

THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN THE NOVEL *IF I HAD YOUR
FACE* WRITTEN BY FRANCES CHA**



BY

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**AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN THE NOVEL *IF I HAD YOUR
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THESIS

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of the Requirement for the Degree of Strata 1 in English Education Department

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APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"Be thankful for what you have; you'll end up having more. If you concentrate on what you don't have, you will never, ever have enough."

-Oprah Winfrey

I dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved parents who has taken care of me, raised me, and always support me until now. All of my teacher and lecturer who has teach me. And also my friends who always support me.

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

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ABSTRACT

Munafionika, Vanila. 2021. An analysis of moral values in *if i had your face* novel written by frances cha.

Key Word: moral values, if I had your face, novel

Novel contains the moral value of the story told by the author. Therefore, *if I had your face* novel tells the story of the lives of four women in Korea with different problems. There is only one research problem in this study, which kind of moral value that appears in the novel *if I had your face*. The methodology of this research is the descriptive qualitative method. In this paper, the writer researched moral values in the novel *if I had your face*. The writer did several steps of extracting data, starting with reading the entire book carefully and repeatedly, then marking the sections that contained moral values, then grouping them according to the type of moral values. The result of this research after analyzing *if I had your face* novel, the writer found nine kind of moral values such as Bravery, Humbleness, Honesty, Steadfastness, Sympathetic to Others, Thankfulness, Trustworthiness, Sincerity, and Kind-Hearted.

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Vanila Munafionika

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

According to Kathleen Kuiper et al (2018:1), there are many kinds of arts, visual arts, graphic arts, performing arts, literature, and other. Paintings, drawings, and sculptures are examples of visual arts. Theater, dance, and music are examples of performing arts. Then there is poetry, poem, novels, and so on in literature. Each art has its own medium: the painter his pigments, the musician his sounds, and the writer, words. (Evans, 1950:23). It's mean that literature is an art of language that using word for its media. Literature is something that describe spoken and written things. Literature express many emotion of human life such as happiness, sadness, respect, courage, justice, truth, and another (Sari, 2019:3). There are several types of literature as a work of art, literature generally appear in form of drama, poem, poetry, and novel.

According to Eagleton (1996:1-2) the term of 'novel' has been applied to both real and fictitious incidents, and even news accounts have been questioned. A novella or novelette is a short novel, while a long novel might overflow the banks of a single volume and become a roman-fleuve, or river novel. One of the most important aspects of this genre is length (Anthony Burgess, 2020:1). Novel is one of literary works in the form of prose fiction. But not all of novels are in the form of prose, there are some novels are written in form of verse, like as *The Golden Gate* by Vikram Seth and *Eugene Onegi* by Alexander Pushkin (Eagleton, 2005:1). Novel tend to tell

some story that inspired from many things, it can be based on true story that usually called as life experience, or by author imagination that not happen in real life. Novel is written in narrative text that usually contains certain conflicts of the main character life stories. And from novel, there are moral value that we can take from its story.

In every prose fiction, especially novels must convey a message or moral meaning to the reader. These noble messages can be used as life lessons for readers later on. Morality is one of the messages conveyed by prose literature (Liza and Harun, 2018:2). Moral derives from Latin word 'mos', the mean is attitude and habit. The mean attitude here is determination of right or wrong. And value means standard that usually regarded as a conventional (Utami and Arini, 2017:29). In other word, moral value is standard of attitude that determine right and wrong which is regarded by other people who make the standard of moral. This is consistent with Sari's concept of moral values (2018:104), "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." Through literature, the authors can set up the moral values that are disparaging, so the ethical message can be caught well by the ones whose interest is nearby writing.

In a narrower sense, value (in the singular) is used as an abstract noun to cover only anything to which words like decent, ideal, or worthwhile are properly attached, and in a broader sense, value (in the singular) is used to cover all kinds of rightness, duty, goodness, elegance, truth, and holiness. Like temperature, meaning is used to describe the entire spectrum of a

scale—plus, minus, or indifferent; what is on the plus side is called positive value, and what is on the minus side is called negative value (Paul Edwards, 1967:229-230). The uses of value and valuation are various and conflicting even among philosophers, but they may perhaps be sorted out as like that.

Nurdiyantoro (2002:321-322) in Liza and Harun (2018:2) explained that prose works usually offer moral value related to human noble traits, fighting for human rights and dignity. The moral value conveyed is universal or comprehensive so that it is accepted by all human beings in the world. Liza and Harun argue that moral in the literature has its benefits for their readers. Because in a literary work there are not only good morals but bad behavior, readers are expected to respond wisely (2018:2). From there they interpret, even though in a literary work there are despicable qualities, it is only as learning not to be followed. Regarding how to respond to this, the reader must be wise so that the moral lessons conveyed by the author are conveyed properly (Liza and Harun, 2018:3).

If I had your face is a novel that was written by Frances Cha, released in April 2020. The debut novel of the author set in Seoul, South Korea, brings us to the fascinating world of contemporary Seoul, where intense cosmetic surgery is as common as having a haircut, where women battle for spots in underground 'room salons' to entertain rich businessmen after hours, where K-Pop stars are the subject of all-consuming fascination, and where brutal social hierarchies rule every step. The writer interested to analyze the moral value of this novel is because this novel is suitable for teenagers in

this modern era, especially girls, and the problem of the main character at least similar to what happened to the reality around us.

According to Frances Cha biography (2020:251) on the novel *if I had your face*, she is a former travel and culture editor for CNN in Seoul. She grew up in the United States, Hong Kong, and South Korea. A graduate of Dartmouth College and the Columbia University MFA writing program, she has written for The Atlantic, The Believer, and the Yonhap News Agency, among others, and has lectured at Columbia University, Ewha Womans University, Seoul National University, and Yonsei University. She lives in Brooklyn.

On the Penguin website interview (2020), she was said that she is interested in introducing Korean culture to Americans. When she asked about “what inspired you to write your book?” she answered:

As I grew older, I wanted to write a book set in Korea. I just felt like a lot of the Western world have a very fixed view of Korea, and if you asked, ‘Who are the most famous Koreans?’ to someone in America, for example, it would probably be Kim Jong-Un. I’ve done this many times, and Kim Jong-Un isn’t even South Korean, he’s North Korean. The second would Choo Shin-soo, who’s a baseball player in the States, and the third would be Moon Sun Myung, this crazy cult leader I hadn’t even heard of until I was in the States, and people were talking about ‘Moonies’

The writer feels that *if I had your face* novel is interesting because it contains undeniable criticism of how women are treated in Korean society. The women are still often underestimated and considered inferior to men in all respects even though they have the same abilities as men. (Penguin website, 2020). For example in terms of work, even though female employees have the same abilities as male employees and they have worked

hard, it is still male employees who will be more easily promoted than female employees. Because of these stereotypes, women there try their hardest to look 'perfect' to be more seen by others.

