

AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN “AMAT RHANG MANYANG” LEGEND

THESIS

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AR-RANIRY STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

BANDA ACEH

2017 M/1438 H

THESIS

Submitted to Faculty of Education and Teacher
Training
Ar-Raniry State Islamic University Darussalam Banda
Aceh
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for Sarjana
Degree (S-1) on
Teacher Education

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Dzulqaidah 15th, 1438 H

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praise to Allah SWT who has blessed the writer, given health and strength in writing this thesis. Greeting, praying, and loving, I present to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW his family and friend.

In this occasion the writer would like to express higher appreciation to the writer's supervisor for Dr. Muhammad Nasir, M.Hum and Dr.phil. Saiful Akmal,MA for their valuable times and fabulous advices who have guided the writer in writing and finishing this thesis.

Furthermore,the writer would like express big appreciation to her beloved mother and father T.Syamsoeddin and Nurbaiti for their affection, attention, support and everlasting love through her life.I also represent this gratitude to my beloved sister Cut Eva Syamsoeddin Putri,S.Pd also my young brother Teuku Aufaq Rizki Hidayatullah and my young sister Cut Zita Farlena Ur-Raihal who always make me happy when I am sad and always gave me motivation and spirit.

Special thanks to my best friend Cut Tarri Aulia, Nurul Liza Meriyanti, Suci Lia Paramita, Dhinnar Sari, Lili Apriliana, Herida Yulia, Nurul Rizka always gave me motivation to finish this thesis. For unit 07, English Department"13,MIN Samahani, MTsN Jeureula, SMAN 1 Banda Aceh thank you for your love and friendship. I never forget it.

Banda Aceh, July,27 2017

Cut EvieWardani

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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ABSTRAK

This thesis is entitled “An Analysis of Moral Values in “Amat Rhang Manyang” Legend”. The purpose of this study is to analyze and identify the moral values depicted in “Amat Rhang Manyang “ legend. The writer collected the data by using qualitative contents analysis. Qualitative contents analysis method is analyze about paragraph, word, sentences in documents. The object of qualitative content analysis can be all sort of recorded communication, for example transcripts of interviews, discourses, protocols of observations, video tapes and documents. The resources of the data is the legend of Amat Rhang Manyang in the book entitled “*Cerita Rakyat Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*” published by Department of Culture Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam 2004. From this analysis the writer found three moral values. The first is the actions of main character to himself, as individual moral. The second is the actions of main character to his environment, in this case includes the action of main character to the people around him, like the family and friends, as social moral. The third is about the actions of main character to his God or the main character religion, as religious moral. After analyzing these moral values, the writer found some contents of each moral. The first individual moral such as confidence, bravery, responsibility, hard work ,and patience. The second is social moral the contains are caring, helpfulness, and loving . The third is religious morals like gratitude, and pray to Allah. the contents of legend are more dominance to bad social moral values. In that case, Amat did not have good attitude and relationship with his mother. It was showed in the plot of the story. From the beginning until the ending of Amat Rhang Manyang legend, the character of Amat had been continually changed. The containment was about the morality of main character, Amat Rhang Manyang. In the beginning of story, Amat was known as a person who has a good attitude to all of people around him especially to his mother. Nevertheless, at the end of the story, his character changed to be arrogant. It was because he became a rich person then he did not admit his mother. Furthermore, he un-heartedly said that his mother crazy since his mother’s appearance was ugly and poor. Amat’s characters and his moral values in the legend were depicted **badly**, in addition, his manner to his mother was so bad. In this research, it showed us that how moral values depicted in Amat Rhang Manyang legend about good and bad moral values.

Keywords: analysis, moral values, legend

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of study, research questions, the aims of study, research significance, and operational definition. The main aspect will be addressed in this study to support in analyzing moral values in Amat Rhang Manyang legend.

A. Background of Study

Legend is part of literature. A literature shows stories of human life. Literature is a permanent expression in word of some thoughts or feeling or idea about life in the world. Literature is the creative of an author who is a member of the society. There are many different kinds of literature, such as “poetry, prose and drama” (Subhan, 2003, p. 40). This vocabulary not only provides a shortcut for talking or writing about literature but also often suggest new way of looking the poetry, fiction, drama, and nonfiction including the connection between our lives and they literary works we read (Diyanni, 2004, p.7).

After reading a product of a literature which can give the effect to the reader who can see a life with new views. Reading the literature of historical period is one of the way student have to help us imagines what life was like in that order foreign territory, our own country’s past. Literature is perhaps best seen as a complement to other materials used to increase foreign learners insight into the country whose language is being learn (Collie and Slater, 1987, p.4).

One of literature products often read by reader is legend. The various aspect of literature enriches the reader experience. Legend is the amazing achievement of fictional character or exaggerate the exploits of the people who actually lived (Stanford, 2003, p.59). According to McMillan (1997, p.197) legends are stories that usually describe real historical figures in fictional situations. Traditionally a legend is a narrative, which focuses on a historically or geographically specific figure and describes his exploits. Prose is “stories of the people who belong to the owner thought the story really happened but is not precious “(Harun, 2012, p. 118). He adds that the types of legends are the event happened by usual actor, it is take place in the world that we know now, the time in the past (Harun, 2012, p.118).

Among other things, Amat Rhang Manyang legends can be found near the area of Krueng Raya, Great Aceh District. The legends talk about a rich person named Amat. His mother really loving him but when he has a lot of material he felt embarrassed because his mother was ugly and poor. His mother feels sad because Amat has hurt her feeling and his mother pray for Allah to curse him into stone.

The uncertainty of moral values in legend can increase the attitude of the people to be good human being. Legends has many kind of moral values. Legend can also be analyzed in several point of views, such as from moral, social, and religious aspects.

When we evaluate a story, we appraise it according to our own special combination of cultural, moral, and aesthetic value. Our cultural derive from our

lives as member of families and societies. These value reflect our race and gender and by the language we speak. Our values reflect our ethical norm what we consider to be good and evil right and wrong .Our aesthetic value determine what we see as beautiful or ugly, well or ill made. Over time with education and experience in real life, our often change. Culture includes moral belief, aesthetic values ,and social attitude.(Diyanni, 2004, p. 25)

Moral is views about good and bad, right or wrong, what ought or ought not to do. A set of belief about current society about character and conduct and what people should try to be or try to do.A system or conduct assessment which is objective in that it reflect the condition of social existence. Rule of conduct actually accepted in society (Piaget.2012, p. 30).

Legends in literature contain moral values which serve as benchmark to determine right or wrong attitudes and actions of human beings in terms of good or bad based on the views of community life such as the behavior that is in accordance with decency, manners, and finer. Specifically, if a person wants to convey a matter of life on the values of goodness, then that person can use legend as a media of delivery. In other words, legend contains strong moral values .

Moral values has some types, the types of moral values includes individual moral, social moral and religion moral. According to Suseno (1987, p.142-150), “attitudes and actions related to individual moral such as discipline, confidence, self-respect, brave, responsible, patience, consistency and hard work”. Sulistyorini (2011, p. 4), said the types of social are solidarity, caring, helping and loving. Dirgantara (2012, p. 99 – 105) said that the types of religious moral such as

thanks to Allah, Remember Allah, Trust in Allah who orders everything, pray for Allah, Obedient to Allah and His Messenger.

According to Bertens (2000, p .142) loyalty is moral values, but it must be applied with other general humanity. Moral values are nothing without other values. According to Beningga (1991, p. 9-10) some of types of moral values includes enthusiasm, kindhearted, honesty, love and affection, peace-loving, perseverance, sincerity, sacrificing for other and strong belief.

Based on the functions and existence of legend that have central role for society, it is necessary to conduct a related study of legend. Literature has moral values if the reading gives occasion to learn a lesson. If a story teaches us how to live, or attempts to teach us, then it has a moral dimension. The best readers will see the moral value of a work even if the morals it endorses are somehow distasteful to them.

Some previous studies have been conducted on moral values in legend and literature. One of them is Ahmad (2010) about “An Analysis of Moral Values and Education Values in *Cupak Gurantang* Legend”. The moral values containing in *Cupak Gurantang* relates to the interrelationship between one and oneself, interrelationship between one and one’s surrounding and social, and interrelationship between one and one’s God. Susanti (2010) also wrote a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Moral Values Taken from *Edensor* Novel by Andrea Hirata. Based on the explanation above, she examined the values of moral education in the novel *Edensor* by Andrea Hirata. He was interested in this novel

because the novel contained a lot of moral lesson that can enlighten through its characters. So that the reader can take a lesson by taking good moral and leave bad moral. Zulfikar (2011) also wrote a thesis “A Study on Moral Values of The Main Character in Charles Dickens’ Oliver Twist”. He examined some moral values that have been found in the novel be taught and applied in educational process. This study shown, for instance, how kindness and comparison can save someone by preventing him or her from taking the wrong path. Therefore, it is important that the moral values can be adopted in teaching learning process.

Form the previous study, the writer would like to analyze about moral values in folklore and novel. It is similar with the previous research but differences in the subject because it talk about moral values in the legend.

Based on the explanations above, the most interesting moral values are implicitly contained in the novel and legend. Hence, the writer is interested in conducting a research under the title **”An Analysis of Moral Values in Amat Rhang Manyang Legend”**.

