# **CHAPTER II**

# **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

## 2.1 Morality

Moral derives from the Latin word "mos," which denotes morals and values. According toIsmail (2016), **“**morality is understanding civilized behavior and excellent character based on certain religious perspectives on life”. Morality refers to values because they are a general explanation for following the norms or rules that govern life. In other words, morality is an agreement between an individual and his society about standards of good and bad that determine what is appropriate or inappropriate for an individual or society based on his moral considerations.

According toKusuma(2016), “morality is about or refers to what is right and wrong in human behavior, what is considered right and good by the majority of people according to the standards of appropriate behavior in that group or society.”. Humans are creatures created by God with their interests in creativity and taste, therefore moral values are specific to the personality of each individual. The reference for moral behavior is values, ethics, or propriety in terms of values, rules or truth.

According toKurniawan(2020), “norms in social interactions and limitations imposed by laws affect how people live their daily lives”. Strong moral character is a person's unwavering resolve to follow their path, no matter what.Moral teachings are what is accepted in society as good and bad in actions, attitudes, responsibilities, morals, ethics, and actions.

According to Umanailo(2020),morals refer to the good and bad qualities of a person, namely his mental attitude, which is manifested in his outward actions and his actions through his actions in life. In other words, morality is an attitude that is carried out without expecting anything in return. Morality, means generally accepted beliefs about good and evil in actions, attitudes, obligations and morals. Morals are the underlying reasons for human actions. A person with good morals also has credible reasons for his actions.

From several definitions above, researchers think that morality is a value that occurs in society in the form of generally accepted truth values, which influence a person's attitudes, behavior, morality, and behavior towards other people, so it can be concluded that this is reflected. Moral people avoid actions that could harm themselves or others. In this way, a person can act and act by applicable rules.

## 2.2 Value

Value is something that is considered valuable and a goal that must be achieved.According toLina&Setiawan(2017), “values are determining whether a person or a group is right or wrong”. Values are a priority and can shape and animate human behavior. There is a very close relationship between values and moral because values are not just beliefs but always involve patterns of thought and behavior.

According to Warsilah(2013) “value refers to the price, content, and meaning of purposeful action” Values are generally understood as everything related to good and bad human behavior, which is measured based on religion, tradition, ethics, morality and culture applied in society.

According to Sofyan, I.I (2010) “value is something that is deemed important and is sets as an objective to be fulfilled”, value is a goal or quality that involves some kind of appreciation or concern. Values are also defined as values that can make a person fully aware of the importance of these values and respond to them appropriately, as a guide in making decisions, actions and reflecting on behavior.

Values play a very important role in human life because they are the foundation of life, guidelines for resolving conflicts, motivation and direction in a person's outlook on life.Values are perceived by everyone as the driving force and principles that guide their lives. The presence of values makes life more meaningful and allows us to do good and useful things in everyday life, because we understand that the actions we take are seen and seen by others.

From several definitions above, researchers are of the opinion that value is a valuable and goal-oriented concept that determines a person's or group's right or wrong. It is closely linked to morality, as values involve patterns of thought and behavior. Values are influenced by religion, tradition, ethics, morality, and culture, and are considered important and objective to be fulfilled. They guide decisionmaking, actions, and reflection on behavior. Values are the foundation of human life, providing guidelines for conflict resolution, motivation, and direction. They are perceived as driving principles, making life more meaningful and useful.

## 2.3 Moral Values

Moral values consist of the values of justice, honesty and responsibility. According to PuspitoningrumEncil(2022) moral values ​ have goals and interests that can be accepted by society, it means that the context of good and bad behavior, and attitudes. Everyone must have morals, a person can be said to have good morals if his actions are in accordance with the values ​​of society.

According to Trisnawati(2015), “moral values are lessons that function as rules to govern society”while according toLumban&Erwani(2022),moral values ​​are the basis for human behavioral attitudes in everyday life, by the provisions of norms that apply in society.Moral perspective is a scale as a benchmark used to assess the rightness or wrongness of human attitudes and actions in terms of right and wrong, based on knowledge of life in society. Moral value formed in social life in such a way that the actions of each individual are judged based on the good and bad of their behavior and become the norms established in society. Moral value is expressed in attitudes that become visible in opinions and concrete behavior. Attitudes based on moral values refer to society life, being with others, and the reflective view of one’s own identify.