As well as western stereotypes about Korean culture, namely generosity, a prosperous environment such as in the Gangnam area, plastic surgery habits, and pop star deification. It is all served only to be stabbed and examined with a sharp eye. On the Penguin website (2020) Cha said that the aim of writing this novel was to "write something she wished she had growing up". And in the process, readers will get the benefit from the stories about woman in Korean. This is the reason the writer is interested in analyzing the moral value of *if I had your face* novel.

B. Research Problem

Based on the previous background, the research question is formulated as "What kind of moral value in the novel *if I had your face* written by Frances Cha?"

C. Objective of The Study

Based on the research question above, the objective of the study is to know the kinds of moral value in *if I had your face* novel written by Frances Cha.

D. Significance of The Study

The significance of the study are can be theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

The writer hopes the result of this study can be contribute to the development of moral values taken from *if I had your face*

novel. The writer also hopes the result will provide information to the readers about how to study deepen moral values based on this novel.

2. Practically

The writer hopes that the result of the study can be used for:

- a. To contribute the development of literary study, particularly among the people who are interested in the literary study.
- b. To remind the readers the importance of moral values and also implements it in daily activity.

E. The Scope and Limitation

1. Theme of the research

The theme of the research is analysis of moral value of novel

2. Theory of the research

The theory of the research is literature, novel, and moral value.

3. Object of the Research

The object of the research is the moral values of *if I had your face* novel.

4. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research was the novel *if I had your face* written by Frances Cha.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To prevent misunderstandings in the interpretation of this study, terms that are specifically relevant to the title will be described operationally.

1. A novel is a work of fiction written in prose that have a satisfactory length. But, not all of novels are in the form of prose, there are some

novels are in the form of verse, such as Pushkin's Eugene Onegin and Vikram Seth's *The Golden Gate* (Eagleton, 2005:1).

2. Moral values, according to Syamaun et al (2019:278), are expressions of human attitudes. People in a group normally have a level of positive attitudes that they should adhere to. In assessing the moral value of the novel, the writer uses Buzan (2003:23) theory in Syamaun et al (2019:278) which states that moral value is divided into eleven types. And from there, the writer will choose which moral value is in *if I had your face* novel, then explain it.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

Many researchers have conducted an analysis of moral value in novels. But here, I choose three researchers that became my inspirations. The first researchers is Dewi pratiwi (2019) under the title "*The analysis of moral values in 'A walk to remember' novel written by Nicholas Sparks*". The finding revealed that the novel contains nine kind of moral values such as Bravery, Honesty, Steadfastness, Sympathetically to other, Cooperativeness, Thankfulness, Kind-hearted, Trustworthiness, Love and Affection. The similarity between her and the writer is from the research method, which is use qualitative method. The analysis focus, which is focus on moral value and the difference between her and the writer is from the novel that used to the research.

The second research have been conducted by Syamsul Fajar (2017) under the title "*Moral values analysis in the rainbow troops novel written by Andrea Hirata*". The finding revealed that the novel contains several moral value such as tenacity, which is in term of human relationship with themselves. Society, which is in respect of human relationship with others. Friendship, including human relationship with nature. And obedience, which is regarding human relationship with God. The similarity and the difference between him and the writer is same as the similarity and the difference between the writer and Dewi Pratiwi thesis.

And the third research have been conducted by Maulidia Humaira (2018) under the title “*An analysis of moral values in zootopia movie*”. The result of the research were found some moral values in the movie is respect, responsibility, justice, tolerance, wisdom, helping each other, altruism, cooperation, courage, and confidence. And she said that the most dominant moral values in the movie is helping each other. The similarity between her and the writer is from the methodology that used, which is use qualitative method. And from the analysis focus, which is focus on moral value. And the difference is the kind of literature that analyzed. This researcher analyzing movie, while the writer analyzing novel.

The three researchers have similarities, they use qualitative method for their research methodology and the analysis focus. Then, the difference between this research and them is from the novel that used to analysis. Meanwhile, one of them use movie to analysis. Therefore, the researcher is going to conduct research to analysis the moral values in the *If I had your face* under the title “AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN *IF I HAD YOUR FACE* NOVEL WRITTEN BY FRANCES CHA”.

B. Literature

In this modern era, literature become more interesting and important than before. Literature not only provides entertainment and inner satisfaction for us but also as a medium for conveying moral messages to the wider community regarding the social realities that occur.

Literature is one of the works of art that show creative imagination from the authors, it can be fiction or non-fiction. The reader can read the

creative imagination and it can increase knowledge and experiences about human problems including values, morals, cultures, and human interest. (Pratiwi, 2019:6). According to Damono opinion (1984:1), literature was made by authors or writers to be appreciated, understood, and used by society throughout everyday life.

According to Jesus and Vera (1991:164-170) literature in terms of teaching is divided into three kinds of views; firstly, literature is a control to be concentrated as a cultural product. Traditionally, this one is considered as the teaching literature when the teacher becomes the center of classroom. In the other word, this point of view literature is considered as teacher-centered to result as product-centered. Secondly, literature is a source of materials to be analyzed and well known as a style options. It has a close relationship with linguistic because of the students need to analyze the text of literature, like as short story, novel, poetry, etc. based on the linguistic elements. It centers to the expression utilized by the speaker, how he utilizes it, and the setting when he is talking about it. Lastly, literature is a source for language learning. In this situation, the position of literature is to create etymological capability where literature is utilized not as a source to investigate as a book yet will, in general, be utilized as a model for language procurement.

Literary work is the impression of human considerations and emotions upheld by experience and observation. Literary works essentially by feeling and experience, students of writing involve the more valued regions of feeling and experience (Eagleton, 1996:22). There are many kind of

literature such as fiction, poetry, drama, and film (Klarer, 2004:8). Fiction, actually meant anything created or shaped, is prose stories made by the author's creation and imagination. It includes novels, short stories, romances, parables, and myths. Besides that, nonfiction is literary works which describe or interpret facts, present judgments, and opinions. Which is consists of news reports, newspapers, magazines, essays, encyclopedias, broadcast media, films, letters, historical and biographical works and many other forms of communication. It means that novel is included of literary work in the type of fiction (Robert and Jacobs, 1995:2).

A novel is an artistic work that contains numerous things. Therefore, a novel is a literary work that passes on numerous messages in the content. It can be analyzed from a few perspectives like social, religious, or other. A novel can be analyzed from a moral, social, and religious perspective (Sari, 2019:13).

C. Novel

A novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. Even a definition as toothless as this, however, is still too limited. Prose isn't included in any book. Novels in verse exist, such as Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin* and Vikram Seth's *The Golden Gate* (Eagleton, 2005:1).

