesty orders us to return thing that borrowed,

like or not, because moral value contains an imperative category. In other

value for example, if badminton player want to be champion, he/she must try

hard. It is a must to be champion, but there is a limitation.

d. Formality

Moral value is not stand-alone without other value. Although moral value is

top value that we must appreciate, but it is not in top without other value.

Moral values did not separate with other values. For example, a seller applies

moral values all at once with apply economic values. Moral values are

nothing without other values. It is form of formality. (Bertens 143-147).

Many spiritual values or we can mention with moral values that can be

learned by all people.

2.1.2.3.1 Direct Extend of Moral Value

In direct extend of moral value, the author usually describes characterization

of character directly of extend moral value of the literary work directly (Nurgiyantoro

335). It means that the reader know characterization of character and moral value of

literary work directly from the author's explanation.

2.1.2.3.2 Indirect Extend of Moral Value

Moral value can describe indirectly in literary work. The author extends the moral value in plot of the story. It shows in event of conflict of the story (Nurgiyantoro 339). The reader gets moral value from every scene that the character do or event in the story.

Indirect extend also have shortage. Sometime, the reader has different point of view with the author. Because the author does not explain moral value directly but explain in every event in story.

From the quote above means that the writer use indirect extend of moral value because in this thesis discuss about moral value that connected to indirect extend of moral value.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

1. *An Analysis of Moral Values through Main Character in Vladimir Nabokov's Lolita* by Yaumil Rizki Adinda

    The first review of related studies is from *An Analysis of Moral Values through Main Character in Vladimir Nabokov's Lolita*. Her thesis take novel of an analysis of the moral values in the main store is on novel Lolita which was written by Vladimir Nabokov. Moral values are the values used by the public in

the form of norms or rules. And is focused on the analysis of human behavior as described in this Lolita novel for dose or normative measure the size refers to is one of the merits of human behavior as a member of society. Moral is a reflection of human behavior in public life.

2. *An Analysis of plot used in the hobbit* by Anisa fatiah

The second review studies are from *an analysis of plot used in the hobbit* by Anisa fatiah. Her thesis take novel of plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another in a pattern, in a sequence. Readers see the story through causes and effect or they just see by chance. Things that will be discussed is the plot used in the novel the Hobbit by J.J.R Tolkien. In the novel even may be found in the beginning, in the middle or at the end of story.

The differences between both of the thesis about is the first analysis. The first analysis that discusses the moral values that tell the involve human behavior as described in the novel Lolita and dosing or normative measure. The size refers to the good-bad is wrong with human behavior as a member of society. and moral is a reflection of human behavior in society. The second analysis discusses the plot in the novel and the plot here is a literary term that is defined as events that make up the story, especially as they relate to one another in a sequential pattern.

And my analysis focus on Harry Potter's Accusation to Sirius Black that Sirius Black is a keeper of the Potter family and friends of James and Lily Potter Harry Potter's parents.