

**AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN “AUTUMN IN PARIS” NOVEL BY  
ILANA TAN**



**PROPOSAL**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of  
Education in English Teaching

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TALIWANG  
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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First of all, all praise be to Allah the Lord of the world, the Merciful, and the compassionate. Who has blessed me in completing this proposal. The second, peace and blessing be upon the prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, his companions, and all his followers.

Then, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my beloved parent Alm. M. Saleh and Maryam for their love, patience, attention, and their support for me. Besides, my deepest gratitude to my supervisors: Ismiati,M.Pd and Erlin Pebriantika,M.Pd for their valuable suggestion, insightful comments and patience. Their guidance helped me a lot in completing this proposal.

Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, the writer hopes that there are many constructive ideas and suggestions for the writer to make this thesis better.

Taliwang,     Desember 2018

Ayu Soraya

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Literary work is a written piece of art. All literary works belong to at least one genre or type of writing, and many works participate in multiple genres. No literary work is entirely original; writers begin with some previously existing model for writing, a set of rules or expectations that they can then shape to their own purpose.

According to Klarer (2004) literary work is a written expression but not all written documents are classified in a literature. Literary works also present a rich source of linguistic input and it can help students practice the four skills, i.e., listening, speaking, reading and writing. Not only promoting the skills, but also it exemplifies grammatical structures and presents a new vocabulary for students. In another word, literary works are considered as authentic materials.

Novel is a form of literary work. A novel is a relatively long work of narrative fiction, normally in prose, which is typically published as a book. According to Wahyuni (2013) novel is one of interesting literary works, whereas most of people read it because the content, word, and language used is easy to understand. In the other hand, novel usually as a long and difficult prose to describe about experience and habit of human being.

The function of novel is entertainment and media of education. Reader study to know character of psychology. The novel make enjoy and satisfaction, and to gives a deep appreciation of what we know, and can help the reader become a human being with a culture.

Like other type of book, novel is also used as a medium of education. This is an excellent medium to convey the mission of education, culture, religion, and values of life such as moral, appreciation of the honesty, courage to face the trials of life, solidarity in friendship, or thought that should be owned by a good person. Veugelers (2008) says that moral values express ideas about the good life. In a novel we might find the message that is completely hidden so that not many people can feel it, but, perhaps there is also a rather direct or clear message that can be easily understood by everyone (Nurgiyantoro, 2005).

In this present research, the researcher would like to analyze the messages or moral values that can be found in the novel “Autumn in Paris” which is written by Ilana Tan. This novel tells about forbidden love. Ilana Tan as the author of the novel raised the topic of love as the core theme of the novel combined with elements of everyday events that Tara Dupont and Tatsuya Fujisawa lives’. This story was written by a writer named Ilana Tan. She is a mysterious writer, no body knows about her, because she never wrote bibliography in her novels. She made many works. She has stories for each season, such as Summer in Seoul, Winter in Tokyo, Spring in London and this is also one of her stories. This novel tells about sad ending. The title of this story is sound unique. It talk about a girl who like Paris and Autumn, but she meets a man who hates Autumn and Paris, there are falling in love with each other. But, there was a connecting thread between them in the past.

Based on the explanations above, the researcher is going to conduct a research to analyze the moral values in the novel “Autumn in Paris” under the entitle: “An Analysis of Moral Values in Novel “Autumn in Paris by Ilana Tan”.

## **B. Statement of Problem**

Based on the background above, the writer would like to formulated the statement of problem as follows:

1. What kind of moral values that found in the novel of “Autumn in Paris”?
2. How are the moral values presented in the novel “Autumn in Paris”?

## **C. Purpose of Study**

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the kind of moral values in the novel of “Autumn in Paris”
2. To describe the way the author presenting the moral values in the novel “Autumn in Paris”.

## **D. Scope of Study**

As stated previously that the story is rich of values. To discuss the whole values is beyond the scope of this study. The writer tends to analyze the moral values that contained in the novel. It means that, the scope of this study is limited to several moral values in the novel “ Autumn in Paris “ which published in 2007.

## **E. Significance of Study**

The significance of this analysis are:

1. Theoretical significance

This research helps the readers to know the moral values contained in the novel of “Autumn in Paris” written by Ilana Tan. In addition, it can also improve the readers’ knowledge in the field of literature.