The word "novel" comes from the Italian word "novella," which means "news story," and now it refers to a wide range of writings whose only common ground is narrative prose (Cudden, 2001:272). A novel is a long prose tale whose adventures are based on real-life events, and there are typically several characters and events (Anvari, 2002:176).

Novels are romances, but romances that must navigate the harsh realities of contemporary civilization. In reality, nothing less than the mystical instruments of romance would suffice if you want to conjure a happy ending from the refractory problems of the real world like the Victorian novelist. There are remnants of 'premodern' styles like myth, fable, folk-tale, and romance blended in with 'modern' ones like realism, reportage, psychological inquiry, and the like in the Brontës, George Eliot, Hardy, and Henry James (Eagleton, 2005:2).

1. Types of Novel

According to Anthony Burgess (2020:30-46) there are 18 types of novels, which all of them will be explained below:

- 1) Historical
- 2) Picaresque
- 3) Sentimental
- 4) Gothic
- 5) Psychological
- 6) The novel of manners
- 7) Epistolary
- 8) Pastoral
- 9) Apprenticeship
- 10) Roman à clef
- 11) Antinovel
- 12) Cult, or coterie, novels
- 13) Detective, mystery, thriller

- 14) Western
- 15) The best seller
- 16) Fantasy and prophecy
- 17) Proletarian
- 18) Other types

2. The intrinsic element of the novel

Here, the writer would like to give definition and explanation about the intrinsic element of novel. The intrinsic element of novel consist theme, plot, character, setting, and point of view. Those are the element that participating in story of literary work.

a. Theme

Based on Stanton statement (2007:7), theme gives a solid clarification of the solidarity that happens in the story and recounts the tale of life in a similar setting. The reason for a theme is to give our considerations shape and impact, so we need to make the story essential. A good theme should represent the entire story in the novel. Sometimes these themes are shaped into realities that come from human experience. It is explored by the story and then gives an impact on each occasion throughout everyday life.

b. Plot

Since the plot describes the major events that occur in a novel, it is an essential component of literary work.

According to Forster (2002:61) statement, the plot, like the story, is a narrative of events with a strong focus on causality.

"Harry eats sandwiches" is a story. A plot is "Harry eats a sandwich because he's hungry." Although the timeline is maintained, a sense of causality looms. Alternatively, "They never thought Tom was the killer they were looking for until Harry saw him kill somebody today." This is a plot with a mystery, and it's in a form that can evolve quickly. This improves the timeline by pushing it as far away from the story's borders as possible. What happens if we say "then?" in the story? If we ask "why?" in the story, that is the fundamental distinction between story and plot. The plot cannot be shown to the viewer. They can only keep you up with "and then - and then -" They can only pique your interest with "and then - and then -." However, plot necessitates both intellect and memory.

According to Pratiwi (2019:9), two critical events are necessary for the plot to exist:

- 1) Conflict

Conflict is a dramatic occurrence that involves two balanced forces fighting for supremacy and exhibiting acts and reactions. Conflict brings out the extremes of human energy, pressuring characters to make choices, take actions, and engage in the manner that most stories do.

- 2) Climax

The climax is the most exciting part of the story, the point at which the conflict is at its most serious. The stage in which

the repercussions of a character's actions become unavoidable and the plot's key points converge.

c. Character

Characters serve as tools for the author to communicate with the reader about her or his worldview. Individual characters can be discovered by their own words and actions, as well as what other characters have said about them and how people treat them. A character in a novel can be classified into many types depending on their point of view, and a character can be classified into several categories at once, such as main character protagonist and antagonist (Pratiwi, 2019:10).

1) Protagonist

According to Altenberd and Lewis (1966:56), a protagonist is a reader-favorite character who is often referred to as a hero because she or he always plays the perfect part, follows the laws, and upholds society's values. The protagonist character is often sympathized with by the audience.

2) Antagonist

According to Luxemburg (1992:145), an antagonist is a character who is physically and mentally opposed to the protagonist. In certain cases, the antagonist character is the source of tension for the protagonist.

Characters are divided into two groups, according to Forster (2002:48) in his book "Aspects of the Novel," among others:

1) Flat

Flat characters were first referred as "humours" in the seventeenth century, and are now known as "forms" and "caricatures." They are built around a single concept or quality in their purest form; when there are more than one element in them, we get the start of the curve towards the round. "I never would desert Mr. Micawber," says the truly flat character.

Flat characters have two major advantages: one, they are easily recognizable once they appear, and two, they are easily remembered by the reader afterward.

2) Round

According to Arp and Johnson (2006:105-106) round characters are multi-faceted and have a complex personality; they have the three-dimensional appeal of real people. A round character is one who has many characteristics in the film and represents more than a flat character.

d. Setting

According to DiYanni (2001:61), setting is "Stories come to life, are imagined as occurring in a place, rooted in the soil of a writer's memories. This place or location of a story's action along with the time in which it occurs is its setting." There must be a setting in the story or plot. Setting is an important part of the story. Setting refers to the place or environment, as well as the time in the story, that is used to help viewers understand the story and the

characters depicted in it. According to Kennedy and Gioia (2010:107-108) setting is divided into four categories: place, time, weather, and atmosphere.

1) Place

Wellek and Warren (1956:131) stated that in a novel, the setting of place refers to the location where the occurrence occurred. Each location must have its own distinct personality.

2) Time

According to Wellek and Warren (1956:131) the dilemma of when an incident occurs in a story is connected to time setting. When it comes to the question of when, it's normally associated with factual time, which is linked to historical events.

3) Weather

According to Kennedy and Gioia. (2010:108) weather is the prevailing mood or feeling that pervades all aspects of a literary work. The story setting also includes the weather. The weather will play a role in the plot of a story if there is a connection between the protagonists and another character who has a dispute with the weather.

4) Atmosphere

Character action in literature creates atmosphere, which is enhanced by the setting, time, and weather According to Barnet, Burto and Cain (2005:230).

“The setting and environment is not mere geography, not mere locale: It provides an atmosphere, an air that the characters breathe, a world in which they move. Narrowly speaking, the setting is the physical surroundings—the furniture, the architecture, the landscape, the climate—and these often are highly appropriate to the characters who are associated with them.”

e. Point of view

There are several kinds of points of view and changes depending on the particular point of view of the author are analyzed as follows:

1) First person point of view

The narration is carried out on the shoulder of a "I" in this process. This "I" retells imaginative, historical, and actual events in which the author or hero is either responsible for or is a witness or observer of events that have little or no connection to him. If this "I" is the story's protagonist, he is referred to as a "hero-narrator," and if not, he is referred to as a "observer-narrator" (Mirsadeghi, 1987:461).

