



**AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUE IN AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NOVEL
'THE SECRET OF CHIMNEYS'**

Presented as a particular fulfillment of the requirement for the Under Graduated
Program

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BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

TANGERANG

2021



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank God who has guided, blessed, strengthened during finishing my research. I am able to finish my research because of my beloved mom, Mrs. Milin for always praying the best for me and supporting every time I have difficulties in finishing the research.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the most beloved people around me, lectures, and friends, who always supported, prayed, and helped so that the research can be completed for the purpose of the requirements to obtain the Bachelor Degree (S1) in Buddhi Dharma University.

1. Dr. Sofian Sugioko, M.M, CPMA, Rector of Buddhi Dharma University.
2. Dr. Lilie Suratminto, M.A, Dean of The Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities in Buddhi Dharma University.
3. Iwan, S.Pd., M.M., M.Pd., late Vice Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities in Buddhi Dharma University as academic writing and presentation lecturer. Hope you rest in peace. In loving memory, you will be sorely missed.
4. Riris Mutiara Paulina Simamora, S.Pd., M.Hum, as a Head of English Department in Buddhi Dharma University and the thesis supervisor who has given me the opportunities to finish the research and guided also advised during counseling time so that I could finish my research properly.
5. All of the lecturers and all staff members of Social Science and Humanities Faculty in Buddhi Dharma University, who have given a lot of information and guided me patiently.

6. My beloved family, especially my aunt and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Widodo for always support me until finished my study.
7. My special person, Aditya who has understood to give space and time for finishing my research.
8. My college fellow in literature major, Dhea, Lisa, Livia, Priskilia, Revita who have supported each other from the beginning of doing research until finished it.
9. All friends of my life, Devka, Feren, The Poodles (Ilviana, Michelle, Eny, Yuli, Alifya), Sistya, Vina and the other who always give me happy virus and strengthened me a lot from the first semester until the last.

Tangerang, 2021

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ABSTRACT

The title of this thesis is “An Analysis of Moral Value in Agatha Christie’s novel ‘The Secret of Chimneys’”. The theory that is used in this thesis is by Hornby’s theory in 2005. The writer uses secondary data sources. Secondary data are data sources that support this research such as websites, journals, and some articles related to the novel. This research is descriptive qualitative research which is content analysis. The result of this study is to show the moral values contained in characters in The Secret of Chimneys novel.

Keyword: Literature, Novel, Moral Value, The Secret of Chimneys.