## 2. Practical significance

- a) For students, this research is useful to increase the appreciation of literature and is expected to motivate them to increase their reading habit and to produce new ideas that are more creative and innovative in written form in the future.
- b) For the author, this study can add insight and knowledge about the novel, especially on religious and moral values contained in the novel to practice in daily life.
- c) For the general public, this research can provide knowledge and open up horizons of thought for lovers of literature.
- d) For government, this study to obtain consideration in taking policy and to get a solution in solving social problems.

## F. Definition of Key Terms

To simplify the understanding and avoid mistake in interpreting this research, the researcher will explain operational definition of the key terms in the following below:

### 1. Analysis

Analysis means to analyze or to explain in detail the literary work element that's investigated such as description, acts, and so forth Sujiman (1986:6). It's aimed to know the whole problem. In this study, analysis means to analyze the moral values in the novel "Autumn in Paris" written by Ilana Tan.



## 2. Moral values

The moral in the literature is the message or lesson to be learned from the story or event. Moral concerns something that is good and bad in human change in their life. According to Hornby, (2011: 285) moral values are values concerning principles of right and wrong and the standards of behavior. Moral is thing that related with skill to decide right and wrong of behavior that accepted by human. In this research, the researcher attempts to find out and to describe about the moral values in the novel "Autumn in Paris".

## 3. Novel

According to Lukacs (1988:40) novel is the epic of an age in which the extensive totality of life is no longer directly given, in which the immanence of meaning in life has become a problem, yet which still thinks in terms of totality. Novel is along prose, which contains the composition of the story of a person's life with the people around him. In this study, the researcher take the novel which was written by Ilana Tan entitle 'Autumn in Paris'. It was published in 2007 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The novel consists of 264 pages. The genre of this novel is fiction romance.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Understanding of the Values**

Values is a belief or feeling that is believed to be an identity that gives a special pattern to the way of thinking, feeling, attachment and behavior (Ahmadi, 1991). Values and literature are complementary and are inseparable. Literary works were born and sourced from human life and have a high values. Literature will be a contribution to the information of values so that lovers of literature will be civilied, well-mannered, virtuous men, and agreeing with the applicable rules. The values in the literature usually reflect the views of the author's life or values that are attractive to the author and are necessary to convey to the readers. According to Hornby (1989:1411) values means quality of being useful or worthwhile or important, moral or professional starndard of behavior principle.

As the abstract definition, values is the certain or ability that can satisfy human's willing, thinking, or purpose from an experience (Harja, 2011).

#### **B. Moral value**

According to Hurlock (1977) moral comes from the latin word *mores*, meaning manners, costumes, and folkways, which also means custum or way of life of a person by doing good deeds (decency) and avoid bad actions. Moral is an ethical norm, a concept of life upheld by most certain societies. Moral concerns something that is good and bad at people's change where they are human in life. In the other word, Barcalow (1994) says moral can evaluate with the actions and potencial actions of others, may be evaluated as good or bad, right or wrong; morally acceptable or

unacceptable (immoral); morally required, prohibited, or permitted; morally praiseworthy or blameworthy.

In relation to the values, morals are part of the values, namely moral values. Moral values is good or bad doctrine accepted by society regarding the actions, attitudes, obligations, morals, manners, and decency (Alwi, 2008). Understanding certain good and bad things is relative. Furthermore, moral values are the values which are associated with customs, manners, and behavior (Zuriah,2007). The moral teachings are norms and understandings determines things that are considered good and bad.

Moral is something the author wants to convey to the reader, where the meaning contained in the literary work and suggested meaning is conveyed through the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2005). That means the author express a moral message to the readers through literary work, either directly or indirectly. Moral in literature usually reflects the views of the authors' life, the views on the values of truth, and what the authors wants to delivery to the readers.

### **C. The Kinds of Moral Values**

There are several forms derived from other words that are in one sense, the word moral, moralist, and morality (Salam, 2002). Allah SWT, created human beings a perfectly formed and precious creatures. According to Ali (2011) perfection and glory attached to a set of moral norms that we must obey as a human being, either in the form of orders or prohibitions. The type or form of moral message contained in literature will depend on the author's beliefs, desires, and interests.

This kind of moral is always influenced by personality factors. Generally, the problems of life and human life can be distinguished by three, 1) the issue of human

relationships with themselves, 2) the relationship of humans with other human in the social life, and 3) the human relationship with God (Nurgiyantoro, 2005).