2) Third person narration (omniscient point of view)

The writer names all of the characters in this form of narrative with third person pronouns, and it is normally associated with a story in which he does not use the pronoun "I" to refer to himself (Martin, 2003:101).

Stories with a large number of events and characters must be told by an omniscient narrator, since only he can see all of the details and be aware of everything. “In this narration, the

atmosphere provides the writer with enough room for searching and analyzing the man's conscience and mental conflicts and gives him the needed room to depict great historical and cultural happenings" (Miriam, 1989:405).

A super thinking that is all-knowing about everyone and everything's inner and outer aspects, past and present, and such comprehensive knowledge is not a flaw for him. "In this narration, narrator has a general view towards everything and might present many issues that are not much related to the story. Narrator not only does say what goes on in the minds of characters, but also criticizes them" (Okhovat, 1992:104).

3) Limited omniscient point of view

"In this method, writer presents all the story via the point of view of one character, and looks through this at other characters" (Mirsadeghi, 1987:464).

a) Monolog and internal monolog

According to Daad (2004:181) monolog is made up of two Greek words: "monos," which means "alone," and "logos," which means "voice." Its sense, which translates to "speaking with oneself," was first explored in dramatic art (poetic stories).

On the other hand, Internal monolog is based on connection, which is a component of mind and memory, in which ideas are linked and then placed together. According

to Rouzbeh (2002:47) internal monolog is similar to a child speaking to no one in particular.

b) Letter narration

The story is described in this method as one or more letters between characters, and it was popular in Europe during the eighteenth century. This approach has different types: (a) sometimes the letters are one-way, i.e. from a single person to an addressee or more, (b) sometimes they are two-way, i.e. two people write to each other, and (c) sometimes some people write to one another whose set of letters makes (Mirsadeghi, 1987:467).

D. Moral Value

The writer will attempt to include some theories relevant to moral, Value, and moral Value in this chapter.

1. Moral

Moral is the doctrine of good and bad is generally accepted, concerning actions, attitudes and obligations. Moral form includes unlimited problems. Covers all facets of life and death, as well as all problems pertaining to human dignity. The author's literary works must contain certain principles that can be communicated to the reader, such as universal values. This value is supposed to be found and retrieved by the reader (Pratiwi, 2019:12). According to Nurgiyantoro (2009:320) moral stories are generally meant as a recommendation relevant to some practical moral lessons.

It's a hint regarding different aspects of actions and social etiquette that the author purposefully provided. The author's moral, which is the meaning found in a fictional work and the meaning implied by the plot, is all that the author seeks to express to the reader (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:321).

Based on "Webster's World Dictionary of American Language (1828)" morality is described as adhering to a rule of right or divine law that upholds noble and social responsibilities. However, certain acts are not moral. In "Kamus besar Bahasa Indonesia" Morality is the

widely held belief in right and wrong actions, behaviors, and responsibilities, among other things. A morality is a sacrifice of small goodness for greater goodness. (Hazlitt, 2003:111). According to Stenberg (1994:938), Morality is concerned with what is good or right in people's relationships with one another. Understanding morality requires a clear conception of good and evil, as well as right and wrong.

A morality consists of (1) beliefs about man's essence, (2) beliefs about values, such as what is good, desirable, valuable, or worthwhile to do for its own sake, (3) rules dictating what should be accomplished, and (4) motivations that lead one to take the right or wrong path. As girls, we are taught to be selfless and not to deceive others (Paul Edwards: 1967:150).

The terms "moral" and "ethical" are often used interchangeably in modern English. The terms "ethic" and "ethical" come from the Greek term "ethos," which means "use," "character," and "personal

disposition." Morality and morality are Latin words that signify customs, etiquette, and character (Earle, 1992:178).

2. Value

The word "values" can mean that moral decisions, lofty and base, just and unfair, as well as more personal interests, are valuable as long as people respect them (Benninga, 1991:131). Esteem is something that we are interested in, something that we want, something that pleases us, something that we like, and, in short, value is something that is pleasant. The word value has a positive connotation (Bertens, 2000:139).

In today's world, the words "value" and "valuation" are found not only in economics and philosophy, but also (and especially) in other social sciences and humanities. Their sense used to be fairly straightforward and constrained. A thing's value was defined as its worth, and its estimation was defined as an approximation of its worth. (Paul Edwards, 1967:222).

3. Moral value

Moral value is a type of value that must be distinguished from other types of values. If a value has a relationship with other values, it can achieve quality. For example, while integrity is a moral principle, it has no meaning until it is combined with other values. The economic value of something is related to the value of something for a certain reason (Rosyadi, 2004:123). Loyalty is a spiritual principle, but it must

be combined with other, more universal values, such as love for husband and wife (Bertens, 2004:142).

Moral values, according to Syamaun et al (2019:278), are expressions of human attitudes. People in a group normally have a level of positive attitudes that they should adhere to. "Moral values are people's views and values that are in line with normal expectations about what is good and wrong and applying to people," Susana (2018:289) says.

Based on Bertens (1997:144) theory, moral values divided into four characters, there are as following:

a. Moral value is related with responsibility

Moral meaning is linked to human nature, but we may also automatically claim other beliefs in addition to moral value. Moral integrity defines whether or not anyone is mistaken when he or she shares responsibilities. Moral worth, in particular, is linked to a person's sense of obligation. Moral meaning can only be fully realized in reality if it becomes the duty of the individual concerned.

b. Moral value is related with pure hearth

Both ideals ought to make it genuine. It should be practiced because it has convincing strength. For instance, artistic value should be exercised, such as playing music composition or other similar activities. Following that, the paintings and music produced as a result of it should be shown and listened to. It can be appealed

from a pure heart to make moral meaning possible. One of the unique features of universal principles is that they cause the voice of a good heart to accuse us if we contradict moral values and applaud us if we uphold moral values.

c. Obligation

Moral integrity binds one inextricably and cannot be compromised. Other qualities, such as artistic meaning, must be genuine and acknowledged. An individual who is educated and cultural would recognize and appreciate aesthetic significance. We can't blame indifferent citizens, however. Moral value obligates us in this way without requiring us to do so. For example, since moral value includes an imperative concept, fairness requires us to return borrowed items, whether we like them or not. In other words, if a badminton player wishes to be champion, he or she must put in a lot of work. Being a champion is a must, but there is a limit.

d. Formality

Moral worth should not exist in isolation from other values. Although moral value is the most important value that we must value, it is not the most important without other values. Moral standards did not exist in contrast from other values. A vendor, for example, uses universal principles in tandem with economic values. Without such beliefs, moral values are meaningless. It's a kind of formality (Bertens, 2000:143-147).