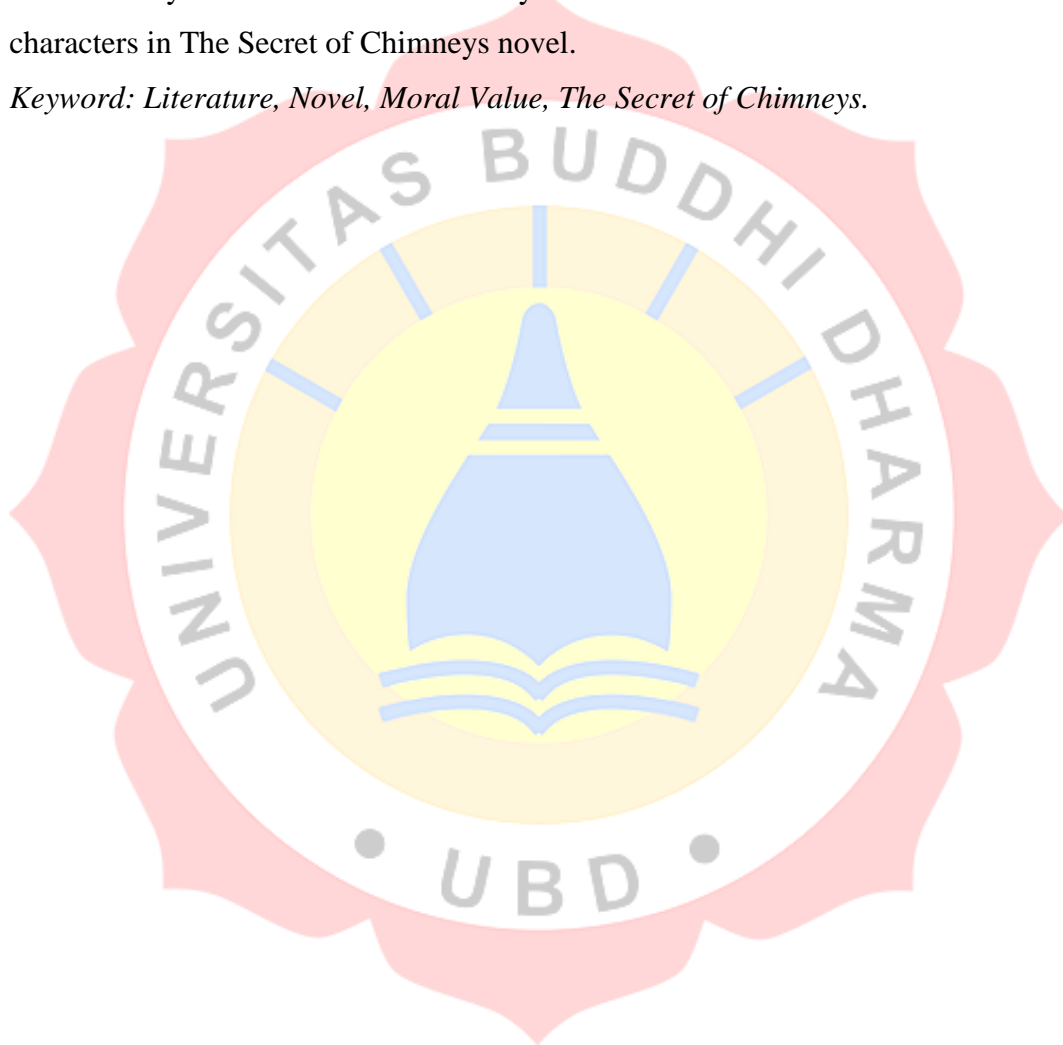


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Literature is a term that refers to both written and spoken works. Literature can refer to a wide range of work, from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, its most widely used for creative imagination, such as poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction (Lombardi, 2020). Literature is a general concept that encompasses a wide range of high-quality literary works, such as plays, poems, and novels (Hornby & Deuter, 2005). Literature is defined as any written expression, with the exception that not all written documents can be classified as literature in the true sense of the word (Clarer, 2004).

Novels, poems, essays, film and also theater are examples of imaginative works that are distinguished by outstanding style of language as well as subjects of general or long-lasting interest. Literature, it is concluded, exhibits superior words and creativity as a means for expressing one's expression and interest. Literature is an important topic to study because it encompasses all aspects of human life, including happiness, grief, honesty, justice, respect, bravery, faith, and other vital elements. A decent piece of writing is worthy of reflecting humanity's values. It describes the difficulties of human life in their interactions with the world and others, as well as their interactions with themselves and God (Nurgiyantoro, 2005). This will inspire readers to think about life and living topics.

A novel is one example of literary work. The novel is a type of prose literary work that is more interesting and easier to interpret than other types of literature. A novel is typically a long and detailed prose work that seeks to represent and articulate something about the equality or meaning of human experience or behavior (Taylor, 1991). Based on (Creative Writing Now, n.d.) novels are classified into five types: romance novels, crime novels, humor novels, suspense novels, and inspiration novels.

A novel is a tale about a person's life. On the other hand, novel does not offer a documentary view of life. Aside from the fact that novels focus on individuals in society, another essential aspect of the genre is it tells a tale. In reality, novels seem to repeat a few stories over and over again. True stories can be a source of inspiration for writing a novel. The true story is rewritten from the story of life experience. This true story is more believable than one based on speculation. It is because the latter is not always possible in real life.

The novel is a fiction genre, and fiction is described as the art or craft of conjuring up depictions of human existence through the written word that are either instructive or both. The different forms that fiction can take are better seen as a continuum or, more precisely, a cline, with some short forms like the anecdote at one end of the scale and the longest possible novel at the other. When a work of fiction is long enough to be considered a complete book and not just a chapter, it also refers to the cover of a novel. However, this situation allows for quantitative definitions, such as the novella for short novels and river novels for long novels that exceed the limit of a single volume. One of the genre's most important dimensions is length (Britannica, 1962).

A novel is a form of narrative literary work that includes some tensions in the lives of the characters in the story. Every story in literature must have certain characteristics or elements. Any piece of literature will cease to make sense or serve a function without these elements for example, character. Any human, animal, or figure depicted in a literary work is referred to as a character. In literature, there are several different types of characters, each with its creation and purpose. One of the most critical aspects of a story is the character. Character is one of the characteristics that define and distinguish an individual (Merriam-Webster, 1828). Character is the personality or part that an actor who portrayed in a play; it is also the role that an actor plays in a play (Lynch, 2012).