Moral values are categorized as positive and negative, good and bad and right and wrong. Based on these factors, people make decisions about their social life and relationships with others. Human life in a society cannot be separated from the order of life that surrounds that society. Living orders can be in the form of certain rules or prohibitions that are mutually agreed. For this order to remain alive and sustainable from generation to generation, we all have to do it, and people have to do it. Efforts to maintain order are expected to be in line with the dynamics of community life.

Morality is a matter of what is right or wrong, what should be done and what should be given up for certain reasons, and is a matter of society's judgment of the actions carried out by individuals moral considerations depend on the atmosphere and circumstances that shape the individual. For examplesocial institutions, social classes, beliefs, and so on. Human morality is awareness of right and wrong, and what is prohibited, what must be done, and in every action a person indirectly assumes moral obligations that must be obeyed at all times.

The moral values ​​contained in literary works certainly have values ​​conveyed by the author to provide aspects of life's problems so that humans can improve their behavior to become better humans. Moral values are the values of human behavior, both good and bad behavior. Morality applied in society binds all individuals at all levels of society, every individual must pay attention to the order that exists in their actions, actions, and interactions in society. Apart from doing what was assigned to him through his social life and personal destiny.

From several definitions above, researchers think moral value are values related to a person's good and bad behavior. Moral values can help someone determine whether they are wrong or right, good or not, and appropriate or inappropriate.

## 2.4 Types of Moral Values

According to Buzan(2003) in his book, there are eleven types of moral values. There are as follows:

1. Bravery

According to S. C. Saputro(2013) bravery is defined as "the principle of being willing to face danger, pain, or trouble without fear. Bravery." It denotes boldness in confronting danger or hardship.

1. Humbleness

Someone conscious of their strengths and limits is said to be humble. Humble people don't think they're better than other people. Being courteous and not taking advantage of one's advantages is an example of humility.According to McCloskey (2006), humbleness is a vital component of temperance, which promotes internal equilibrium and leads to a fulfilling existence. Humility is acknowledging one's own strengths and faults.

1. Honesty

According to Wibowo, A (2012) honesty is the behavior of striving to be trustworthy in words, deeds, and work. People trust those who tell the truth and stick to facts.

1. Steadfastnes

According to Ngainun, N (2014) defines steadfastness as a necessary quality for achieving one's dreams. Steadfastness is characterized as a resolute attitude towards making decisions.A steadfast person is usually able to face the challenges of life with courage and perseverance and does not give up easily even in difficult circumstances.

1. Love and affection

Love is generally seen as a deep and complicated emotion directed at someone or something we love so much. This can include a passionate love for a living mate, a friendly affection for close friends, or even a love for hobbies and work. But love is an act of genuine love. It requires a genuine concern and concern for the pleasure and well-being of others. Compassion can be said to be an act of love, support, sacrifice, or care directed to others unwillingly. In interpersonal relationships, love and affection often complement each other.

1. Being sympathetic to other

Being sympathetic is empathy for the suffering and difficulties of others. It includes the ability to feel and understand what others feel. Compassion makes us feel compassionate and want to help and support those who are struggling or suffering.

1. Cooperativeness

The moral value of cooperativeness refers to the principles or beliefs that emphasize the necessity of cooperativeness with others to achieve common goals and maintain the common good. Mutual respect, mutual support, mutual trust, and shared responsibility for attaining common goals are all examples of the moral worth of cooperativeness. This provides benefits such as bringing together differences and caring for others.

1. Thankfulness

Thankfulness is the expression of gratitude for something that has happened to or for someone else. It is a way of expressing gratitude for all that God has brought into someone's life. As a result, a person with moral values of thanksgiving constantly treats people with respect, never grumbles about something they have received from others, especially from God, and expresses gratitude to them.

1. Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness refers to the ability to rely on or trust someone to do or complete what is promised or expected of them. Someone who can be trusted in their acts and words, and others believe they will carry out their responsibilities or promises successfully.

1. Sincerity

Sincerity is acting by complying with God orders and without considering any personal benefits or expectations in return.Sincerity in human relationships refers to a sense of earnestness when providing love, attention, or assistance.

1. Kind-hearted

A kind-hearted is a personality trait or attitude characterized by kindness, care, and a desire to help others without expecting anything in return. Someone who is kind has compassion for others and is eager to help when required. Kind people are typically an inspiration to others.