There are many biblical beliefs, as well as universal values, that can be taught from anybody. This is a compilation of fundamental principles. Love and devotion, fairness, duty, perseverance, dignity, unity, patience, brave, righteousness, simplicity, and goodwill are only a few examples. (Buzan, 2003:28-29)

4. Kind of moral values

Based on Buzan (2003:23) theory in Syamaun et al (2019:278), there are eleven kind of moral values. They are described bellows:

a. Bravery

Lopez, O’Byrne, and Peterson (2003:187) said that bravery, or it can also be called moral courage is when an individual stands up to someone with authority over him or her (e.g. boss) for the public good and when an individual expresses personal opinions and beliefs in the face of dissension and criticism.

b. Humbleness

According to McCloskey (2006:185) humbleness or humility is “part of the cardinal virtue of temperance, which in turn is the internal balance essential for a good life”.

c. Honesty

According to Wibowo and Agus (2012:100) honesty is “the behavior based on an attempt to make himself as one who can always be trusted in words, actions and work”. People in the environment will trust someone who tells the truth and is consistent with the facts (Syamaun et al, 2019:278).

d. Steadfastness

Syamaun et al (2019:278) said that a steadfastness of human attitudes in making decisions is known as a resoluteness of human attitudes in making decisions.

e. Love and affection

When we care for ourselves other than being loyal and respectful, we call it love and affection. Friends and neighbors tend to hate us because we are dear to them. Love and affection have a similar relationship. When you love someone, you have a strong need to protect them. (Syamaun et al, 2019:278).

f. Sympathetic to others

According to Syamaun et al (2019:278) sympathetic is a human emotion that arises in response to a circumstance or incident that affects others. It still cares for what people have been through and wants to support them for no apparent reason.

g. Cooperativeness

Syamaun et al (2019:278) states that cooperativeness refers to the fact that everyone in a group shares the same interests. When living together, cooperativeness has a positive effect.

h. Thankfulness

Thankfulness is defined by Nisak (2014:20) on Syamaun et al (2019:278) as sort of a large gratitude of what has been received by someone from God or other people. This activity usually relates to the relationship between God and humans.

i. Trustworthiness

Mayer, et al. (1995) on Syamaun et al (2019:278) describe trustworthiness as a characteristic of a trustee that is responsible for trust. In order to be trusted by others, someone must do good things such as telling the truth, being responsible, etc.

j. Sincerity

According to Syamaun et al (2019:278) Sincerity is the result of doing things for the sake of doing so without expecting something in return. Sincerity in public relations refers to a sense of seriousness in providing love, attention, or assistance.

k. Kind-hearted

We should both agree that compassion, care, and kind-hearted are more admirable than toughness. In daily life, a senior could assist new workers in his office by telling them vital details, exchanging job information, and lending them items that they need. (Syamaun et al, 2019:278)

E. If I Had Your Face

Frances Cha's novel *If I Had Your Face* was published in 2020. The work, which serves as the author's debut, is set in Seoul, South Korea. Which is the nation where Cha come from. Cha is a lady who grew up in two countries, namely South Korea and the United States. Previously, Cha worked as a reporter for CNN media, where she covered k-pop celebrity news. The author felt obliged to write this book because he wanted to give Americans a better understanding of South Korea. The objective is for them

to have a better understanding of South Korea and to stop looking at it through one lens.

If I Had Your Face transports us to the fascinating world of contemporary Seoul, where extreme plastic surgery is as common as getting a haircut, where women compete for spots in secret 'room salons' to entertain wealthy businessmen after hours, where K-Pop stars are the focus of all-consuming obsession, and where ruthless social hierarchies dictate your every move.

This novel is about four young women who lived in a same apartment building with their different problem of life named Ara, Kyuri, Miho, and Wonna. Ara is a mute hairdresser who obsessed with one of k-pop idol named Crown. While Kyuri is a beautiful girl whose is all her beauty is from plastic surgery. She works as a room salon girl who pay up by served a drink for wealthy man every night. While Miho is an artist who has win a scholarship in art's university at America, and now she is in relationship with a wealthy man named Hanbin. And the last is Wonna, a married woman who wishing for a baby in her marriage, but in the other hand, she and her husband's economical condition is less enough to rising a child in a capital country where everything is expensive.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides several points concerning the step of conducting the current research. The design of research methodology, research instrument, subject of the research, data and the source of data, technique of collecting data, how analyzing the data, and data validity check are provided in this chapter.

A. Research Design

In this research, qualitative methods are used to analyze the data. According to Creswell opinion (2009:173) "Qualitative procedures demonstrate a different approach to scholarly inquiry than methods of quantitative research. Qualitative inquiry employs different philosophical assumptions; strategies of inquiry; and methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation." It implies the writer centers around definition and idea and might prompt advancement of new idea. Qualitative research is based on inductive designs that attempt to generate significantly and provide rich, informative results. While qualitative methods are more widely utilized in the exploratory or analytical analysis, they may often be used in other types of study (Leavy, 2017:124).

The approach used in this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Sandelowski (2010), qualitative descriptive research can be seen as a categorical, rather than a non-categorical, approach to inquiry; it is less interpretive than an "interpretive description" approach since it may not need the researcher to go as far away from or through the

data, and it also does not need a conceptual or highly abstract rendering of the data, as other qualitative descriptive research methods may. While qualitative descriptive studies yield conclusions that are closer to the evidence (“data-near”) than studies based on phenomenology or grounded theory, Sandelowski pointed out that effective qualitative explanations do have interpretive responsibilities (2010:82).

The writer does not use the statistic method, but based on interpretations. The writer did library exploration like perusing a few book for references and peruse the important web site to acquire any data identified with this research.

B. Research instrument

According to Lincoln and Guba (1981) in Creswell book (2014:188) the humans being is the best instrument for qualitative naturalistic analysis. So, the researcher herself is the main instrument of this research who act as a reader, collector, and analyzer.

The personal computer, internet, office applications, and reading a book was used to carry out all of the operations. By using a personal computer, I was able to gather some information from the internet that was important to and useful in performing this study. So, after the main instrument, the novel and personal computer are the most useful instruments.

C. Subject of The Research

The subject of this research was the novel *if I had your face* written by Frances Cha. The debut novel of the authors was setting in Seoul, South

Korea. In the modern country that has highly standard of beauty, there was four young woman who was fight for their life and their job with different problem. Secret room salon that catering to rich man, strict social hierarchies, and k-pop fan mania.

D. Data Source

The writer divided the sources into primary data source and secondary data source.

1. Primary data source

The primary source of this research is taken from *if I Had Your Face* novel by Frances Cha. *If I Had Your Face* is a debut novel of the author released on April 2020 by Viking and Ballantine books publishing in United States. The novel set in a place in Seoul, South Korea. The novel is about the story of the main character who was lived in a country that have an impossibly high standard of beauty.