B. Research Questions

1. How moral values are depicted in “Amat Rhang Manyang” Legend?

C. Aims of Study

1. To analyze the moral values depicted in Amat Rhang Manyang legend
2. To identify the moral values depicted in Amat Rhang Manyang legend

D. Research Significance

The research is expected to be significant both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to provide the contribution for moral values which ought to be owned by the human and useful for science growth. It was also hoped to be useful for other researcher to know some moral values in other legend.

2. Practical Significance

Hopefully, the result of the research is expected to provide moral values to the readers. The reader will get lesson from this legend, so it is increasing society interest to read other legend.

On the other hand, the writer expects to get moral values by showing the sample described in the legend. Specifically, the illustration of character or attitude in the legend is also expected to be practiced by the other teachers or candidates of the teacher in the process of teaching and learning..

E. Operational Definition

The writer gives some definitions of the key terms to clarify the terms that use in this research.

a. Moral Values

Moral values are values that express ideas about the good life. There is constant debate about which values constitute the good life (Veugelers, 2008, p.1).

b. Amat Rhang Manyang

Amat Rhang Manyang is Acehnese legend which is well-known by Acehnese society since many years ago from old generation to young generation. The

legends popular amongst people happened in Great Aceh. (Cerita Rakyat Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2004 : 1)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer would like to explore about literature review. The intention of this current chapter is to present explanation concerning literature, fiction, folklore, legend and moral values.

A. Literature

1. Definition of Literature

Etymologically, the Latin word “litteratura” is derived from “littera” (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. The word text is related to textile and can be translated as fabric just as single threads form a fabric, so words and sentences form a meaningful and coherent text. The origins of the two central terms are, therefore, not of great help in defining literature or text. It is more enlightening to look at literature or text as “cultural and historical phenomena” and to investigate the conditions of their production and reception. (Klarer, 2004, p.1)

According to Rees (1973, p.1) literature is “writing which expresses and communicates feelings, thoughts and attitudes towards life”. Literature as the term is applied to a number of works in drama and prose fiction which have in common the sense that the human condition is essentially absurd, and that this condition can be

adequately represented only in works of literature that are themselves “absurd” (Abrams ,1999, p.1).

Literature is the class of writings in which imaginative expression, aesthetic form, universality of ideas, and permanence are characteristic features, as fiction, poetry, romance and drama (Webster; 1974).

Literature has an important role in human life; it has given much of entertainment, inspiration, motivation, information, and etc. Literature has significant role in human life for expressing attitude, behavior and adjustment. For many people, literature acts media to deliver messages.

Literature has many forms; they are poetry, novel, comic, soap opera, electronic literature, graphic novel, film or movie and etc. Many people like to read a novel or legend. It gives us more imagination in our mind when we think about the character in the book, in movie it is passive.

In general terms, literary work falls into two types ”imaginative and non imaginative. Both literary works are basically the same.both are expressed aesthetically, but they are distinctive in expression. Imaginative type commonly uses connotative sentences to express an idea. Non-imaginative type is more realistic than the imaginative one and it uses denotative sentence (Werren and Wellek.1997.p.2).Non Imaginative type of literature consists of essay, criticism, biography, history, autobiography, memoir, and diary. While imaginative types of

literature consist of poetry, prose fiction, and drama. Prose fiction is then divided into novel, short story .romance, fable, parable, legend, and myth.

Fiction originally means anything made up, shape or crafted,but today the word refer to prose stories on author's imagination.(Edgar,rober and Henry.1993.p.47.There is also imaginative literature that aims to arouse thought and feelings.Its author expresses his idea, his feeling, his attitude, he may talks of thing;people,etc. It is aimed to communicate feelings, not facts, emotion, not information only.

2. Genre of Literature

The genres of imaginative, literature have much in common, but they also have distinguishing characteristic. Prose fiction, or narrative fiction, includes myths, fables, romance, novels and short stories. According to Pobe (2002,p. 60) literature is “certain kinds of artifice or aesthetic writing” which were reckoned to be especially creative and imaginative, fictional or not histories and to be the product of specially gifted or talented writers, called authors. Literature is generally divided into three groups, respectively prose, drama, and poetry.

- a. Prose uses language not in fiction form.e.g., novels, short stories, novellas, etc.Human being during his life, for presetting the inner or internal concepts and thoughts in order to use the tongue, handwriting creation, and prose creates various patterns of prose; these patterns divided into two parts:

narrative and non narrative ones. The writer does not write based on the personal thoughts and imagination force and also does not create a written work based on this. Prose is a result of accurate and perfect studies of a writer about a subject, place, life of a person, a fact which is available and etc that all of them must be created or written by author. Historical events or analysis of an event in the history is as a report about something which is on hand or had been available; it is a report of trip, travel, political or social letter, or memories which are in this domain (Iranmaneh.2013.p.3).According to Harun (2012.p.11) Prose fiction includes folktale,legend and myth.

- b. Drama is play with its act(s) and its scenes in dialogues, conversations, comedies, tragedies, tragic-comedies, etc. Drama is literature designed to be performed by actor like fiction, drama focus on a single character or armed number of character, and it enacts fictional events as if they were happening in the present to be witnessed by an audience.
- c. Poetry is the art of poets; poems, in verse form, e.g. ballads, epics, lyrical poetry, etc. There will be further discussions in details on each group above. Poetry expresses a conversation or interchange that is grounded in the most deeply felt experience of human being.

B. Fiction

Fiction is derived from the Latin word “fictum” which means “created”. Fiction is a term used to denote anything, mainly stories or accounts that are not real.Fiction

is “any form of narrative which deals, in part or in whole, with events that are not factual, but rather, are imaginary and invented by its author”. Apart from the general meaning of fiction as non-factual accounts, it is also used to denote a major branch of literature especially the novel and also drama or other theatrical presentations in the cinematic and musical mode. The important factor here is that the story or presentation is not factual or real.(Annex.2010.p.10-19). Fiction is a branch of literature which deals in part or in whole, with temporally contra factual events (events that are not true at the time of writing). In contrast to this is non-fiction, which deals exclusively in factual events (e.g.: biographies, histories).

One of the examples of fiction is folklore. Folklore is often defined as knowledge or forms of expression (folk arts) that are passed on from one person to the person by word of expressions include songs, rhymes, folktales, myths, jokes, and proverbs.(cited in Ahmad.2010.p.9).

1. Elements of fiction.

1.1 Intrinsic Elements.

In learning fiction, we need to comprehend about its plot and structure, character, setting, point of view, style and language, symbol, irony, and theme. The following explanation seen legend is one important part of fiction, the writer will be explains about intrinsic elements.

1.1.1 Plot and Structure

a. Plot

Plot is an important element of literary work, because the plot tells the important event that occurred in a story. Plot or the structure of action is used to indicate almost any kind of action that found in a story, including the closed plot, the open plot, and the straight narrative with little or no serious complication, Bocker (1963.p.91). According to Staton (2007,p.26) plot is “ a series of the events in a story”. How a certain event affecting another event that cannot be ignored, since the event will be affecting for all the story. Plot is very close to the existence of the character. If the story only has a little in character, there will be more close and simple to plot, in contrast a legend that has many characters in the story the plot will be more complicated. Plot also helps the reader in understanding the story of the legend. The clarity of the plot makes the reader easier in understanding the story.

According to Staton (2007,p. 29) the character is affecting the plot, if the story only has a few in characters, there will be more close and simple story. If we do not know the plot of the story, it will be hard to understand what the story tells about. Like another intrinsic elements, plot also have his own rule. There should be clear, real, and logic, where the beginning, middle, and the end of the story.

In the large meaning, the plot of story is a whole chain of events. However, this term is usually limited that is, events which immediately create or result from other phenomenon. They include anything that changes the series of events such as a speech or action, a character's alteration of attitude, a flash of insight, and a decision (Stanton, 1965.p.14). According to Diyanni (2004.p.43) plot is the organization of events which establish a story. It keeps us in turning pages. In reading a story, we

discover what will happen next. A sequence of incident holds an important causal relation to each other. Causality indicates that one thing occurs as a result of something else and is a significant feature of realistic fictional plots.

In other words, the backbone of a story is the plot which assists us to understand the story further. It must have a true beginning, middle, and end. It must be logical, it should occasionally shock us, and it must arouse and satisfy anxious uncertainty about what may happen (Stanton, 1965.p.15).

Typical fictional plots are begun with an exposition. It contributes the background information that we needed to build sense of the action. It gives a description of the setting and presents the major characters (Diyanni, 2004: 44). A great tension of moment reaches a climax or “turning point” (Diyanni, 1965.p.44).