### **1) The Issue of Human Relationship with Themselves (Individual)**

This moral values as basis and guide of human life which is the direction and rules needed to do be done in everyday life. Personality and morals are very important in controlling bahavior. It can be related to the problems that are wrapped into themselves and the psyche an individual.

#### **a) Honesty**

According to Johnson and Philip (2003:174) honesty involves more than speaking the truht because speaking is only half of the communication precess. More than that honesty means compatibility with the reality or facts.

#### **b) Humility**

Humility is the inner strength of people to see themselves in accordance with reality. McCloskey (2006:185) humility is part of the cardinal virtue of temperance, which in turn is the internal balance essential for a good life.

#### **c) Sincerity**

Sincerity is honesty and willingness to carry out activities or carry out responsibility without expecting recompense. According to Yahya (2003:2) sincerity is “acting by complaying to Allah’s orders and without considering any personal benefits or any expectations in return.” In Islam, sicerity is important and become priority to every Muslim.

d) Patience

Patience means capable of facing a problem. Patience is defined as calmness in facing troubles. Leaney (2004:30) explains when you have patience, you stay calm and do not get angry if you have to wait for a long time or do something that is difficult or complicated.

e) Responsibility

Responsibility is predicated primarily of person and only derivatively of their actions, that is, the subject and the object. In the other word, responsibility also means act as an awareness of the obligation.

f) Regret

Regret is a feeling of being unhappy (sad, disappointed, and so on) or being unfavorable (sin, guilt, and so on). Regret deals with the emotional reaction people experience after making what they think is an error of judgment and feeling of apologetic (Pareto,2003).

g) Fear

Fear is “an unpleasant emotional state characterized by anticipation of pain or great distress and accompanied by heightened autonomic activity especially involving the nervous system (Williams,2001). In the other word, fear is associated with a specific behaviors of escaping and avoiding, whereas anxiety is the result of the perception of threat that can not be controlled or avoided.

## **2) The Human Relationship with Other Human Being (Social)**

Social moral values are actions of someone toward others, where the actions area direct impacts on life among humans. This moral usually cover all of life. As the social creatures, humans were created in a state of interdependence with each other, as well as the environment of the universe.

The problems in the form of human relationships among others are as follows:

a) Friendship

Friendship is a term that describes the behavior or mutual support between two or more social identities. They will also angage in mutually helping behavior such as in an exchange of advice. Greif (2009:53) freindship is a relationship between two people who like each other, who trust each other, have a reasonable number of commonalities that bring or bind them together, and communicate often enough to support, build, and maintain that friendship.

b) Kinship

Kinship is a matter which as characterized by a family. Family is a communion of life that is based on a legal marriage consisting of the hunsband and wife, parents of children (Salam, 2005). Such as a relationship includes the values of love, loyalty, caring, and appreciation.

c) Loyalty

Loyalty is sincerity where someone does not violate a promise or betray, and is a struggle and grace, as well as maintaining and keeping the promise of love together.

### **3) The Relationship with God**

Human relationship with themselves and other human beings in social realm, including relationship with the natural environment can not be separated from the issues about human relationship with God (Nurgiantoro, 2005). The problem denote human relationship with God are as Follows:

a) Obedience

Obedience means the action of continuous abiding to the God, not to cheat, being pious and worship. Obedience is the attitude and act of obedient or faithful to the values, norms, laws which are derived from God, state, and society prevailing in together life.

b) Gratitude

Gratitude is an attitude that indicates someone's acceptance of a gift or grace by using it according to the will of the giver.

c) Have Positive Thought

To have positive thought is a attitude of having good perception to God. We should have a good perception that God would do us favor, forgive our sins, and would not let us fall in misery and everlasting suffering.

#### **D. Form of Presentation of Moral Values**

This literary work can be seen as a means of communication. Something that might be a view about things, ideas, moral or mandate. However, compared with other means of written or oral communication, literary work is one form of artwork that mostly carry aesthetic purpose, and of course has its own specialities in terms of conveying messages of moral. According to Dinh (2012:4) the term implicit refer to phenomenon that are non-conscious and proceed without deliberate intention while the term explicit refer to phenomenon that are accessible conscious thought.

In a novel, the messages might be discovered completely hidden in that not many people can sense it, but there is also other message that may be a rather direct and as highlighted. The message or the moral values that can be taken directly from the novels called explicit meaning (Waluyo, 2005). Form of indirect or implicit moral is only implied in the story, instilled coherently with the other elements of story.