2. Secondary data source

The secondary source of this research is taken from many kinds of books, and journals, internet sources, and other references related to literature, novel, and moral values. The writer will use national and international sources as books and journals to make the analysis of the topic in this thesis.

E. Procedure of Data Collection

Collecting data in qualitative research is the process and the planning are deliberately gotten from the specialized documentation, by way of organizing into classifications, describe into the units, synthesis, sort out

into an example, pick what is significant and that will be contemplated and make ends greeting of words or phrases separated by category for the conclusion (Arikunto: 1998).

The data are collecting by the following step:

1. Reading the novel twice or more is very important
2. Collecting references that relevant to the analyze the novel
3. Selecting the relevant data
4. Identifying the moral values in the novel

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer tries to analyze the novel to know the content and the message written by Frances Cha. The technique of analyzing data in this study is descriptive. In conducting analysis, the writer use some steps as follow:

1. Describing synopsis of *if I had your face* novel.
2. Extracting the moral values from the novel.
3. Concluding based on data analysis.

G. Data Validity

If the results in qualitative analysis are accurate, they may be classified as good data. Creswell (2009: 191) divided the authenticity of data into eight methods to determine its validity.

1. Analyze information from multiple data sources and use it to create a cohesive case for themes by triangulating data sources.

2. Using member verification to assess the consistency of the qualitative result by returning the final report or basic explanations or themes to members and asking them whether they think they are right.
3. To express the observations, use detailed and rich descriptions.
4. Explain how the researcher's bias impacts the analysis.
5. Provide negative or contradictory details that contradict the themes.
6. Spend a significant amount of time in the field.
7. Using peer debriefing to boost the account's consistency.
8. Hire an outside inspector to look at the whole project.

Based on Creswell's theory above, the writer takes several steps to obtain valid data according to the type of research in the form of a novel, namely:

1. Read the entire novel to understand fully the storyline.
2. Reading biographies and backgrounds of the author of the novel and reading news and information related to the social background in the novels as a reference in assessing moral values in novels.
3. Reread the novel to examine the moral values it contains, then marks it.
4. Reaffirm the moral values that have been chosen and indicated.
5. Sort and categorize the moral values that have been chosen and marked.
6. Inquire friends about their thoughts on the many sorts of moral principles that I have examined. Then choose the most opinion about the moral value.

7. Verify the findings of the study on the supervisor to be rectified and feedback on the moral values that I have stated, then discuss them if the moral values are judged unsuitable or there are differences of opinion

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDING

Data analysis and research discussion are discussed in this chapter. The author offers and analyzes facts on moral values in the novel *If I Had Your Face* novel in this chapter. This analysis attempts to address the research issues raised in the first chapter. *If I Had Your Face* novel is the debut novel of Frances Cha. It's about four young women named Ara, Kyuri, Miho, and Wanna, who lived in the same apartment building with their different problems of life.

A. The Analysis of Moral Values in *If I Had Your Face* novel.

After I read, understood, and analyzed *If I Had Your Face* novel, I found that the novel has several moral values. This type of moral value is related to the problems of life and the lives of the characters. How the characters face their life problems, how they make choices in their life, how are they in the story, and how they solve them. From reading the novel, there are some moral values that I found. So, in this sub-section, I want to convey the moral values in *If I Had Your Face* novel. The moral values of this novel are:

1. Bravery

Bravery can occur when someone is in a difficult or unpleasant situation, when an individual stands up to someone with authority over him or her (e.g. boss) for the good public and when an individual expresses personal opinions and beliefs in the face of dissension and

criticism. This type of moral values firstly is shown by the figure of little mermaid told by Ara.

In the original story, the little mermaid endures unspeakable pain to gain her human legs. The Sea Witch warns her that her new feet will feel as if she is walking on whetted blades, but she will be able to dance like no human has ever danced before. And so she drinks the witch's potion, which slices through her body like a sword. (Page: 14)

The bravery of the little mermaid is seen when she makes the tough decision to grow human legs so that she might meet her beloved prince. Despite the fact that he knew she would have to go through so much pain to do so, she decided to go ahead and do it. This is the original story of the little mermaid, which Ara told at the end of the first chapter. Actually Ara told this story because of her pet name from Sujin is little mermaid because in the American cartoon story, the little mermaid lost her voice but got it back later and lived happily ever after.

The next moral values of bravery is shown by Ara in facing a past trauma that has haunted her for three years, making her afraid to return to her hometown.

Maybe if i think about it hard enough, I will arrive at the conclusion that I didn't come home for three years because I didn't want to walk past the site of my injury. You see, there is only one road to the Big House and there is no way to avoid it. (Page: 139)

From the text above, Ara is brave enough because finally she decided to visit Cheongju, her hometown, after three years of avoiding to see her mother despite her mother's repeated wishes, and try to face a road that reminds her of the tragedy that caused her mute.

The next bravery values is shown by Jun or Mr.Moon, Ara's neighbor, who helped Ara when the tragedy happened.

He saw me and what was happening to me and he began running toward us. It looked—he said—as if the girl was going to kill me. She appeared entirely crazed and was brutally smashing something against my head and showing no signs of stopping. He started yelling “Police! Police!” and other things he could not remember. In an instant, all the students, including me, had disappeared so fast that he had been dumbfounded. He'd taken a few halfhearted steps in the direction I had gone, but then had heard sirens and decided to stay to talk to the police so that they would not see him running and mistake him for a villain in the scenario. And sure enough, the police had seemed suspicious of his involvement, but luckily his clothes were free of bloodstains and a great deal of blood had been spilled that night. They asked if he had recognized anyone and he said that it had been one of his younger customers but he did not know my name, which was true. At the time, he had also not known that I lived at the Big House. (Page: 156-157)

From the text above, he is brave enough for decide to help Ara by yelling “Police!” when he saw a fight between students in which Ara was being brutally hit on the head, even the actually the police is not coming yet, but he was brave enough and not afraid to take action because he was alone; in fact, most people would call the police first until they arrived, so the police would take action; but this man was not, he was alone, and he managed to take action even though the police came after everyone had ran away because they heard his voice.

Miho implicitly conveys the next bravery values to Sujin by telling him not to escape and face what we don't like or desire.