According to Sartika, (2014) in his journal, there are 4 types of moral values:

1. Human relationship with God

The moral value of God's relationship with humans states that humans are religious people, that is, they are always in contact with the creator, and this forces them to always be in a relationship with God. Types of moral values ​​in God's relationship with humans include: Gratitude, faith in God, prayer.

1. Human relationships with other humans

The moral value of relationships with other people explains that humans are social creatures and need other people in their lives. Apart from that, humans are individuals who have a personal desire to achieve physical and mental satisfaction and peaceful life by living side by side with other people and building community relationships. Types of relationships with other people include: caring for others, honesty, togetherness, friendship, and patience.

1. Human relationship with nature

The moral values ​​of the relationship between humans and nature explain that nature is part of the unity of life that we live. Because, the environment is an object for the formation and emergence of ideas and thought patterns for humans to try to live their lives in harmony with nature. The type of moral value of human relations with nature is: concern for living creatures.

1. Humans relationship with himself

The moral value of the relationship between humans and themselves can be interpreted as humans always want to achieve the best in life and their beliefs without depending on other people. Types of moral values ​​for relationships with oneself include joy, kindness, courage, sincerity, and always trying.

This research used the moral values identified by Buzan(2003).Heidi’s novel contains a variety of examples of moral values that align with the subject of research such as :

1. Trustworthiness

*“Yes, I understand now why we feel so happy, and are not afraid about anything, because God knows what is good and beautiful for us”.*

(Johanna Spyri 1880 : 192)

The quotation shows heidi complete attitude trustworthiness a in God's wisdom. The belief here is that God knows what is best and most beautiful for Heidi, so she feels safe and content to surrender to his will. These moral values are relevant to the current circumstances because in a world often filled with uncertainty and problems, having a belief that God will grant greater power, he will know and direct the way, can give a sense of inner security and tranquility.

1. Being sympathetic to other

“*Grandmother, one of your shutters is flapping backward and forwards: grandfather would put a nail in and make it all right in a minute, or else it might break one of the panes someday; look, look, how it keeps on banging!”*

(Johanna Spyri 1880: 46 )

Heidi shows of being sympathetic to otherswhen Heidi shows attention to her Peter grandmother by observing her surroundings and realizing that shaking windows can be a problem. Then Heidi explained that Grandfather could fix the windows.

1. Thankfulness

*‘Well, yes, Heidi, I am happier today than I deserve, happier than I had thought possible; it is good to be at peace with God and man! God was good to me when he sent you to my hut.'*

(Johanna Spyri 1880: 145 )

The abovequotation shows of thankfulnessdelivered by the priest to Heidi, when God introduced her into their lives, bringing happiness and peace. It suggests the concept that beautiful things in life often come as gifts or miracles to be thanked for.

1. Steadfastness

*“No, no, FräuleinRottenmeier, you must wait till papa comes; he has written to say that he will soon be home, and then I will tell him everything, and he will say what is to be done with Heidi.”*

(Johanna Spyri 1880: 87 )

The above quotation shows of steadfastness when Clara asksFräuleinRottenmeier to be patient and wait for her father arrival and then say what to do with Heidi before making a decision. It emphasizes the importance of patience and not making hasty decisions without mature consideration.

1. Honesty

*“For God sees and hears everything, and when the wicked doer tries to hide what he has done”*

(Johanna Spyri 1880: 231 )

The quotation shows of honesty whenthe grandmother advised Peter who had destroyed Clara’s wheelchair, grandmother conveyed that God saw and heard everything when people tried to hide his evil deeds. This dialogue emphasizes the value of honesty indirectly, mainly through the belief that God sees and hears everything. Although it does not directly mention honesty, this message implies that doing evil or trying to hide evil does not work because God knows everything.

## 2.5 The Relevance of Moral Values in Heidi’s Novel To The Current Social and Cultural Context.

The novel Heidi’s by Johanna Spyri was first published in 1880. Even though this novel was written at the end of the 19th century, it contains many moral values ​​that are still relevant in today's context and culture. Some moral values ​​of the novel "Heidi" and their relevance :

1. **Kindness and Being SympathyTo Other**

Novel: Heidi is constantly nice and caring towards others, including Peter and his grandmother, as well as Clara, who is ailing.