The Secret of Chimneys is a novel by British writer Agatha Christie, released in June 1925. The novel, set in Chimneys, a city in England, is a story of the splendid and stately Chimneys are historic homes in a peaceful neighborhood where politicians resolve sensitive state issues - and other matters as well. However, a startling collection of love letters, a collection of scandalous memoirs, and the body of a public figure have turned Chimneys into a crime scene. A beautiful woman will determine a country's destiny.

The Secret of Chimneys is a novel about moral character, both good and evil. Morality is an essential social norm since it can be a symbol of life and a protector of the environment. Morals are simply the law of life to be approved and understood about right and wrong in society. They are derived from intellectual motivation or the product of a human being's thought.

A moral problem entails a way of acting and displaying personality traits. They are inevitable and come in a variety of shapes and sizes. They are crucial

when people are faced with decisions that will affect the well-being of others by either increasing or decreasing it, resulting in either gain or damage. To put it another way, spiritual issues affect the well-being of others (Barcalow, 1994).

Morality, both bad and good, is one of the qualities that occur in humans. The writer was drawn to this novel because it was appropriate for adolescents and "because of the message it conveyed," prompting him to want to explore it in terms of moral values. The writer gives the title "An Analysis of Moral Values in Agatha Christie's novel "The Secret of Chimneys"" based on the reasons and examples above.

The writer is interested to study this novel due to the following reason. The first is an English classic novel that tells the situation of English in many areas and shares a great deal of detail. As a result, the writer wishes to use this to demonstrate a positive moral in adventure novels. Furthermore, this novel spawned a film that has been improved to suit the current state of existence, and it has served as inspiration for the development of new literary fiction.

Furthermore, the novel is concerned with politics, economics, culture, ethics, and language, in addition to art and narrative. In terms of moral values and education, it is entirely correct to describe this book as an inspirational novel. Furthermore, the novel, like good fiction, has a clear moral.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

In this study, the writer is interested to analyze kind of moral value found in the novel *The Secret of Chimneys* written by Agatha Christie. Morals, according to Hurlock (Hurlock, 1990), are etiquette, rituals, behaviors, and codes of behaviors

that have become second nature to members of society. The characters demonstrated the moral values in this novel.

1.3 Research Question

To make this analysis straightforward and easy to understand, it is necessary to first settle on the issue that will be studied. The following are the issues that the writer wishes to analyze about this:

1. What kinds of moral values are present in the novel *The Secret of Chimneys*?

1.4 Goal and Function

The writer reflects on the novel thesis in the literature scope in this review. The purpose is to provide readers with proof by explaining the entire moral values found in the novel "*The Secret of Chimneys*" using Hornby's theory. Under these constraints, the writer attempts to stress the morality especially the moral value of the characters that demonstrate what true moral values require. To be used as a reference for those who want to do research on the same topic or other literary works related to the novel *The Secret of Chimneys*.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The writer concentrates on the novel study in the literature scope in this study. The writer limits the topic of moral values in Agatha Christie's novel to a minimum. Within these limitations, the writer attempts to emphasize the importance of moral values in the novel in order to demonstrate what true moral

values are. To add more depth and concentration, the writer discovers that the sentences and utterances have moral value.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study is as follows:

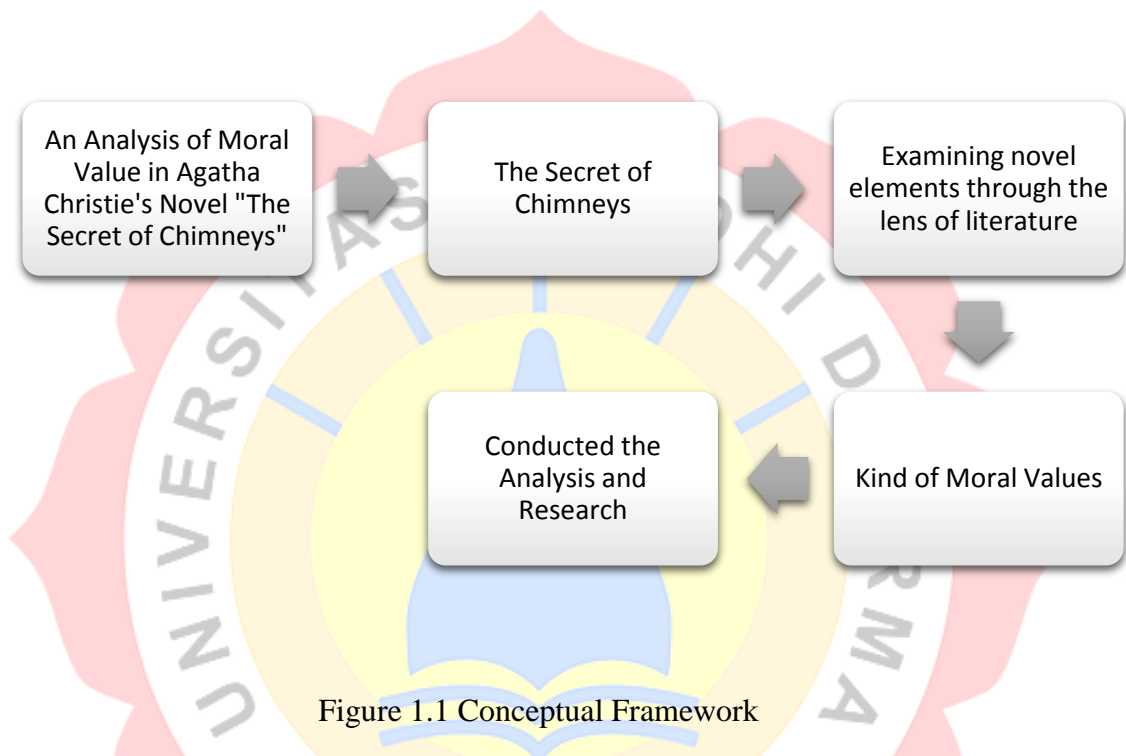


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

The first the writer found the novel written by Agatha Christie named “The Secret of Chimneys”. Then the writer begins by conducting the research on moral values and describing the novel “The Secret of Chimneys”. After that, in order to discover the moral values, the writer refers to the novel’s moral values. Finally, through the character in “The Secret of Chimneys”, the writer discovers the results of her research into moral values.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous Study

The writer would like to make a comparison between the study and another 3 kinds of research in this section. The first researcher is Dewi Titisari STAIN Salatiga (Titisari, 2012). In her study, "The Analysis of Moral Value in the King's Speech Movie," she used Hornby's theory to explore the same subject in telling the moral value (2010). Religion, duty, optimism, integrity, courage, altruism, satisfaction, love and affection, independence, and humbleness are among the spiritual ideals she discovers. Though moral education includes belief in God and all of his provisions, honesty, and trustworthiness to leaders, parents, and others, no quarrels in everyday life to create harmonious lives, humility/respecting others and showing respect and affection.

The second researcher is Junastri Elvira R. Siahaan in Faculty Letters English Department University of Sumatra Utara (Siahaan, 2017) who did research on "An Analysis of Moral Lesson in Charles Dickens: A Christmast Carol". By using library analysis, this is qualitative. To find the details, she begins to read the novel thoroughly. Furthermore, she obtains information from the internet or other sources related to the topic. Ebenezer Scrooge, the protagonist, is the focus of the novel. A London Counting House is owned by Scrooge. A rich elderly man known as mister, arrogant, antisocial, and never donating to charity. Charity, greediness, goodness, and miserliness are among the spiritual values found in this novel.

The third researcher is Ahmad Hadil Amin (Amin, 2018) from Institut Agama Islam Negri (IAIN) Salatiga. The title of this study is "Analysis of Moral Values as Seen in the Film 'War House'". The research is qualitative and was conducted using library research, which is a strategy used to collect all data related to the issue from the internet or other sources. He began by watching the War House movie and reading the screenplay to obtain the statistics. He read the script of the War House film to uncover the data; it is also about how to respect people, and animals. This novel is about a man's love for animals, particularly horses. On the other side, this film contains numerous moral characteristics such as bravery, enthusiasm, honesty, and loyalty.

For this research, the title is "An Analysis of Moral Values in Agatha Christie's novel 'The Secret of Chimneys'". In this research, the data for this study came from journals, posts, and blogs. Qualitative research was used by the writer to explain the topic of this graduating thesis. A qualitative study is one in which data in the form of written or spoken words are descriptively assessed without any computation or numeration. The results of this research reveal the moral values that each character in this novel obtains. The writer found eight kinds of moral values such as bravery, honesty, steadfastness, sympathetic to other, cooperativeness, thankfulness, kind-hearted, trustworthiness, love and affection to the reader through this novel.