“You think Ara wants to be here? Now we're doing what you don't want to do, and you better just suck it up,” says Miho, reaching out and giving Sujin a little poke. Loading the bags full of bread onto the handlebars, Sujin exhales a sigh of resignation and says the bread and cakes better be going to the children and not a loaf to the teachers. And with that, the three of us hop on our creaking, frozen

bicycles and start off toward the Loring Center, each of us grasping at our own shifting versions of the past. (Page: 158)

From the text above, Miho tend to tell Sujin that she must be brave to face the reality, even it is something that she does not like to do. This happened when they plan to visit the orphanage where Miho and Sujin ever live after Ara visits Mr. Moon. Sujin had refused to visit the orphanage from the beginning when Miho told her she will be visiting. "Do you think Ara wants to be here?" Miho finally said. "Now we're doing something you don't want to do, and you better just suck it up," says Miho. The fact is, Ara didn't want to go back to Cheongju because of her past trauma, she was also actually reluctant to see Mr. Moon when her mother told her to, but Ara did all of that. And Miho indirectly told Sujin to be like Ara, brave to face things she didn't like or want.

The next bravery values showed by Ara once more, this time by helping a woman who lived in the same building as her, when she heard cries.

Now that I'm in the hallway, it becomes clear that the screams—they are intermittent—are coming from downstairs. The married couple is right beneath us, and I think there is a girl who lives by herself in the other apartment. I walk softly down the stairs and listen right outside the front door of apartment 302. (Page: 215)

Despite her apprehensions, Ara is brave enough that make her felt compelled to help a woman who was screaming in agony. She had even prepared hot water to flush whoever was responsible if it was a crime. Although that's not really what happened.

The next bravery showed again by Kyuri when she decided to apply as a manager in a plastic surgery clinic.

I know I will not get this job—nothing in this life is this easy. But as long as I am trying, doesn't that mean something? I think of the fortune-teller, and the girls and the notes from their online interview research that they pored over with me yesterday. I think of my mother, and how I would be able to have her actually see where I work, because it would be a real place, and how happy it would make her. And for some reason, the manager oppa's face also swims into my mind before I quickly banish it. I skim my notes again and my leg shakes even harder.

A few long minutes later, I hear Dr. Shim's voice and heavy footsteps in the hallway. The door handle turns as if in slow motion as he walks in.

Facing him, I smile as widely as my banging heart will allow. (Page: 240)

From the text above, the bravery of Kyuri is happened when she tried to apply a new job as a manager for Dr. Shim clinic. Even though Kyuri is well known that she is not only one who want's the job, she also understands that life isn't always simple, but at the very least, we must dare to try something new, no matter how difficult it may appear.

2. Humbleness

The next moral values is humbleness, it means showing that we do not think if we are as important as other people. According to McCloskey (2006:185) "Part of the cardinal virtue of temperance, which in turn is the internal balance essential for a good life". Which is firstly delivered by Kyuri to Miho when they fight about plastic surgery topic.

The one time we almost got into a fight was a few months ago, when we were drinking together on the weekend and she accused me of feeling superior to her because I was pretty without having surgery.

“You know, you’re just lucky that your kind of face is trendy these days,” she said, her eyes clouded over from anger and too much drink. “But you don’t have to be such a condescending snob about surgery.” (Page: 49)

From the text above, Kyuri tend to tell Miho that she must be humble even she had a beautiful face without surgery like her. It was happened when Miho said at first that she felt superior since she was beautiful without surgery. Kyuri is angry and outraged by this since Kyuri's beauty is the effect of surgery. Then he indirectly told Miho not to be arrogant because of her non-surgical beauty in response to Miho's comments.

The next humbleness now shown by Miho when her director tell her know something that actually not interest her.

It is an easy thing, keeping elders happy. All you have to do is smile wide and say hello and thank you and goodbye with deep earnestness.

This is something many of my generation—and my chosen vocation— do not understand. (Page: 182)

From the text above, Miho is humble enough because she is trying to appreciate her director who talk to her. Although not interested, Miho still smiled and pretended to be interested in what the director was talking about just to appreciate the director. She said that this attitude was often not understood by most of the people of her generation.

3. Honesty

The next moral values is honesty that happened when someone tells the truth and does not lie. According to Wibowo and Agus (2012:100) on Syamun et al (2019:278) honesty is “the behavior based

on an attempt to make himself as one who can always be trusted in words, actions and work". Which Miho showed this time when asked about her educational background.

But I didn't care, and it wasn't like I could have lied about my schools anyway. For all its millions of people, Korea is the size of a fishbowl and someone is always looking down on someone else. That's just the way it is in this country, and the reason why people ask a series of rapid-fire questions the minute they meet you. Which neighborhood do you live in? Where did you go to school? Where do you work? Do you know so-and-so? They pinpoint where you are on the national scale of status, then spit you out in a heartbeat. (Page: 62)

From the text above, the honesty of Miho happened when she answers a series of rapid-fire question from other people. Although Miho is aware that people in her college setting are more likely to judge someone based on their previous life experiences, persons from less fortunate backgrounds are frequently looked down upon. Miho, on the other hand, told the truth about her past life and did not lie.

The next honesty is shown by Nami to Kyuri about what was happened between her and Hanbin, Miho boyfriend.

She fidgets and hems and haws and then I drag it out of her. She has apparently been sleeping with Hanbin. I blink and blink as she tells me the story. (Page: 93)

From the text above, Nami is honest to Kyuri that she had slept with Hanbin on the day they had a party with other friends, which was a shocking truth. When everyone had gone home, including Kyuri and Miho, Nami and Hanbin were the last ones there. Since then, Hanbin has often called her to meet and invite her to the hotel to do it again.

The next honesty is delivered by Ara to Miho when she will go to Cheongju for visiting her mother. And Miho said that she wants to follow her.

It will be extremely uncomfortable, I warned Miho, underlining extremely several times. You will be sleeping on the floor. On a thin blanket, not a sleeping mat. And our hot water runs out by early afternoon, or whenever there are too many hot showers in a row. And our toilet is the kind where you have to squat. (Page: 134)

Ara told the truth about her family so that Miho wouldn't regret later for deciding to come to Cheongju. That his family was not a wealthy or luxurious one, but rather a simple one.

The next honesty is showed by Kyuri for Bruce in a form of message after the chaos that was happened in the room salon as a result of the problem between her and Bruce.

I know this will be hard for you to believe, but that is really all I wanted to do. I just wanted to see you having dinner with the girl you are going to marry. I wasn't going to talk to you there. It was just the closest I could come to something like that—to being somewhere like that with you. And I didn't make a scene, did I? If I wanted to, I could have. (Page: 174)

The message is actually quite long, but the text above is where Kyuri is honest about why he went to a classy restaurant to follow him since Bruce, his family, and his girlfriend were also present. Bruce was so angry that he made a prostitution complaint against the salon where she works. Finally, Kyuri was honest about why he did it so that Bruce would understand and not misinterpret her.

The next honesty is telling by Kyuri to Miho about what was Hanbin done with Nami behind her.