It is a major crisis in the whole action of a plot which the fatal step is taken. It is the essential decision made which results in the action concluding one way or the other (Little, 1970.p.84). It is the greatest conflict which its result becomes inevitable or unavoidable. It is the meeting point of its lines of force and determines how the opposition will be resolved (Stanton, 1965.p.16). Then, the complications of plot are decreased and resolved (the resolution or denouncement) (Diyanni, 1965.p.44). It is the rounding off the action, the conclusion, one way or the way or the other of the conflict (Little, 1970.p.84). The plot’s typical realistic fiction can be diagrammed in the following manner (Diyanni, 2004.p. 4).

b. Structure

Structure is the design or form of the completed action. In examining structure, we look for patterns, for the shape that the story as a whole possesses. It directs us to the story at rest. It is important to satisfy our need for order, proportion, and arrangement. For exposition complication ,climax, falling down resolution another reason, it is significant to provide a clue to a story's meaning (Diyanni, 2004.p.45). We can identify the stories structure by paying attention to repeated elements and recurrent details of action and gesture, of dialogue and description and to shifts in direction and changes of focus. Repetition signals are needed in order to understand the connections and relationships in the story, relations between characters, and correlations between ideas. These can be signaled by such visual or aural clues as a change of scene, a new voice, blank space in the text (Diyanni, 2004.p.45).

1. Character and Characterization

Character is important in fictional work because a character helps develop the plot.Character is influend by events just as event are shaped in the plot by character (Michael.1990.p.61).The major character are those whom we see more of over a longer period of time; we learn more about them,nd we think of them and we think of them as more complex and frequently therefore more realistic than the minor character, the figures who fill out the story.These major characters can grow and change (Beaty.1995.103) .According to Diyanni(2002.p.55) dynamic character experiences development of characterization equally with the development of the story. A static character is a character that essentially does not experience changes or development of charterization because of event that had happened.

Based on the statement, character can also be classified by the amount of change they exhibit in their personalities. If character undergoes a significant change in personality, then that character is considered a dynamic character. If a character shows little or no change in personality, then that character is considered a static character (cited in Rusydi.2011.20).

Characterization is the mean by which writers present and reveal character. The method of characterization is narrative description with explicit judgment. It is divided into facts and interpretive comment (Diyanni, 2004: 55).

2. Setting

The setting of a story is the environment of its events, the immediate world in which they occur. The parts of setting include the visible background, the time of day or year, the climate, or the historical period. Usually the setting is presented through descriptive passage. Sometimes, it directly influences the character and exemplifies a theme (Stanton, 1965: 18). It arises partly from background, character, and plot, but it is also deeply affected by style. In controlling the mood or spirit in which the reader approaches the work, skillful writers make great use of devices to build up an atmosphere of dread, gaiety, melancholy and calm. A reader will be difficult to interpret intended events if the writer fails to control atmosphere (Little, 1970: 96).

3. Point of View

Point of view is an author's decisions about who is to tell the story and how it is to be told (Diyanni, 2004: 72). Stanton states that the point of consciousness that we perceive the events of a story is called the point of view (Stanton, 1965: 20).

There are three possible devious of points of view, they are;

1) First person point of view

First person point of view means that the character in the story tell the story from his or her point of view, the reader receive a limited knowledge of character ,getting the personal thoughts and feelings of only the narrator, as a reader ,we know only what the character telling the story knows.(Edwin.1930.71).in this kind of point of view the author believes the narrator to participate in action.The narrator will tell the stories in his/his own voice with her/his limited vision and knowledge ,commonlythe story will have the voice as an“I”

2) Second point of view

The second point of view is the least common of point of view used by the author.Some narrators seem to be addressing a”You” but are instead referring mainly to themselves.

3) Third point of view

Third point of view is the viewpoint of an observer-not a participant (Edwin.1930.p.71). In this kind of point of view is used when the autor intends to describe events in the work by third-person point of view “he” .”she” and “it”

Sometimes a point of view is described as subjective or objective. It is subjective when the author directly judges or interprets the characters. On the other hand, it is

very objective if the writer avoids describing even the character's idea and emotions. Therefore, the reader must infer everything from the facts alone (Stanton, 1965.p.27).

The novelist can bring us into a character's point of view so that we share his experience. He must be able to remove us from the character in order to we can contemplate and understand even though the story is told in "character's words" (Stanton, 1965.p.28).

Point of view direct to the way of the story telling in a novel and legend. It is the way of perception which is used by the author as a device to appear characters, action, setting and many kinds of events which "may form the story in a fiction to the readers". (Coyle 1998, p.248).According to Peck (1994, p.68), point of view is a technique that is used by the author "to find and tell the meaning "of their artistic work to the readers. The author expects that the readers can accept his technique. Point of view has psychological connection to the readers, and the readers need clear perception about the point of view.

The readers understanding about the legend will be influenced by a clear point of view. Point of view is not only considered as the way of dramatic limitation but also considered as serving the thematic definition, because a novel offers values, attitude, and life perception which is controlled and served by the author intentionally through point of view.

4. Style and Tone

Style determines the way a writer chooses word and arranges them. It is the verbal identity of a writer, as unmistakable as his or her voice. Writer's styles communicate

their distinctive ways of “seeing the world” (Diyanni, 2004: 79). Tone is the emotional attitude which presented by the author in the story. It may perhaps be light, romantic, ironic, mysterious, thoughtful, dreamlike, or impassioned. It becomes identical with atmosphere “when the narrator shares his characters’ mood which reflected in the environment “(Stanton, 1965: 31).

5. Symbolism

Ideas and emotions often seem as real as any physical fact; nevertheless they are invisible, intangible things. Symbol indicates concrete, factual details which bring thoughts and strong feelings in the reader’s mind. The writer makes his meaning visible. The symbol may be anything from an egg to the story setting: a single object, a physical substance, a shape, a gesture, a color, a sound, a fragrance (Stanton, 1965: 31). As a reader, we need to recognize the certain details of symbol and discover the meaning (Stanton, 1965.p.31-32). In interpreting symbol, “noting its connotations and comparing it to its context can be useful” (Stanton, 1965: 33). The symbolic moment is a special form of symbolism. It is also called the key moment or the moment of revelation. It is a tableau or a silent motionless group arranged to represent a scene in which all the visible details and physical relationship are charged with meaning (Stanton, 1965.p.33).

6. Irony

Irony allows us to discover that something is the opposite of what we have been led to expect. In fiction, irony works are divided into two types, dramatic irony and ironic tone or verbal irony. First, dramatic irony is the irony of plot or situation. It

depends basically upon some diametrical contrast between appearance and reality, between a character's intention and what he accomplishes, or between his expectation and what actually occurs. Second, the ironic tone or verbal irony that appears when one conveys or communicates his meaning by expressing its opposite (Stanton, 1965: 35).

7. Theme

The theme or central idea of a story corresponds to the meaning of a human experience; it may be anything that could make a memorable experience. It comments upon "some aspect of life and has value outside the story" (Stanton, 1965.p.19). It is related to the other elements of fiction more as a consequence than as parallel elements that can be separated identified. The reader can abstract it from "the details of character and action that compose the story" (Diyanni, 2004.p.86). The central idea of a good story is somewhat like man's philosophy and gives coherence and "meaning to the facts" (Stanton.1965.p.20). It can be also defined as the meaning of a story which specifically accounts for the largest number of its elements in the simple way. It is useful to approach the theme by way of the central conflict which helps us in looking for it. (Stanton, 1965: 21). Theme is an idea to control is an idea "to control insight in the story" (Arp and Jhonson.2006.p.130).

According to Staton (2007.p.7) was stated that theme gives a strong explained about the unity of what is happening in the story, and tell about the story of life in a common context. The purpose of theme is to give a shape and effect in our mind, so make the story easy to remember. A good theme has to represent the entire story in

the legend. Sometimes the theme shapes in to the fact that comes from the human experience. It is explored by the story and then gives impression for each of event in life.

2. Extrinsic Elements.

There are some external points are discussed in study of literature. But setting and environment are more often discussed .Sometimes the extrinsic study only connect the literature to the social context and the previous growth. In most cases, it becomes a causal explanation professing to account for literature, to explain it and finally to reduce it to it is origins. It is clear that causal study can never dispose of problems of description, analysis, and evaluation of an object such as art of literary art, cause and effect are in incommensurate. the concrete result of these extrinsic causes, because “the work of art always unpredictable”(Wellek and Warren,1977,p.73).There are some opinions about extrinsic factor influence the literary work, such as biography, psychology, social life, causal explanation of literature largely in such other collective creations spirit of time.

The extrinsic elements of literature about can be found inside the story itself.. It could tell about the author, inspiration, life experiences, it could also tell about the world situation, past, present, or may be the future and many other supporting facts.

C. Folklore

Folklore is derived from two words, “folk and lore”. Fore means “collecting” while lore means “the tradition of the culture that is heritage from member” (Danandjaja, 1994.p.1-2).

Folklore including traditional arts, belief, traditional ways of work and leisure, adornment and celebrations are cultural ways in which a group maintains and passes on a shared way of life. According to the American Folklore Society, “Folklore is the traditional art, literature, knowledge, and practice that are disseminated largely through oral communication and behavioral example”.

According to Jan Harold(cited in Danandjaja.p.21-22) folklore can be classified into three types such as verbal folklore, partly verbal folklore and non verbal folklore.

- a. Verbal folklore includes folk speech, idiom (proverb, aphorism, and pameo), puzzle, poetry (traditional poetry, gurindam and syair) ,prose fiction (legend, myth, and fairy tale).
- b. Partly verbal folklore includes theater, dance traditional, ritual or ceremonial , etc.
- c. Non verbal folklore has two types are material and non material. Material includes architect,building, dress,food and medicine traditional. Non material include gesture.