2.2 Literature

Literature is growing increasingly important in the modern world. Literature serves as a way of conveying moral messages to the public about social reality in addition to providing inner enjoyment and fulfillment.

Literature, according to Luken (Luken, 2003), is "the writer of man's spirit of thought, feeling, and language in the world of truth and beauty". Literature is historically described as a body of work that exists due to its creative artistic qualities. According to Collins English Dictionary, literature is "written material such as poetry, novels, essays, and so on, especially works of imagination characterized by excellence of style and by theme of general or enduring interest". Literature, according to another viewpoint, is an essay that tells stories, dramatizes situations, expresses thoughts or feelings, analyzes, and issues opinions.

According to Millar (1970:18), it also enhances human intelligence or intuition, enriches souls, and makes people more civilized. It will assist them in comprehending the circumstances and qualities of others. As a result, literature aids human growth on both a personal and intellectual level. It offers a solid foundation for insight and comprehension. It connects them to the larger cultural, philosophical, and religious world in which they find themselves.

Literature, according to Julien Bonn (Bonn, 2010), involves poetry, theater, prose, and many types of non-fiction literature, as well as oral, dramatic, and broadcast compositions that are not often preserved in written form, such as films and television shows. A literary work is a part of the human reflection about life's experiences with emotions, thoughts, and problems. Of those three branches,

the prose is the easiest to examine since we can find precise details for any significant item that appears in prose in every chapter. Novels are a form of prose.

The writer inferred from the concept above that literature is a type of work of art that demonstrates the writer's creative imagination, whether it is fiction or nonfiction. The reader will read the reader's artistic imagination, which will expand their awareness and perspectives regarding human issues such as beliefs, morality, cultures, and human interests.

2.3 Character and Characterization

Character and characterization are created by the writer in literary works. In literary works such as novels, movies, and dramas, a character is a person who can think, talk, and act. According to Taylor (1980:62), a character can be used to convey an interpretation or a point of view on a situation, and it must be considered in comparison to other aspects of the story's composition. Character is the characteristic that distinguishes one human from another. Characterization remains one of the most important building blocks of literature today, regardless of genre or medium. Characterization is described as something that tells the viewer about the character, but the most common approaches are concrete behavior, dialogue, explanation, and the acts, emotions, and words of the other characters concerning the characterized character (Literary Terms, n.d.).

2.3.1 Character

According to Webber (Webber, 2006), an individual's character is that person's set of character traits, which can be described as reasonably stable dispositions to

think, sound, and behave in a certain way and a particular situation. Bravery and cowardly are two traditional examples of how to behave in the face of danger. Usually, these words are used to describe people who are afraid or have low self-esteem. Of course, what counts as a character attribute depends on which account of the essence of the character is agreed upon, which is a matter of dispute. But, as Aristotle noted, one cowardly act does not make a coward, just as one swallow does not make a season. Another description of a character is a person portrayed in a novel or dreamwork who conveys their attributes through dialogue and action so that the reader or viewer recognizes their thoughts, desires, intentions, and motives (According to the University of Victoria). Character is the characteristic that distinguishes one human from another. Character is one of the most intriguing aspects of personal thoughts readers like to know how other people's lives are and how they strive to achieve their goals.

2.3.2 Characterization

Characterization throughout literature refers to the process by which writers improve their characters and make representations of them for the viewer. Another concept of characterization is the method by which a writer exposes a character's personality. The writer presents the character with recognizable emergence, then after the character's arrival, the writer often speaks about his personality, and as the plot progresses, the character's thought process. The narrator then develops to the next level by sharing his opinion, thoughts and engaging in dialogue with other characters. In the end, the writer will demonstrate

how the other characters in the plot respond to the character's personality (Webster, 1981).

2.4 Novel

Part of the literature is the novel. A novel is a reasonably long piece of narrative fiction that is usually written in prose and published as a book. In comparison to a film, it provides more opportunities for reflection. A novel requires us to use our imaginations to imagine what is happening in the book.