Relevant: Many people suffer because of high levels of mental and emotional stress as a result of the digital age and globalization. Concern for others and actions such as empathyassistance can help alleviate others' mental and emotional burdens. In today's individualistic world, this concept emphasizes the necessity of sympathy and compassion. Caring for others remains an essential component in establishing successful and peaceful societies.

1. **The Simple Life**

Novel :Heidi’s existence in the Alps stresses pleasure through simplicity. Heidi leads a very simple, but she is really happy living with her grandfather.

Relevant :This value is still relevant to the present day, where a simple life can be defined as one that focuses on what is important and provides true happiness. A simple existence does not imply living in poverty, but rather choosing to focus on what is actually important and provides true meaning and real happiness.

1. **Independent and Bravery**

Novel :Heidi demonstrates strength and independence when faced with the challenges of living in Frankfurt. Even though she misses life in the mountains and feels forced by city life's restrictions, Heidi attempts to live and adapt to her situation. Heidi's independence is not just visible in her capacity to care for herself, but also in how she handles problems and makes difficult decisions.

Relevant :This value is still relevant to the present day. In the digital age, the ability to learn independently and continue to adapt to new technologies is crucial. Heidi is an inspiring example of how the passion for self-learning can lead to success. As for courage, it is also relevant at this time when it is important in the modern world, where innovation and taking the opportunity are often the keys to one's success.

1. **Optimism and Positive Attitude**

Novel :Heidi always tries to recognize the positive attitudes of everyone around her. She showed affection and kindness, as she helped Clara recover herself and make friends with Peter.

Relevant :This value is still relevant to the present day, especially in a world full of uncertainty and rapid change, as in pandemic times, where optimism and positive attitudes are crucial. Optimism allows people to identify opportunities in every obstacle and remain motivated even when facing difficulties. A positive attitude in pleasant interaction with others can help enhance social interaction.

## 2.6 Summary of the Novel

The novel is about a five-year-old boy who is orphaned. From the age of one, she lives with her aunt Dete because her mother Adelheid and father Tobias died. For four years Heidi went with her aunt until one day the aunt had to go to Frankfurt to help out in a rich man's house. So she took Heidi to live with Heidi's late grandfather's uncle who lived in the late mountains. Heidi was very happy because she was curious about her grandfather. On the way, they passed through the village of Dofli and rested for a while there. In the village, she met a shepherd boy named Peter who was tending his sheep. Peter was a stranger to the girl and engaged her in conversation. He was surprised that Heidi was the granddaughter of a cruel and grumpy old grandfather who lived up on the mountain.

But Heidi didn't believe what Peter said, and despite being a little scared, she and her aunt continued their journey until they reached Grandpa's house. Once there the aunt only chatted briefly with the old man and left without looking back. From then on Heidi lived with her grandfather.

At first, her grandfather refused to let her live with him and often spoke to Heidi harshly. But Heidi was not saddened by this, she was still cheerful helping her grandfather milk, make cheese, and do any work that could relieve her grandfather. However, over time the grandfather was happy with the presence of his granddaughter. Even some people in Dorfli were surprised by the change. Unfortunately, it didn't last long. Aunt Dete picked up Heidi again to take her to Frankfurt for an education. She had to separate from her grandfather in the mountains and live with the Seseman family who had a child named Clara. Clara was paralyzed and with Heidi's presence, they hoped for her recovery. But life in the house, while comfortable, leads Heidi into a whole new set of difficulties.

Heidi learned to love Clara, and she became close to Clara's grandmother, who taught her about God. However, the servants especially the cold-hearted and strict Miss Rottenmeier make Heidi unhappy, and she misses the mountains terribly. The ghostly apparition turns out to be Heidi, whose homesickness causes her to sleepwalk. A kind doctor intervenes, and Heidi returns to the mountain with a joyful welcome. At her encouragement, Grandpa prays, and the two then attend church. Her return to society is complete when she promises to stay with Heidi in the village for the winter. Clara then visits, and a jealous Peter causes his wheelchair to break. However, with the help of Heidi and Peter, Clara begins to walk. An elated Mr.Sesemann promises Grandpa that he will look after Heidi when the old man dies.