D. Legend.

1. Definition of Legend.

Legend is the amazing achievement of fictional character or exaggerate the exploits of the people who actually lived (Stanford,2003, p.59). A legend is a story purported to be historical in nature but which is without substantiation. Legend also refers to anything that inspires a body of stories, or anything of lasting importance or

fame. The story is handed down from earlier times but will continue to evolve with time. According to Harun (2011, p.118) the types of legend are the event happened by usual actor,” it takes place in the world that we know now, the time in the past”.

In literature, the function of a legend is to present the story of human actions in such a way that they are perceived true by the audience. Actions are presented as if they have taken place within human history. For its audiences, a legend has to include happenings that are not outside the realm of possibility, but it can include miracles. Change has certainly occurred in legends over time giving them a freshness, vitality and realistic taste. On the contrary, a large number of legends function in the realm of uncertainty neither believed, nor doubted by the audiences.

Legends are made up stories, while myths are stories which answer questions about the working of the natural phenomenon. However, legends are stories about people and their actions or deeds they perform to save their people or nations. The people mentioned in legends can be the ones, who have lived in the recent times or in the known history. The legends are told to serve a specific purpose, can be based on facts, but they are not completely true. People mentioned in a legend might have not really done what the story of the legend relates. In some cases, legends change the historical events.

2. Types of Legend

According to Jan Harold (cited in Harun.2012 p.120) said that legend can be classified into “four groups”: Religious legend is legend of saints or religious person, for example Tengku Diawe Geutah legend . Supernatural legend is reality story occurred of someone, for example Paya Silayi legend. Personal legend is the story about public figure and story was true,for example Malem Diwa legend. Local legend is the storyconnection withplace, names .and topography of legend.One of the example of local legends is AmatRhangManyanglegend because we found the evidence of occurred that story. The story that happened gave positive value or raises moral and the story was retold over and over again in the future, then the story will be legend also.

Amat Rhang Manyang is Acehnese legends which is know and well-known by Acehnese society since many years ago from old generation to young generation. The legends was happened in Great Aceh. (Cerita Rakyat Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam,2004 : 1). Among other things, Amat Rhang Manyang legends can be found near the area of Krueng Raya, Great Aceh District. The legends talk about a rich person named Amat. His mother really loving him but when he has a lot of material he felt embarrassed because his mother is ugly and poor. His mother feel sad because Amat has hurt her feeling and his mother pray for Allah to curse him into stone.

E. Moral Values

1. The Definition of Moral Values

Morality or moral message that is summarized in literature work is always dealing with good action. In other word, the creator will not always write the good moral immediately in actor's character. Sometimes they will write implicitly in the story. The creator writes the bad character in order the reader sees and takes conclusion of the character. It is also way of creator to examine the critical thinking of reader.

Moral value can define as a term in logic that a principle or action or character of human is true or false, right or wrong and good or bad view of the goodness or badness of human action and character. Morality refers to concern with what is good or right in peoples relationships with each other. Understanding morality is to be specific about "definitions of good (or bad) and right (or wrong), since these terms can be used in several different ways" (Edward,1967, p. 529).

Values are our standards and principles for judging worth. They are the criteria by which we judge things' (people, objects, ideas, actions and situations) to be good, worthwhile, desirable; or, on the other hand, bad, worthless, despicable. Moral value is a term in logic that "a principle or action or character of human is true or false, right or wrong and good or bad" (Webster ,1981,p.1468) So we can use moral value as the doctrine of good and bad about the person's behavior in every daily life as being individual or societal creation.

According to Kenny(1996,p. 89) Moral in literature work viewed as "simple theme, but not all themes are moral". By the moral of the story we usually mean piece of rather practical moral advice that can be derived from the story. The moral must be

rather simple. For it must be pretty readily applicable to readers own conduct. Moral value in the literature work is usually meant as a suggestion relating to certain moral teachings of a practical nature, which can be taken and interpreted, through the story in question. It is an indication that had been given by the author about the various things associated with life issues such as attitude, behavior, and manners in intercommunication. It be particle because constitute as real clue'. As a model which is showed in story through the attitudes and behavior of the characters. (Burhan.2013.p.430).

Moral value in literature work can be seen as mandate and message. Even, actually message unsure is constituted as an idea that underlies the creation of literature work as a supporting message. It based on the consideration that the moral value which was delivered by fiction "has different effects than by nonfiction"(Burhan,2013, p.430) literature as life product contains social, philosophy, religious, moral values and soon. To look for the glorious value in literature work is by determining the creativity toward the life relation. Literature work saves value or massage containing trusteeship or advice. From the literature, the creator tries to influence the reader's mindset and inspect the false and true, the true to take knowledge, the good example proper to be followed and on the contrary to be disapproved if bad. Literary work is created not only for enjoyment but also to understand and take a benefit. Literary work is not invaluable dead matter, but there is a lot of knowledge such living value and glorious messages to increase human perception on understanding life.

Values may suggest that judgments of right and wrong, lofty and base, just and unjust, and more personal preferences, that things are useful as “individuals happen to value them” (Benninga, 1991, p. 131). Value is something that interests for us, something that we look for, something that pleases, something that is loved, and in short value is something good. Value has “good connotation”. (Bertens, 2000, p. 139).

Moral value is value that must be separated with other values. Every value will get quality if it has relation with other values. For example, Honesty is an example of moral values, this value has no meaning if it does not be applied with other values. There are as follows: 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.

According to Nurgiantoro (2005, p. 320-321) states that the kinds of moral values which exist in literary work can be stated as unlimited things. It can be converse whole life-problematic, and whole aspects which belongs human's dignity and rank. On broader outline, life-problematic can be distinguished into the following cases, they are as follows: Interrelationship between one and oneself, Interrelationship between one and one's surrounding and social and interrelationship between one and one's God (Nurgiantoro (2005, p. 323)

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 others. After that the result of it, painting want to be showed, and music want to be listened. 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.

Obligation Moral value obligates us absolutely and it cannot 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 indifferent people cannot 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 or she must try hard. It's a must to be champion, but there is a limitation.

The function of moral values, people read a piece of literary work not only to get pleasure but also to seek its education function. When reading a legend that contain a social unique for example one probably expects to learn what the authors ideas are, in order for him or her to follow, understanding art furthermore to implement in his or her daily life.

According William (1966, p. 89), moral constitutes “a stance related to particular moral lesson which is partial and can be absorbed though a story by the reader”. Moral values are something intended to be delivered by the author in order to be understood, concerned and accepted by the reader. Generally, moral suggests to the good or bad lessons which are widely accepted regarding action, attitude, compulsory, behavior, and values in life. Moral in literary work usually reflects an author’s point of view about life and its values, and it is what her or she tries to deliver to the readers.

1. Types of Moral Values

In fiction contains and offer moral values, certainly many types and form are offered. The types and forms of moral values themselves include the unlimited problems it can be the matter of life and life itself and the issue, concerning human dignity and status. The matter of life and life itself is distinguishable into the problem of human relationship within one’s oneself, human relationship with other human being in social sphere including the relationship with the natural environment and human relationship with God or it religious moral values (Burhan. 2002.p. 323).

According to Suseno (1987, p.142-150), attitudes and actions related to individual moral such as discipline, confidence, self-respect, brave, responsible, patience, consistency and hard worker. Sulistyorini (2011, p.4), said the types of social moral such as solidarity to other ,caring other, helping each other ,loving other. Dirgantara

(2012, p. 99 – 105) said that the types of religious moral such as thanks to Allah, Remember Allah/Dzikir, Trust in Allah who orders everything, pray for Allah, Obedient to Allah and His Messenger

According to Nurgiantoro(2002.p.324-325) the kinds of morals such as individual moral, social moral, and religion moral, the explanation is the below :

- 1) Individual Moral is the problem of human to him or herself, it is means that individual moral occurred with her or his problem includes confidence, brave, responsible, patience, afraid, of human involved into him or herself and psychology of them (Nurgiantoro.2002.p.324).
- 2) Social moral is part of moral values occurred with other people. Human certainly doing interactions with others in life. In their relationships with others, the human must be know about the standard goods or bad behaviors in society in order to make the relationship to be close and respect each other. The problem of social moral occur between other people, for example between parents and child, between husband and wife, between friends also consists of helping, caring, loving ,etc (Nurgiantoro.2002. p.325).
- 3) The value that related with God is also called divinity moral values, it something interactions manage between human and God. According to Nurgiantoro (2002.p.324) religion moral is the problem

of the human occurred with God. It showed in daily activity, the activities are connected with the worship of them. The person who are believing strongly in the existence of a God it is called religious.

In other words, some of the types of moral values is moral education, moral sensitivity, and moral politics .According to Buzzelli and Johnston (2002, p.132) moral education is a growing body work that focuses on the education and professional development of teachers themselves. It is includes redefining the teacher-student relationship, examining the personal belief and philosophies of students, re contextualizing course method and context knowledge, and ensuring authentic field experience and student activities. According to Veugelers (2008, p .6) said that “moral sensitivity” is analyzing processes of meaning making by student in many situations and comparing different construction for the same situation can stimulate the development, student should learn to speak in moral language. Moral Politics “is embedded in a political context, and the aim of education is formulated as political action for social change” (Veugelers (2008, p .6)

According to Suraida (2010, p.60) confidence is “the belief that you have the ability to do things well or deal with situations successfully”.The feeling that you can trust someone or something to be good, work well, or produce good results. Self-Confidence is confident in one self. Self-confident is confident of one’s own strength or ability.