Novels are works of literature constructed from building materials, both intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The novel can also be described as a prose-shaped text that includes a collection of tales about someone's life with those around him, emphasizing the perpetrator's character and existence (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). The literary work is the product of an exercise of contemplation on human life. The author creates literary works to depict complicated human life in the real world. The novel is the epic of a time when the vast totality of life is no longer directly given, when the immanence of value of life has become a challenge, but when people still think in terms of totality (Lukacs, 1998).

A novel is one form of literary work that depicts human life. A novel is a narrative that depicts various aspects of human life. A novella is a term used in Italian for a book. According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, a novella simply means "fresh tiny things" and is then translated as a short story in prose (2005). The novel is divided into two parts: intrinsic and extrinsic elements. According to Nurgiyantoro (2009:23), intrinsic elements are the building blocks of literary works that emerge from within the work itself. The novel's intrinsic elements

include themes, plots, settings, mandates, language style, characters, and characterization. Meanwhile, the extrinsic elements are the author's perceptions, values, and perspective on life, both of which would influence the work that he published. In short, elements of the author's biographies will determine the pattern works that are created (Wellek & Warren, 1956).

2.4.1 Intrinsic Element of Literature

The writer wishes to include a brief definition and a description of the element in a novel to conclude this analysis. The components of a theme, storyline, character, context, and perspective are the factors involved in the shaping of literary history.

a. Theme

The theme provides a clear explanation for the unity of what is happening in the plot and tells about the story of life in a common context (Stanton, 2007). The theme aims to offer the tale form and affect in our minds, making it easier to recall. A successful theme must reflect the whole plot in the novel. Often the motif takes on the form of a reality derived from human experience. The story explores it and then offers an impression about each situation in life.

b. Plot

The plot is an important aspect of literary work since it tells the crucial events that arise in a novel. According to Stanton (2007:26), a plot is a sequence of events in a novel. The impact of one case on another cannot be forgotten, as the events would have consequences in the plot. The plot is very similar to the life of the

character. If the story only has a few characters, the storyline will be closer and simpler; but, if the story has multiple characters, the plot will be more complex. The plot also guides the reader in understanding the novel's plot. The plot's consistency helps the reader's understanding of the novel. A great or popular novel usually has a basic plot. As a result, the storyline plays a role in the novel's overall intensity.

The plot's life is dependent on five main events:

1. Exposition

The beginning of the plot at which the character and context are revealed. The exposition introduces the story's characters and setting. The exposition hooks the reader, providing enough excitement and information to the target audience to inspire them to continue reading.

2. Rising Action

This is where the story's case becomes complex and the dispute is revealed (event between the introduction and climax). The rising action in the plot establishes the tension or challenge. This section of the story tells us what the main character or protagonist is going through. The main character struggles with this issue or dilemma during the rising action.

3. Climax

The climax is the point of the plot when the tension or dilemma changes or is overcome. Anything occurs in the climax to provide a turning point for the characters in the novel.

4. Falling Action

The falling action is the sequence of actions that occurs following the climax; it is where the protagonist must respond to the changes that arise after the story's climax. Whether or not the accidents and complications begin to be resolved (events between climax and denouement).

5. Denouement

This is the story's actual outcome or untangling of events. The section of a story or drama that occurs after the conclusion and establishes a new standard, a new state of affairs, the way things will be from then on. To bring the action to a close, the writer often ties up loose ends in the novel.

There are also conflicts in the plot. Conflict is triggered by intent and behavior, as well as aspects of cause and effect. Kenny (1966:95) defines motivation as "the reason why the characters do what they do". In comparison, Gorys Keraf (1982:160-2) said, "In a novel, the character can have different motivations that motivate him to take action".

c. Setting

Setting is critical in literary work because it can both arouse the reader's imagination and expose the meaning of the action. Another aspect of literature is the setting or context of the novel, which is closely linked to the scenario and background. Since depiction is so critical in persuading the viewer, often writers observe before writing a novel. Setting is associated with the time and location of the plot. The time can be noon or night, month or year, and it can also refer to the length of the plot. Setting is the part of fiction that shows where and when events

take place. Setting refers to the place, historical time, and social context in which a text's action takes place (Klarer, 1999).

Setting elements can be divided into three categories: setting of the place, setting of time, and setting of society (Hamalian, 1967).

1. Setting of Place

Setting of place refers to the location where an incident occurs in a novel, according to Wellek and Warren (1956:131). Each location must have its own distinct personality.