## Authorities Biography

Johanna Spyri was a Swiss writer best known for her classic work "Heidi." Johanna Louise Heusser was born on June 12, 1827, in Hirzel, a tiny village in Switzerland, as the son of Johann JakobHeusser, a country doctor, and Meta Schweizer, a poet. Life in the hamlet had a significant impact on his artwork,Johanna Spyri did not have a strong formal school background, but she acquired a decent basic education by the standards of the period. His mother, Meta Schweizer, was a poet who greatly influenced Johanna's passion for literature.

At the period, women's education was not as valued as men's education, therefore Johanna received the majority of her training at home under the supervision of her parents. In addition, Johanna spent time in Zurich studying music and languages as part of her overall education. Despite lacking a thorough academic education, Johanna Spyri was able to improve her writing talents autonomously and with the help of her environment. Johanna married lawyer and editor Johann Bernhard Spyri in 1852. Johanna started writing children's books and magazine pieces once they relocated to Zurich. Her childhood experience and love of the Swiss highlands inspired her to write "Heidi". His most well-known work, Heidi, reflects his love of nature, rural life, and strong moral convictions. This novel not only reflects his experiences and perspectives, but also demonstrates his ability to observe and describe everyday life with warmth and emotional depth. "Heidi," initially published between 1880 and 1881, depicts the narrative of an orphaned child who lives with her grandfather in the Swiss Alps.

The work has been extremely successful, having been translated into numerous languages and adapted for film, television, and theatre.
Throughout her career, Johanna Spyri published over 50 stories and novels,most whhich were intended for children and contained moral messages and life values. Although "Heidi" is his most well-known piece, others include "Gritli's Children" and "Cornelli". Johanna Spyri died on July 7, 1901, in Zurich. His reputation as a writer who captured the beauty and magic of the Swiss mountains in the hearts of people all over the world lives on via "Heidi" and other works.

## 2.8 Previous Research

To clarify and differentiate this research, the researcher presents several previous studies related to the research.

1. Purwati, D., &Wardani, R. C. (2019)UniversitasPendidikanMuhammadiyahSorong, "The Moral Value Analysis As Reflected in Novel "AkeelahAnd The Bee". This study includes various moral values from the novel "Akeelah and the Bees" such as love and affection, sacrifice, apology, optimism, honesty, kindness, hard work, ambition, not giving up easily, determination, seriousness, discipline, and helping. This research is similar to other analyses of moral values in novels. However, the story told is different.
2. The next research on moral values is from Radike, N., &Lapasau, M. (2020) conducted research on moral values in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" at UniversitasIndraprastha PGRI Jakarta. The researchers discovered some clear expressions of character and moral principles, including love and honesty, forgiveness, sacrifice, and justice/injustice. The parallels and differences are nearly identical to earlier studies, with the theory utilized being one of the distinguishing factors.
3. Further research was conducted by Lanua, R. A. M., Saddhono, K., and Supana, S. (2017)In his research she used Abraham Maslow's psychology theory which includes:sex, feelings of safety, self-worth, and love. She also updated herself in the novel. In addition, the work depicts moral values with both positive and negative aspects.
4. Sastrawijaya, M. D. (2021)Indraprastha University PGRI did research on the character and moral values in Harper Lee's novel "To Kill a Mockingbird". Researchers utilized character, moral, and value theories to conduct their research. Researchers discovered moral principles and character traits. The characters in this study include protagonists, villains, and failures. Researchers identified seven moral values in the novel, including respect, kindness, conscience, self-control, empathy, tolerance, and justice.
5. Anjani, D., &Junaedi, F. (2022)did a related study titled "The Social Class Representation in the Heidi Film: A Roland Barthes Semiotic Analysis." The researcher examined how the film Heidi portrays socioeconomic class through its indicators. The film's portrayal of reality is influenced by personal biases and societal issues. Semiotics, as proposed by Roland Barthes, was applied for data analysis. The study identifies the socioeconomic class based on home, education, lifestyle, dress, food, and hobbies.

The researcher aims to evaluate the moral ideals in the novel Heidi, as past research has focused on the characters' problems and personalities. Researchers want to analyze the moral ideals reflected in the novel. Researchers employed qualitative methodologies and found moral values in Johanna Spyri's novel Heidi.

This research differs from previous research in that earlier research used Roland Barthes' semiotic analysis to examine how socioeconomic class is represented in the film "Heidi". Previous studies employed semiotic analysis, specifically Roland Barthes' theories on signals and myths. The findings concern how socioeconomic class is represented in films using semiotic features, and how this interpretation can characterize the social attitudes of the time.