Brave is “having or showing courage”(Elliot and Joner, 2002, pp.77). Brave means able to face danger without fear or to suffer pain without complaining. The bravery to take the decision is “very useful to face the problems” (Siagian, 2003, p.112). It is not doubtful in facing the danger because gives “the strength to do the action which is considered right in front of the strong opponent” (Neuschel, 2008, p.82).

According to Wibowo(in Anggraeni ,2012, p.60) responsibility is “actions or behavior of a person, to perform the task and obligations, he should do, to himself, society, and environment”. Responsible is having a capacity for moral decisions and therefore accountable, capable of rational thought or action. Responsible is something that we have to do to get the right. As parents, we all want our children to grow up to be responsible citizens and good people. We want them to learn to feel, think and act with respect for themselves and for other people. We want them to pursue their own well-being, while also being considerate of the needs and feelings of others. We want them to recognize and honor the democratic principles upon which our country was founded. We want them to develop strong character.

Patience is one of the important indicator health of soul. We able to keeps stability emotions and they do not let themselves to be weak or hopeless (Kusmiyati,2014,p.20).

According to Suraida (2010,p.54-55) hard work is “the single greatest competitive advantage”. Hard work is always the baseline of great achievement. Hard work means the key of success. Hard work always related with good looking job or doing everything to get the target. Continue our working until we get our goal. Because this problem, it is important to always hard work consistently when we want something. Magical moment cannot be happen instantly. It needs good effort ourselves with aim to “change and develop”. (Rohyani,2012,p.51).

Cruel is having or showing desire to cause pain and suffering .Cruelty is a cruel act, a deliberate infliction of pain and suffering .Cruelty is the attribute or quality, disposition to give unnecessary pain or suffering to others. Sadism can also be related to this form of action or concept. (cited in ratna.2011).

Life contiguous with others we must open minded with something that happening in daily life, we must adaptable with conditions and situations. When somebody need the helps, we must help without requested, we must always exercises ourselves to care with others.(Kusmiyati,2014,p.25)

Helping each other is a form as social human. We cannot live without other people. Helping each other makes life more than meaningful.

Love is fell affection for. Love is a communications code word for the letter. Love is fell referent adoration for God. Love is fell affection for. Love is a communications code word for the letter. Loving to themselves is more than just a

loyal and respectful. Dear friends, dear to the neighbors, who also love to hate us, and emphasize the lifelong responsibility for saying to the family. Love and belonging are something special needed to live. Love to our God, love to our family, love to our friend, and love to each other. We need a love from birth to adulthood as a way to life with other people.(Suraida.2010.p.47-48).

Thanks to Allah is demonstrate by words and actions. The word of Thanks to Allah is saying hamdalah. while thanks to Allah by actions is doing activity with all the potency or something that our body part such as use eyes to read Alqur'an also we have accepted what Allah has given for (Kusmiyati.2014.p28).

Pray is the activity of speaking to God or conversation with God. Doa or Pray to Allah is requesting everything to Allah. Doa is a nucleus of worship, performs a religious service, it is forms confessions of the limitation capability as the human that life in the world and confessions of the Almighty powers of God. Furthermore, Doa and effort are "two duties" of the human side that conform with daily activity of Muslim (Kusmiyati.2014.p.31).

F. Binary Oppositions

Binary opposition is a powerful relation in language, cognition and perception important to coherence in discourse and to how we perceive and understand the world around us. Research on binary opposition, or antonym in language, has recently experienced a "revival of interest" (Paradis.2003.p.1). Antonyms show up as strongly

associated pairs such as long–short, heavy–light, hot–cold and good–bad along the dimensions of length, weight, temperature and merit respectively. While other pairs appear to be less obviously or felicitously opposable and more clearly bound up with specific domains and situations, e.g. calm–highstrung, calm–flowing, calm–agitated, as in ‘I prefer calm dogs to high-strung dogs’, ‘I prefer calm waters to flowing waters’, ‘I prefer a calm public to an agitated public’ (Paradis, Willners & Jones 2009). In spite of this difference, all of them are used to express binary opposition. In that sense they are all antonyms. But, what makes the former pairings more felicitously opposable than the latter ones still remains a mystery, at least in part. It has been shown that it is the ‘goodness’ of the relations as such that is of importance, not lexical associations or co-occurrence frequency (van de Weijer. 2011). The purpose of this contribution is to try to determine why some pairs are felt to be “better” antonyms than others and therefore more apt to take on special status as canonical antonyms.

Couched in the framework of Lexical Meaning as Ontologies and Construals (Paradis 2005), this contribution treats antonymy as a spatial configuration construal grounded in perception and effected through comparison of the opposing properties (Paradis & Willners 2011). Whenever we think of something as long, good or dead, it will be in contrast to something that lacks or has little of this property, i.e. their opposites. This take on binary opposition has also gained phenomenological support in psychophysical experimentation (e.g. Bianchi and Savardi 2008, Bianchi,

Savardi&Kubovy 2011). The proposal is that form–meaning pairings in language are antonyms when they are used as binary opposites. Characteristic of antonyms is that they share an important segment of meaning at the same time as they differ prominently along the same dimension.

According to Manji (2005. p.1) “our world is full of opposites”. Big opposes small, night opposes day, old opposes young. The opposites that are most interesting, however, are binary oppositions. These are specific pairs of opposites that have organized human culture as we know it today. They differ from normal opposites because they assume a deeper meaning. These oppositions create society’s ideals of what is good and what is bad, or what is ethical and non-ethical, and from a young age we subconsciously conform to these without even knowing, and even as adults we continue to create these oppositions in our minds with everything we are presented with. This occurs because people have the tendency to assign values to each of the pairs, creating a type of hidden hierarchy within society. This essay will discuss these oppositions, namely color differences and associations, and focus on how certain binary oppositions affect how we interpret things today.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the writer would like to explain about research methodology. The methodology of this study is divided into a framework that consistsof research method, material analysis, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

A. Research Method

Literature studies of the research task and its relation to the social environment. Literature material are the crystallization of wisdom and have important value for the development of human society, history, culture and research scholar, education research shall fully share information, conduct literature, researcher to gaps sources of relevant researcher and scientific development and to understand what our predecessors have achieved and the progress made by other researcher.

In this story, the writer use qualitative method. Qualitative research of literature has special value in distinguishing the past trend and fore casting future model. Qualitative literature does not focus on the quality and completeness of literature material. It focuses on personal .Literature researcher and choose small samples or characteristic of cases according to the interest of the researcher and subject requirement. Qualitative analysis is to study whether the object under researcher have certain nature or to study chance reason and process analysis .(Xiamen,2009, p.1).

To analyze the moral values in AmatRhangManyang legend the writer would like to use qualitative content analysis method. According to Mayring (2000,p.1) the qualitative content analysis consists in “a bundle of techniques for systematic text analysis which we developed in a longitudinal study about psycho-social consequences of unemployment” .

According to Mayring (2000,p.1) the object of qualitative content analysis can be all sort of recorded communication, for example transcripts of interviews, discourses, protocols of observations, video tapes, documents. Content analysis analyzes not only the manifest content of the material. The analysis of formal aspects of the material belongs to its aims as well. As outlined below content analysis embeds the text into a model of communication within which it defines the aims of analysis. Content analysis as the use of replicable and valid method for making specific inferences “from text to other states or properties of its source” (Krippendorff. 1969. p.103). Content analysis is a research technique for the “objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication”. (Berelson,1959 . p.155).

Qualitative content analysis defines itself within this framework as an approach of empirical, methodological controlled analysis of texts within their context of communication, following content analytical rules and step by step models, without “rash quantification”. (Mayring, 2000,p.1). Many current studies use qualitative content analysis, which addresses some of the weaknesses of the quantitative

approach. Qualitative content analysis has been defined as: “a research method for the subjective interpretation of the content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns” (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005, p.1278), and any qualitative data reduction and sense-making effort that takes a volume of qualitative material and attempts to identify” core consistencies and meanings” (Patton, 2002, p.453). These three definitions illustrate that qualitative content analysis emphasizes an integrated view of speech texts and their specific contexts. Qualitative content analysis goes beyond merely counting words or extracting objective content from texts to examine meanings, themes and patterns that may be manifest or latent in a particular text. It allows researchers to understand social reality in a subjective but scientific manner.

B. Material of Analysis

The Material of analysis in this research is the book entitled “*Cerita Rakyat Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*” published by Department of Culture Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam 2004 . It found many legends of that book includes AmatRhangManyang legend from Great Aceh and another legends in Acehnese such as Kuson-KusonAbang Gajah the legend was happened in Gayo also Tuan Tapa from South Aceh, Si BekudoBatu from Simeulue ,AsalMulaBunga Aye from TamiangAceh and AsalMulaPayaDapur from Kluet.(Cerita Rakyat Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam:2004).