2. Setting of Time

The setting of time, according to Wellek and Warren (1956:131), is related to the issue of when an occurrence occurs in a plot. When is generally associated with factual time, meanwhile which correlates with historical events.

3. Setting of Social Environment

According to Wellek and Warren (1956:131), the setting of social direct to the dilemma that is linked to the conduct of social life in a certain place and period in a book. The social environment is linked to the social life structure, which includes several problems of varying complexity: it may be rituals, costumes, religion, ideology, and a way of thought.

2.5 Moral Value

In fiction, the moral is the message or lesson to be developed from the plot or incident. The moral is a word derived from the Latin language support, namely "mos" and "mores," which also represents a person's habit or way of life by

performing good deeds and avoiding evils (Ruslan:2004). Morality refers to the positive and negative aspects of human behavior. Moral values, according to Hornby (2011), are values that concern values of right and wrong, as well as behavior standards. Morals in literary works typically represent the author's personal experiences, as well as his or her opinions on truth values. Moral values are inextricably linked to other values with regards to Bertens (1997:144).

Moral values have four features, which are as follows:

1. Relating to the person's responsibility

Moral values are concerned with the responsibility-bearing personality of humans. Since he is liable, it determines whether the person is guilty or otherwise. It develops as a result of his decisions, which turn into his responsibility. The moral worth of a human being is derived from him (Bertens, 1997:144). For example, brushing your teeth is something your parents expect from you. Brushing your teeth is a "responsibility," and you are responsible for brushing your teeth on a daily.

2. Concerning to one's inner self

The values cause one's inner self to have a "voice." If we are against it, it will blame us, and if we put these values to life, it will applaud us (Bertens, 1997:144). The inner voice is a deep understanding and not feeling. The inner voice obliges us to do good. Obligations do not come from society, but from within ourselves. We feel as human beings free when we carry out the obligations required of the inner voice.

3. Making obligation

Moral values are a non-negotiable absolute. Immanuel Kant, a philosopher from Germany, believes that moral meaning comprises an imperative category. It implies that we are obligated to do something, although there are no conditions. As an origin of humanity, it is related to human beings. Moral standards are hoped to be demonstrated by humans. It is difficult for someone to select certain fundamental values while rejecting others (Bertens, 1997:145-146). For example, someone might respect integrity and loyalty but oppose justice. As a result, everybody should agree to follow all of the rules of conduct

4. Having formal Quality

The independent content of values does not exist in a moral value. It is used in conjunction with the other values (Bertens, 1997:14). For example, parents who teach children to instill honesty from a young age not to cheat must be able to foster guilt, shame, and no empathy for the act of cheating.

2.5.1 Kind of Moral Value

There are several types of moral values, according to Hornby:

1. Bravery

Bravery is the willingness to do tough tasks (Hornby, 2010:169). It's the courage to stick up for what's fair in the face of adversity. The courage to make a decision is extremely beneficial in dealing with a dilemma. It gives the power to do the action that is called right in front of the strong enemy, so it is not uncertain in facing risk. Making a judgment, being frank, and

being accountable are all examples of courage in everyday life. For example, engaging in a new experience.

2. Humbleness

Humbleness entails demonstrating that we do not consider ourselves to be as significant as other people (Hornby, 2010:734). The advantages of having a humble mentality include having calmer, more friends, emitting optimistic energy, people becoming more sympathetic, and people appreciating even more. Simple looks, polite to others, and not disrespectful are examples of modest conduct. For example, wiping noses, changing diapers, and satisfying a child's every need for years may be a very lowly profession. Allowing someone in front of you in line if you notice they are in a hurry is a behavior of humility. Cleaning your office's bathroom, despite the fact that you own the company, is an indication of humility.

3. Honesty

The standard of being truthful is called honesty. It always reveals the facts and never conceals the truth (Hornby, 2010:721). Being honest is a virtue, a motivating power that motivates the soul to complete a task. Furthermore, the one who waits is a power that necessitates the commission of a felony. Do not take vengeance and do not complain is an indication of integrity. An example of honest can be seen in daily life, such as someone telling their friend that the meal they prepared had too much salt even though his friend does not like salty at all.

4. Steadfastness

Our attitudes and goals do not shift as a result of our steadfastness (Hornby, 2010:1460). An example of steadfastness is patience when ridiculed, patient in the face of trials.

