











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

#### **2.1.1.1.2 Complication**

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

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

#### **2.1.1.1.3 Climax**

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

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

#### **2.1.1.1.4 Falling Action**

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

#### **2.1.1.1.5 Denouement**

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

### 2.1.2 Theory of Value

When we think of our values, we think of what is important to us in our lives (e.g., security, independence, wisdom, success, kindness, pleasure). Each of us holds numerous values with varying degrees of importance. A particular value may be very important to one person, but unimportant to another. Consensus regarding the most useful way to conceptualize basic values has emerged gradually since the 1950's. We can summarize the main features of the conception of basic values implicit in the writings of many theorists and researchers<sup>2</sup> as follows:

1. Values are beliefs. But they are beliefs tied inextricably to emotion, not objective, cold ideas.
2. Values are a motivational construct. They refer to the desirable goals people strive to attain.
3. Values transcend specific actions and situations. They are abstract goals. The abstract nature of values distinguishes them from concepts like norms and attitudes, which usually refer to specific actions, objects, or situations.
4. Values guide the selection or evaluation of actions, policies, people, and events. That is, values serve as standards or criteria.
5. Values are ordered by importance relative to one another. People's values form an ordered system of value priorities that characterize them as individuals. This hierarchical feature of values also distinguishes them from norms and attitudes.



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

## **2.1.2 Moral Value**

### **2.1.2.1 Moral**

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

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

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







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

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

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

## 2.2 Review of Related Studies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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