According to Bull (2008. p. 442) stated that subject is “thing or person being discussed, describe or dealt with” . While research is a deal study of a subject to

discover new facts about it. Based on those definition the writer conclude that subject of the research is a person or thing that will be analyze in a research. In a analyzing moral values the subject in this research is concerning with word ,sentences that have relation to main character in the legend action conversation mind monologue comment statement that hide the real meaning or reality. So, it means that the writer identifies the moral values in AmatRhangManyang legend in the book entitled "*Cerita Rakyat Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*" published by Department of Culture Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam 2004 .

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The process of qualitative content analysis often begin during the early stages of data collection. The data collecting technique is conducted to obtain information which is needed to achieve the purpose in research. The technique of analyzing data means how all the data were analyzed to find out the solution to the problem. Literary work needs to be analyzed in order to acquire a deep comprehension.

In conducting the data, it uses the documentation method. According to Bowen (2009, p.1) explain that document analysis is "a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating document printed electronic material".It requires that data be examined and interpreted in order to obtain meaning, improve understanding and develop empirical knowledge.

The writer has chosen to use inductive content analysis. According to Thomas (2003 p.4-5) inductive coding begins with "close reading of the text" and

consideration of the multiple meanings that are inherent in text. The researcher then identifies text segments that contain meaning units, and creates a label for a new category into which the text segment. Additional text segment are added to the category where they are relevant. At some stage the researcher may develop an initial description of meaning of category for example associations, links and implication.

This process includes open coding, creating categories and abstraction. Open coding means that notes and headings are written in the text while reading it. The written material is read through again, and as many headings as necessary are written down in the margins to describe all aspects of the content.(Burnard 1991, 1996, Hsieh & Shannon 2005).

According to Thomas (2003, p.5) the following procedure are used for inductive qualitative content analysis.

1. Preparation of row data files. According to Thomas (2003,p.5) format the row file in a common format example size, margin, or interviewer comment highlighted, if required point and or make a back up of each the text.
2. Close reading of text. According to Thomas (2003,p.5) one text has been prepared ,the row text should be reading detail so the researcher is familiar with content and gains an understanding of the themes and detail in the text. The writer reads the transcript of AmatRhangManyang Legend in “Cerita Rakyat Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam” by Department of Culture Aceh 2004..

3. Creation in category. According to Thomas (2003,p.5) the researcher identified and defines categories or themes. The upper level or more general are likely to be derived from the researcher aim. For coding, categorize are created from many units or actual phrase used in specific text segment. Here, the writer would like to find categorize of the kind of moral values in AmatRhangManyang Legend.
4. Continuing revision and refinement of category system. According to Thomas (2003,p.5) within each category ,search for subject topic including contradictory point of view and new insight . Select appropriate quotes that convey the core themes or essence of categories . The categories may be combined or linked under a super ordinate category when meaning are similar. After the writer find word or sentences has category of moral values in the transcript of AmatRhangManyang Legend, the writer would like to explain the quotes sentences based on the themes of the category moral values.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The best of analysis refer to the basic unit of text to be classified during context. In this research, the writer would like to analyze the data with content analysis method. According to Verdenbreght (1983:66-67) contents analysis method is “about paragraph, word,sentences in documents”. Qualitative content analysis usually uses individual themes as the unit for analysis rather than the physical linguistic units for example word, sentences, or paragraph most often use in qualitative content analysis.

According Brymen (2004,p.392) qualitative content analysis is probably “the most prevalent approach” to the qualitative analysis of documents and that it comprises a searching-out of underlying themes in the materials being analyzed.

The data contained in short stories were not originally presented or organized for the purpose of research, but by formality instruction for locating and identifying the character and the theme which are use to describe them, the coders could reliably classify the dales as presented. The further analysis of the means of these data will always depend on the goals of research, but the data no longer guesses or hunches. Content can used for sampling and analysis from small unit such as words, or symbol ,to journal and volumes.(Goode and Hatt, 1981, p.329-330).

The process of analyzing data are the writer read the entire legend to find the basic understanding of the story. The writer re-read the legend in order to find examine the text and dialogue of the main character that promotes and indicate moral values. Selecting the whole text in the legend to be analyzed.In this case the text to be chosen in one which given description of the moral values.Arranging specific items of the text that would be analyzed. Here, the chosen text analyze are placed based on certain points of identifying moral values. And the last is explaining the result of text analysis in the legend clearly. The writer quotes the text form the story that is related to the moral values and then give the explanation of the text itself.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter the writer would like to explain about moral values in Amat Rhang Manyang Legend. This chapter focuses on the data analysis including the result of analysis. Moral values has some types, which include individual moral, social moral and religious moral. According to Suseno (1987, p.142-150), attitudes and actions related to individual moral such as “discipline, confidence, self-respect, brave, responsible, patience, consistency and hard work”. Sulistyorini (2011, p. 4), add that the types of social moral are “solidarity to other, caring other, helping each other, loving other”. Dirgantara (2012, p. 99 – 105) said that the types of religious moral such as “ Thanks to Allah/syukur, Remember Allah/Dzikir, Trust in Allah who orders everything/tawakkal, pray for Allah/Doa, Obedient to Allah and His Messenger”.

A. Individual Moral

Individual Moral is the problem of human to him or herself, it means that individual moral occurred with her or his problem includes confidence, brave, responsible, patience, afraid, of human involved into him or herself and psychology of them (Nurgiantoro.2002.p.324).

a. Confidence

According to Suraida (2010, p.60) confidence is the [belief](#) that you have the [ability](#) to do things well or deal with situations successfully. The feeling that you can [trust](#) someone or something to be good, work well, or produce good results. Self-confidence is confident in one self. Self-confident is confident of one's own strength or ability.

Confidence can be found in sentences below:

“Mom, tomorrow there will be a ship sailing back to a foreign country, please let me down and find work there. Who know I can do something there .Once I find a job ,I will return to pick you up”.

From the sentences above, It talks about how someone really confidence to change his life. He wants to go to the country to get the job and make his mother happy. He really wants to be success full, therefore he wants to try to do things. The kinds of moral values in this sentences explain that one of the factors that helps human to be confident is a good self- concept. The self concept can influent in behavior, to be love, to be respected, to be succeed and to be able to do things.

“Please let me go, mother. who know, God will give me proper livelihood in the foreign country”.

From the sentences above, he asks permission from his mother that he wants to go that country to get a job and he believes Allah would help him. He does not likes the conditions and he is willing to do things, so he makes a decision to be the

winner in everything he did. He believes in his abilities to do it. When we have decided a decision, we must be optimistic and thinking positively that it will be a good decision for our lives and we will succeed.

a. Bravery

Brave is “having or showing courage” (Elliot and Jone, 2002, pp.77). Brave means able to face danger without fear or to suffer pain without complaining. The bravery to take the decision is “very useful to face the problems” (Siagian, 2003, p.112). It is not doubtful in facing the danger because it gives the strength to do the action which is considered “right in front of the strong opponent” (Neuschel, 2008, p.82).

Bravery can be found in sentences below:

“Seeing Amati crying, his mother felt helpless. Crying thinking about being left behind by his only child, she said, “If that’s what you say, my son, I’ll let you go looking for sustenance in the foreign country, but do not forget and leave me alone here. If you have earned some money, return and visit me”.

From the sentences above, his mother gives permission from Amati, his mother really loves him but on the other side she is really brave to take risk from Amati’s decisions. So bravery is saying and showing empathy. Not only take risk or conclude quickly but also braving ourselves to admit something that is difficult to be accepted.

b. Responsibility

According to Wibowo (in Anggraeni ,2012, p.60) that responsibility is “actions or behavior of a person, to perform the task and obligations, he should do, to himself, society, and environment”. Responsible is having a capacity for moral decisions and therefore accountable, capable of rational thought or action. Responsible is something that we have to do to get the right. As parents, we all want our children to grow up to be responsible citizens and good people. We want them to learn to feel, think and act with respect for themselves and for other people. We want them to pursue their own well-being, while also being considerate of the needs and feelings of others. We want them to recognize and honor the democratic principles upon which our country was founded. We want them to develop strong character

“Amat has married with a daughter of rich merchant. That is when he remembered his promise to his mother and expressed his intention to his wife and parent-in-law. Amat asked their permission to visit his mother. After they gave permission, Amat bought many things that can be brought to his mother. He filled his whole ship with all of them”.

From the sentences above, Amat remembered his mother. He ever said if he has a lot of money, he will to go back to his village and visit his mother. Amat has a responsible character. One of the important characters of harmonious personality is responsible , such as responsible for our duties, families, jobs, clients, friends, neighborhoods and person who have relations with us as personality and general society.

c. Patience

Patience is one of the important indicator of soul's healthiness . We are able to keeps stability emotions and they do not let themselves to be weak or hopeless (Kusmiyati.2014.p.20).Patient person is generally defined as someone in the persistence and fortitude to bear the unpleasant things, without any sense of boredom and complaining. Patient people will have many friends in their live. There are two kinds of being patient; being patient to things that incidentally happens and being patient to reach things we dream of as we could find in surah Al-Baqarah verses 45:

The Qur'an defines patience as one of the paths that lead people from darkness to lightness and as an attribute of morality that is superior to wide-ranging, and very different from the daily behavior of many people. True patience is a moral characteristic displayed in the face of difficulty and in every moment of life. Patient is like “result from a plant that sometimes is bitter to swallowed, but the cause is sweet better than its honey” (Zainudin, 2010. p.197)

Patience can be found in sentences below:

“Days turned to weeks, week turned to months, but nothing changed about hisfamily life. His parents tried their best, but God had not given them proper life. Every day they could only wear the same clothes and eat what was barely available at home”.