5. Sympathetic to others

The feeling of pity for another is described as sympathetic. It demonstrates that we are aware of and concerned about other people's issues (Hornby, 2010:1514). The example of someone who supportive to others, such as someone who expresses sadness and condolences to a friend who has been affected by the tragedy. Even in sociology, for example, when someone achieves happiness, we experience happiness. This is referred to as sympathy. An example of an attitude of sympathy for others is to make donations to victims of natural disasters and offer condolences.

6. Cooperativeness

Cooperativeness is described as doing something together or collaborating toward a common goal (Hornby, 2010:323). An example of cooperativeness is doing group work together fairly.

7. Thankfulness

Thankfulness is a phrase or gesture that expresses gratitude to someone or someone for whom we are grateful. One example of thankfulness is being appreciative to the person who cooked for you.

8. Kind-hearted

The characteristic of being kind is known as being kind-hearted (Hornby, 2010:822). The example of a kindhearted like does not harm the other person's feelings, respects others, and assists the other person. "A kind-

hearted artist paid the £160-odd and bailed him out, thereby clearing him of the debt, thus there was just one guy in prison," is an example of kind-hearted in sentence.

9. Trustworthiness

The behavior that we can count on to be good, trustworthy, genuine, and so on is what we call trustworthiness (Hornby, 2010:1602). As an indication of trustworthiness, consider giving someone a job. Show your word with deed commitments. If you say you are going to choose something, just do that. It is an example of trustworthiness.

10. Sincerity

Sincerity demonstrates how we think and feel about a situation, opinion, or actions (Hornby, 2010:1385). An example of sincerity is someone who means all he promises.

11. Love and Affection

Strong emotion or great love for someone or something, specifically a family member or friends, is known as love (Hornby, 2010:884). Affection is an emotional situation characterized by a strong desire to like or love someone or someone and a strong desire to care for them (Hornby, 2010:24). Parents' love for their daughters, husbands' love for their wives and sons are all examples of love and affection.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Subject Matter

The writer explores the type of moral value in Agatha Christie's novel "The Secret of Chimneys." In reviewing the novel, the writer explored all of the characters and reveal the spiritual direction that humans have. The novel's study setting is in Chimneys, England, in 1925. A glamorous weekend party was being held at the home of Chimneys at the time, a house that was once coveted for its diplomatic meetings until a precious diamond was robbed from the grounds over twenty years ago.

3.2 Material

The research data is Agatha Christie's novel "The Secret of Chimneys," which was published by The Bodley Head in June 1925. This novel is crime novel. The novel consists of 31 chapters and 328 pages. The setting for this novel is Chimneys, England. The novel is full of contradictions and riddles. It causes those who read it to experience the feelings depicted in the book. The script for the novel "The Secret of Chimneys," as well as internet sources, magazines, and journals, as well as other references on moral values, were used to compile the research materials for this study.

3.3 Approach

To interpret the data for this research, the writer employs qualitative methods. It indicates that the writer is concentrating on meaning and concept, which could

contribute to the creation of a new concept. Qualitative analysis is more subjective than quantitative research, and it aims to explain the phenomena about what the study subject experiences, such as interpretation, inspiration, behavior, beliefs, and attitudes, through representation in the form of words and vocabulary, in a unique natural setting, and through the use of different natural methods (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). The writer does not use statistics, instead relying on interpretations. Primary data and secondary data are used in this research. The Secret of Chimneys novel provides the primary data source of information. The source that supports and completes the primary data source is known as secondary data. Other related sources are obtained by the writer, such as essays, articles, and journals.

3.4 Procedure

The procedure of gathering, measuring, and evaluating correct insights for research using standard approved procedures is known as data collection. The following procedures were used by the writer in gathering data:

1. The writer chooses The Secret of Chimneys novel to be analyze.
2. Then, the writer finds the theory which relevant with the novel The Secret of Chimneys.
3. The writer read the research, understand other relevant research as an illustration to examine this thesis.
4. Then, the writer analyzes the theory with the subject research
5. The writer makes a conclusion based on the analysis result.

3.4.1 Method Data Analysis

1. The writer read The Secret of Chimneys novel eight times.
2. Make a note related to the moral value that finds in the chapter's conversation.
3. Classify the results of the dialogue in The Secret of Chimneys novel with the kind of moral value.
4. After finds the moral values of the characters, the writer records the name of the player and re-writes the moral values that the characters have.
5. Analyze the most dominant of moral value in The Secret of Chimneys novel.