## **E. Definition of Novel**

One type of literary works that presents pictures of human life is novel. Novel is an epic of an age in which a broad totality of life is no longer given directly, where the meaning of faith in life has become a problem, but who still thinks in terms of totality (Lukacs, 1988). Novel is fiction story which is thinking about human's life problem in their interaction with their environment and their relationship.

In a novel, there are many elements that form the totality. The elements are intrinsic and extrinsic element. The understanding of these aspects is follows:

### **1. Intrinsic Element**

Intrinsic element are the element that consist of theme, plot, setting, character, point of view, and style. The mentioned intrinsic element are described as the following:

#### **a) Theme**

Theme is meaning contained in the story or briefly the meaning of the story. The theme is always a generalization gathered from the collective effect of all element of story.

#### **b) Plot**

Plot is the plan or main story of a literary work. According to Wayuni (2013) plot is the author's selection and arrangement on incidents in the story to shape the action and give the story particular



focus. Danesi (2004) says that the term is sort of macro-reference to which the narrative draws attention. In the other hand, plot the design of sequences of patterns that the incidents befall the characters (Rabiger,2008).

c) Setting

Setting is related with the time and place or location of storytelling. Setting is the element of fiction which reveals where and when of event. According to Klarer (1999) setting is denotes location, historical period and social surroundings in which the action of a text depelops.

d) Character and charateriations

Character is person presented in a dramatic or narrative work. Characterizations indicate the attitude of the figures as interpreted by the reader, it refers to the quality of one's personal character.

e) Point of view

Point of view is an authoe's decisions about who is to tell the story and how it is to be told is among the most important he or she makes (Diyanni, 2004). The narrator controls the story by talking from particular point of view. Point of view has been classified as the first person, the second person and the third person.

f) Style

Style is the ways an author chooses the word, arranges them in sentences and longer units of discourse, and exploits their significance and determines his or her style. Style is a kind of verbal identity of writer that reflects the way and author sees the world.

## 2. Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic element are elements that are outside of the literary works, but they indirectly influence the organizational system of literary works. Specifically, it can be considered as element that affect the story of literary work, but do not come to be part of it. Extrinsic element is the way of analyzing the literary works by using the suitable theory and relates the content of the works in order to get better understanding between the theory and the material that will be used.

## F. Related Studies

Fajar (2017:42) in his thesis, entitles “Moral Values Analysis in the Rainbow Troops Novel written by Andrea Hirata” found that there are some moral values in the novel. The types of moral values are related to issue of life and the lives of the characters. These issues are about the issue of human relationships, either individually or socially, and the human relationship with God.

Based on the investigation above, it shows that the first researcher used the same concept. That was moral values and also the same prose like novel. But it was different in terms of the object. The first research used the “*Rainbow Troops*” novel written by Andrea Hirata, while for this research used the “*Autumn in Paris*” novel written by Ilana Tan.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

The approach used in this research is qualitative. In qualitative research, the researcher addresses research problems where the variables are unknown and requires exploration (Creswell, 2012). This research views something as a central phenomenon that is required to be explored and understood about the values of a novel entitled “Autumn in Paris”.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The source of the data for this study is a novel which was written by Ilana Tan entitle ‘Autumn in Paris’. It was published in 2007 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The novel consists of 272 pages and size 13,5 x 20 cm. The genre of this novel is fiction romance.

#### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

This study applies documentation technique. This technique can be the main technique if researchers conduct the content of analysis (Arikunto,1998). The steps of data collection for this study will be as follows:

1. Researcher reads the novel “Autumn in Paris” carefully.
2. The researcher categorizes the various moral values contained in the novel “Autumn in Paris” by bolding a phrase that considered as moral values.
3. Researcher find the moral values contained in the novel “Autumn in Paris”.
4. Researcher makes a table based on the specifications of moral values.

#### **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

According to ((Sugiyono,2013:337) techniques of data analysis for this study is presented as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns and removing unnecessary things. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researcher to conduct further data collection and look for it if needed.

2. Data Display

According to Miles and Huberman (1984) the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.

3. Conclusion or verification

The conclusion in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem formulated from the beginning, but it may or may not, because as has been stated that the problems and formulation of the problem in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the researcher in the field.

The initial conclusions expressed are still temporary, and will change if there are no strong evidence that supports the next data collection phase. But if the conclusions raised at the initial stage are evidence when the researcher return to the field to collect data, the conclusions expressed are credible conclusions.

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