From the sentences above, his conditions is very sad. Amat's family is really patience, they only wear clothes and eat food available at their home. So, patience is a moral characteristic displayed in the face of difficulty in every moment of life.

d. Hard Work

According to Suraida (2010,p.54-55) hard work is “the single greatest competitive advantage”. Hard work is always the baseline of great achievement. Hard work means the key of success. Hard work always related with good looking job or doing everything to get the target. Continue our working until we get our goal. Because this problem, it is important to always hard work consistently when we want something. Magical moment cannot be happen instantly. It needs good effort ourselves with aim to change and develop. (Rohyani, 2012. p.51)

Hard Work can be found in sentences below:

“Both of his parents collected woods on the mountain all day long everyday. The woods were partly used for cooking rice or boiling water, while the rest was sold to the villagers to buy rice, fish, or daily needs”.

From the sentences above, Amat’s mother is a hard worker to earn money and she will do everything. Because of the problem of our life, it is important to always work hard consistently when we want something.

“Now she worked as a labor instead, taking any job offer from the people around. Sometimes, she helps other villagers grinding flour. Such was this old woman’s daily routine, earning small sum of money from doing work that could actually be done by a child like chasing chickens and stirring the rice in a grinder”.

From the sentences above, it talks about someone as a single parent struggle for her life. She is willing do thing and hard work to get money. She did everything what she could do, she would do it to earn money.

“After he arrived in the country, Amat worked for a rich man. He worked as a shopkeeper for the man. Every day, he would help open up the store, sweep the floor, and serve the customers who shopped in that store. Since Amat was employed there, the store improved well, and the owner became very fond of him”.

From the sentences above, it talks for us Amat is a hard worker. He did everythingserved costumer and the store improved well.Because of hard work Amat had great achievement.

B. Social Moral

Social moral is part of moral values occurred with other people. Human certainly doing interactions with others in life. In their relationships with others, the human must be know about the standard goods or bad behaviors in society in order to make the relationship to be close and respect each other. The problem of social moral occur between other people, for example between parents and child, between husband and wife, between friends also consists of helping, caring, loving ,etc (Nurgiyantoro.2002. p.325).

a. Cruelty

Cruel is having or showing desire to cause pain and suffering .Cruelty is a cruel act, a deliberate infliction of pain and suffering .Cruelty is the attribute or quality, disposition to give unnecessary pain or suffering to others. Sadism can also be related to this form of action or concept. (cited in Ratna.2011).

Cruel can be found in sentences below:

“Amat and his wife, standing on the ship, were surprised to hear that. Then, his wife asked him, “Who is she, Dear? How dare she said that!”.

From the sentences above, It showed for us that daughter in law is cruel to parent in law ,she does not have a good attitude to old woman. Amat’s wife dislike Amat mother because she is ugly and poor.

“Amat was so embarrassed. An old woman cloaked in ragged clothes had claimed to be his mother. His face turned red in embarrassment. Then, he said to his wife, “Do not worry, Dear. I don’t know why such a crazy person has dared to call herself my parent”.

Form the sentences above, Amat felt embarrassed because his mother is poor and ugly, he is really cruel to say to his mother as crazy person. Amat has bad social moral. It showed for us that a son does not have appreciates to his mother. Cruel is bad social moral .

“Then, Amat stood up and walked down to the edge of the ship. He spoke loudly, “Hey, crazy person! Go away .Do not block my ship. I did not have any parent like you. My mother was very young when I left.”

From the sentences above, Amat is really angry and cruel to his mother,he evicts and did not admitted her as his mother. Amat is insubordinate person for parent.

b. Caring

Life contiguous with others we must open minded with something that happening in daily life, we must adaptable with conditions and situations. When somebody need the helps, we must help without requested, we must always exercises ourselves to care with others.(Kusmiyati,2014,p.25)

“One day on the providence of God, Amat’s father caught a fever. His head was so sore that he wanted to hit it to the wall. All the bones in his body were aching like they were bitten from inside. Thus, his father was no longer able to collect wood on the mountain. Now, Amat’s mother had to reluctantly take over. Otherwise, they would starve to death. Now this mother’s routine. She tirelessly collected woods in the forest work while taking care of Amat’s sick father at the same time”.

From the quotation above, Amat’s father is sick, his conditions is very sad. Although Amat’s mother had routine of work also taking care of Amat’s father. It showed for us that she really caring to his family, whatever in good condition or not. As human life, people should pay attention or caring other, moreover for someone who needs our help. We have apply caring other in our life. It is good social moral.

c. Helping

Helping each other is a form as social human. We cannot live without other people. Helping each other makes life more than meaningful. Beside of the family we have a good relationship with our societies. We have society in many case such as in work place, school, environment where we live. Society is a person that we know and like, and who is not usually a member of our family. In daily life we needs each others to makes easier our activity. We needs other person to help us in many situations and conditions.

“The villagers often asked them for help. After finishing their jobs, they were given some money or other items they could use.”

From the sentences above, the society helped them and gave job also support with money or material to Amat’s family. In daily life we must apply helping each other because we cannot life without society. We need helped of them. If we are a rich

person we must help them as a poor person. After they doing what we want, we can give money as support of the job. We are live not alone, because we have families, friends, and society in environment. If our family or friend and neighbors need our help, as possible we help them. So, helping each other is good social moral.

d. Loving

Love is fell affection for. Love is a communications code word for the letter. Love is fell referent adoration for God. Love is fell affection for. Love is a communications code word for the letter. Loving to themselves is more than just a loyal and respectful. Dear friends, dear to the neighbors, who also love to hate us, and emphasize the lifelong responsibility for saying to the family. Love and belonging are something special needed to live. Love to our God, love to our family, love to our friend, and love to each other. We need a love from birth to adulthood as a way to life with other people.(Suraida.2010, p.47-48).

Our love is not only for members of our friends but for parents. When we love somebody we will miss them and if they beside us we feel happy.

“The store improved well, and the owner became very fond of him. He regarded Amat as his own son”.

Form the sentences above, Amat is industrious and the store improved well, the owner of that store is really loveAmat. Therefore, from the explanation above we can conclude that love means the special feeling because of their character.

“The news of the ship arrival finally reached Amat’s mother. His mother rushed to prepare some food for his son. She prepared rice and some salted eggs which happened to be available at home. After cooking, she went to the shore. He stood rooted at the beach witnessing a huge ship with all its contents. She burst to tear thinking how Allah had answered his prayer to his only son”.

Form the sentences above, it talks about how mother really love and miss her son. She is willing to do thing for her son.It showed that when we are really love somebody we will do anything and always remembers them. Be honestly, love and affection from mother is really sincere for us. So, love to other is a good of social moral.

C. Religious Moral.

The value that related with God is also called divinity moral values, it something interactions manage between human and God. According to Nurgiyantoro (2002.p.324) religion moral is the problem of the human occurred with God. It showed in daily activity, the activities are connected with the worship of them. The person who are believing strongly in the existence of a God it is called religious.

a. Thanks to Allah

Syukur is the attitude of thanks to Allah. Syukur is demonstrate by words and actions. The word of Syukur is saying hamdalah. while the syukur by actions is doing activity with all the potency or something that our body part such as use eyes to read Alqur'an also we have accepted what Allah has given for(Kusmiyati,2014,p28).

Thanks to Allah can be found in the sentence below:

“Thanks to God, the ship arrived safely arrived on the shore. The villagers were amazed with the arrival of the ship full of goods. Even more so when they learned that the ship belonged to Amat, the poor orphan who used to live among them”.

From the sentence above, it talks for us everything that happened in our life because of Allah. So, we have always Thanks to Allah.

b. Pray to Allah

Pray is the activity of speaking to God or conversation with God. Doa or Pray to Allah is requesting everything to Allah. Doa is nucleus of worship, performs a religious service, it is forms confessions of the limitation capability as the human that life in the world and confessions of the Almighty powers of God. Furthermore, Doa and effort are form two duties of the human side that conform with daily activity of Muslim (Kusmiyati,2014,p.31).

“After that, the old woman returned to the beach looking at the sailing ship on the sea, saying, “Oh my Lord, if this Amat is truly the child that I gave birth to and

breastfed, show me your power. O my Lord, turn him to stone so people of tomorrow may learn about a son who is insubordinate to his parent”.

From the sentences above, we know that the pray of mother always heard of Allah. Allah will curse person insubordinate to parent. She prays to Allah to curse his son into stone. Allah had answered the prayer of mother and Allah had cursed AmatRhangManyang into stone. So, pray is speaking to god especially in order to give thanks or to ask something. People have the strength of heart and strong faithful, to make our life become quite and peaceful. We must believe in God. Because who has all soul, body to keep by God's.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides you the conclusions of this research, and the writer also gives the suggestion to all people and the next researcher who want to conduct the same research.

A. CONCLUSION

In this chapter the writer is going to draw a conclusion about moral values that expressed in Amat Rhang Manyang Legend. From this analysis the writer found three of moral values. The first is the actions of main character to himself, as individual moral. The second is the actions of main character to his environment, in this case includes the action of main character to the people around him, like the family and friends, as social moral. The third is about the actions of main character to his God or the main character religion, as religious moral.

After analyzing the data, the writer found some contents of each moral. The first is individual moral, the writer found some kinds of individual moral such as confidence, bravery, responsibility, hard work, and patience. The second is social moral, the writer found some kinds of social moral such as are caring, helping, and loving. The third is religious morals, the writer found some kinds of religious moral such as thanks to Allah, and doa or pray to Allah.

Based on the statement above, the contents of legend are more dominance to bad social moral values. In that case, Amat did not have good attitude and relationship with his mother. It was showed in the plot of the story. From the beginning until the ending of Amat Rhang Manyang legend, the character of Amat had been continually changed. The containment was about the morality of main character, Amat Rhang Manyang. In the beginning of story, Amat was known as a person who has a good attitude to all of people around him especially to his mother. Nevertheless, at the end of the story, his character changed to be arrogant. It was because he became a rich person then he did not admit his mother. Furthermore, he un-heartedly said that his mother crazy since his mother's appearance was ugly and poor. Amat's characters and his moral values in the legend were depicted **badly**, in addition, his manner to his mother was so bad. In this research, it showed us that how moral values depicted in AmatRhangManyang legend about good and bad moral values. So we can pick good moral values from this legend and avoid the bad ones which can be affected in our life. It is a wonderful way to improve our behavior and develop our spiritual intelligences.

B. SUGGESTION

Based on the explanations above, the writer would like to give suggestions for the readers and the further researchers.

- 1) For the readers, this study is expected to enrich knowledge about moral values of life that very important things for our life. Moral value in literature work can be seen as mandate, message. Even, actually message unsure is constitute as an idea that underlies the creation of literature work as a supporting message. It based on the consideration that the moral value which was delivered by fiction has different effects than by nonfiction.
- 2) For the further researchers, it is hoped that the study of moral values in AmatRhangManyang can be inspired continuing research in different. We can taken some of moral lesson as good moral values and leave bad moral values in this legend to applied in real life.

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SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY
Nomor : UN.08/FTK/PP.00.9/12256/2016
TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
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MEMUTUSKAN

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- PERTAMA :** Menunjuk Saudara:
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- Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Moral Values in "Amat Rhang Mayang" Legend

- KEDUA :** Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Tahun 2016;
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Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 5 Desember 2016

Am. Rektor
Dekan

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The Legend of Amat RhangManyang

Long time ago, in a village now known as Krueng Raya lived a family. The family consisted of a father, mother, and a son named Amat. Both of his parents collected woods on the mountain all day long everyday. The woods were partly used for cooking rice or boiling water, while the rest was sold to the villagers to buy rice, fish, or daily needs.

This fact made them lived a difficult life all their lives. The rice available at home was just enough to eat for one day. And so were fish and vegetable. Their clothes were torn here and there, thus full of patches. The villagers often asked them for help. After finishing their jobs, they were given some money or other items they could use.

That was how Amat's parents earned a living. Day sturned to weeks, week turned to months, but nothing changed about his family life. His parents tried their best, but God hadnot given themproperlife. Every day they could only wear the same clothes and eat what wasbarely available at home.

One day on the providence of God, Amat's father caught a fever. His head was so sore that he wanted to hit it to the wall. Allthe bones inhisbody bone were achinglike they were bitten from inside. Thus, his father was no longer able to collect woodson the mountain. Now, Amat's mother had to reluctantly takeover. Otherwise, theywouldstarve to death. Now this mother's routine. She tirelessly collected woods in the forest work while taking care of Amat's sick father at the same time.

Days turned o weeks and weeks turnedto months, but the father's illness got nothing but worse. Now his body emaciated, leaving only skin and bones. The healerhey asked for help to cure the disease had given up.Until one night, death took him away. Young Amat became an orphan. Amat and her mother burst into tears when they knew that his father was gone.

After his father's death, Amat's family even endure more difficult life. Amat and his mother no longer went to the mountain for they were afraidof being infected the same disease that took the father away. Now she workedas a labor instead, taking any jobofferfrom the people around. Sometimes, she helpsother villagers grinding flour.Such wasthis old woman's daily routine, earning small sum of moneyfromdoing work that could actually be done by a child like chasing chickens and stirring the rice in a grinder.

One evening, when Amat was around fifteen years old, a thought crossed his mind. Amat was thinking ofhowto change his life. "Let me try asking permission from my mother to look forwork in a foreign country," Ahmat said to himself Amat then went to talk to his mother. He sat beside his mother and said, "Mom, tomorrow there will be a ship sailing backto a foreign country.Please let me go andfind work there.Who knows I can do something there. Once I find a job, I will return to pick you up.

His mother was shocked to hear what her son had to say. She said, "O my son, whywould you go looking for a job in a foreign country. We do not have any relatives in that country.Youcan just help me to do anything here instead.

Amat then answered while crying. I could no longer live this way, Mother. It is so embarrassing to me to be looked down on by the people just because we were poor. Please let me go, O Mother. Who knows, God will give me proper livelihood in the foreign country.

Seeing Amat crying, his mother felt helpless. Crying thinking about being left behind by his only child, she said, "If that's what you say, my son, I'll let you go looking for sustenance in the foreign country, but do not forget and leave me alone here. If you have earned some money, return and visit me.

Listening to his own mother, Amat felt relieved. He rose to kiss the hands of the person who had raised him. Then, he rushed to pack his clothes he could wear on the ship or after he arrived in the foreign country.

After he arrived in the country, Amat worked for a rich man. He worked as a shopkeeper for the man. Every day, he would help open up the store, sweep the floor, and serve the customers who shopped in that store. Since Amat was employed there, the store improved well, and the owner became very fond of him. He regarded Amat as his own son.

Long story short, Amat was married with a daughter of a rich merchant. That is when he remembered his promise to his mother and expressed his intention to his wife and parent-in-law. Amat asked their permission to visit his mother. After they gave permission, Amat bought many things that can be brought to his mother. He filled his whole ship with all of them.

After the preparation was finished, the ship left the port of Krueng Raya. On his ship, Amat imagined how the villagers would welcome him home from his journey. He thought about how happy his mother would be to know her son had become wealthy, married a beautiful woman and owned a mighty ship.

Thanks to God, the ship arrived safely on the shore. The villagers were amazed with the arrival of the ship full of goods. Even more so when they learned that the ship belonged to Amat, the poor orphan who used to live among them.

The news of the ship arrival finally reached Amat's mother. His mother rushed to prepare some food for his son. She prepared *nasimurung* and some salted eggs which happened to be available at home. After cooking, she went to the shore. He stood rooted at the beach witnessing a huge ship with all its contents. She burst to tears thinking how Allah had answered his prayer to his only son.

While taking her steps into the water, she cried, "Amat... Amat. Your mom has arrived at the beach. O my son, please go down. You have left me here long enough. Amat and his wife, standing on the ship, were surprised to hear that. Then, his wife asked him, "Who is she, Dear? How dare she say that!"

Amat was so embarrassed. An old woman cloaked in ragged clothes had claimed to be his mother. His face turned red in embarrassment. Then, he said to his wife, "Do not worry, Dear. I don't know why such a crazy person has dared to call herself my parent."

Then, Amat stood up and walked down to the edge of the ship. He spoke loudly, "Hey, crazy person! Go away. Do not block my ship. I did not have any parent like you. My mother was very young when I left."

Hearing what Amat just said on the ship, she burst to tears. She was shocked to know how the child she bore for nine months now had changed. Even though, he began trying to convince the most that he was his mother. While crying, she said again, "Do not say that, my dear son. This is your mother that you left here. I had changed because of rain and heat trying to earn something to eat to survive everyday."

Standing alongside the ship, Amat got even angrier when he heard what the old woman said. More loudly than earlier, he said, "O people on the shore. Do me a favor and send this crazy old woman away. She claims to be my mother because I am rich." However, the people just stood in silence seeing Amat driving the woman who had given birth to him away.

Amat's mother was very sad to see her son had changed. Then, she remembered the rice packs she had brought from home. He took it and threw it into Amat's boat and said, "Here is some rice I brought for you, my son. Please accept it as a sign of a mother's affection to her son although he is disobedient to his mother."

After that, the old woman returned to the beach looking at the sailing ship on the sea, saying, "Oh my Lord, if this Amat is truly the child that I gave birth to and breastfed, show me your power. O my Lord, turn him to stone so people of tomorrow may learn about a son who is insubordinate to his parent."

Having said that, the old woman stood up, starting to walk back home. But at the same time came a tornado. The sky turned to black in an instant. The wind blew so strongly. Amat's ship, which was off the coast earlier, was blown off to the side of the mountain. Amat and all his crew were in fear, begging for help from the people on the beach. However, none dared to help them.

Finally, when the wind had stopped, the people were in awe. Amat's ship, along with all the crew and all the goods on board had all turned to stone. Now that stone can be seen at a mountain tip next to Malahayati Port in Krueng Raya.

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