She tilts her head from side to side. Then she opens her mouth. “He is sleeping with at least one other girl,” she says. “I’m sorry, I really am.” She cannot meet my gaze. “I mean, isn’t it kind of a relief in a way? This way you do not have to wait until he breaks up with you, and you can just label him a typical asshole bastard and be done with him, instead of harboring any kind of delusion that you are going to marry him, and then it will be years more of your life that you cannot afford just down the drain.” (Page: 191)

From the text above, Kyuri finally telling the truth about what Hanbin do with Nami behind her. Even though she knew it would hurt Miho's heart, Kyuri could no longer keep it hidden from Miho, and Miho was interested. Kyuri also said that Miho didn't have to wait for Hanbin to break up with him, because Hanbin had done things that made their relationship unworthy of continuing.

The next honesty is said by Wonna husband’s to her about the fact that he is lose his job two months ago.

He stares at me again and then takes a deep breath. “I can’t do this anymore,” he says.

“Do what?” I ask.

“Listen, Wonna, why don’t you sit down?” he says. He guides me to the kitchen table and pours me some water from the refrigerator. After pouring himself another glass he starts to explain.

That he has not been on a business trip the past two times he said he was. That he actually lost his job two months ago. That he has been staying with his father when he pretended to leave so that he could apply for jobs and interview. That he did not want to worry me in my condition, but perhaps it was for the best that I found out because he felt terrible about keeping a secret from me like this. That he was looking for a job that offered free daycare at work the way his old job had. (Page: 210)

From the text above, Wonna husband finally be honest to Wonna after two months hiding the reality that happened in his job. Wonna's husband had been out of work for two months, he had lied when he went to work that in reality he was just going to his father's house. That was done by her husband so that Wonna would not feel bothered, especially since she was pregnant. And, ultimately, shortly before his next job interview, her husband told her about the reality.

4. Steadfastness

The next moral values is steadfastness, it means that our attitudes and aims are not changed. Syamaun et al (2019:278) said that a steadfastness of human attitudes in making decisions is known as a resoluteness of human attitudes in making decisions. Which now showed by the figure of little mermaid told by Ara.

What I want to say, though, is that she danced divinely with her beautiful legs, even through the pain of a thousand knives. She was able to walk and run and stay close to her beloved prince, and even when things didn't work out with him, that wasn't the point. (Page: 14)

From the text above, the figure of little mermaid who told by Ara is showing a steadfastness when she growing her human legs to meet her beloved prince. In addition to having the courage to go to extremes for the sake of having legs, the little mermaid is also quite determined because even though she feels pain in her legs, she still tries to always be near her beloved prince even though he doesn't care.

The next steadfastness is shown by Wonna in choosing to keep the baby she is carrying.

I know it's too early for the baby to be kicking—or for me to feel it kicking, anyway—but I could swear that I feel a gentle movement just under my belly button. I place my hand there and listen and wait. For what, I have not a shred of an idea.

“Please stay,” I whisper. “Please, please stay.”(Page: 109)

From the text above, the steadfastness of Wonna showed when she hope that her baby would stay. Despite having had three miscarriages, she had a terrible feeling about her pregnancy this time, whether it was just a prediction or anxiety and trauma from her previous three miscarriages. But she was adamant, and she hoped the baby would live.

The next steadfastness is shown by Miho when Ara said honestly about the reality in her family in Cheongju.

“That’s fine,” Miho said serenely, twisting her long, sinuous ponytail around a too-thin wrist. “I only wash my hair twice a week anyway, and plus I heard your parents’ house is a huge hanok that’s centuries old? I think I remember Sujin mentioning it when we were younger. I really want to see it.” Her vivid, piquant face brimmed with expectation. (Page: 134)

From the text above, the steadfastness happened when Miho said that it's fine after Ara tell the truth about her family. Although she knows that Ara's family is so simple and far from luxurious, Miho remains firm in her desire to go there and says that it's not a problem for her.

The next steadfastness is shown by Miho again when she knows if Hanbin had been many times sleeping with Nami behind her.

I will ask him to buy me jewelry. I will ask him to buy out my exhibition, so that I can land another from the press on that alone. I will leak to the women’s magazines—the thick bibles of paparazzi photos of the rich and famous—that he is my boyfriend. I will build

myself up so high in such a short time that when he leaves me, I will become a lightning storm, a nuclear apocalypse.

I will not come out of this with nothing. (Page: 196)

From the text above, Instead of breaking up when hearing about what Hanbin do with Nami behind her, Miho remains steadfastness to maintain her relationship to support her career success. One day, she will make herself and Hanbin break up, but before that, he wants to pretend not to know and suck up Hanbin's wealth and make herself successful because of Hanbin's help. Even though it sounds evil, Miho is quite firm in maintaining a relationship even though it hurts.

The next steadfastness was shown by Wonna when she felt pain in her womb that made Ara thinking that a crime was happened.

“I heard that if something is wrong then they will save the mother over the baby and I don’t want that to happen. If my baby is going to die then I’ll just die with her.”(Page: 217)

From the text above, wonna steadfastness shown when she trying to keep her baby even something was happened before, and she needs to check it up. When Ara suggests going to the emergency room, Wonna reject it because of afraid that it will take the baby away. She was determined to hold on to the baby even though she knew that something wrong had happened before.

5. Sympathetic to others

The next moral value is sympathetic to others, which usually happens when one person feels what the other person is feeling. According to Syamaun et al (2019:278) sympathetic is a human

emotion that arises in response to a circumstance or incident that affects others. And this moral value was shown by Miho when her friend, Ruby, died by suicide.

I wish she could have told me more about her family, about the grief that her father caused her on a daily basis, the demons she inherited. She had alluded to these things, but I had not asked for more, and I knew that that was how I had failed her, by not asking for more details, by not telling her repeatedly about how her life was so spectacular compared to mine. I assumed she knew that, I assumed that she felt lucky compared with me, that that was why she kept me around as a friend. I should have told her more stories of my own sorrows. (Page: 68)

From the text above, Miho actually does not express any sympathy to her friend Ruby, but she regret it, she feels like a failed as a friend after knowing that Ruby committed suicide. She had just recently discovered that, before committing suicide, Ruby had given Miho a code to help her with the problems in her life. When Ruby tells her story, she doesn't probe too far and sympathizes with her situation, so Ruby won't be as frustrated by the fact that someone cares and wants to hear her story. Miho didn't express any sympathy at the time, but she later regretted it, thinking that if she had, Ruby would not have gone.

The next sympathetic to others is shown by Sujin to his friend Ara when she has had a hard day.

Sujin lurches, spilling her beer, and automatically reaches over to rub my shoulders. "What's wrong, Ara? What's wrong?" she asks in a panic as I sit there with tears dropping onto my hands and the precious ticket. "What is the matter? You can tell me," she soothes, the way she always has, ever since we were children. (Page: 80)

From the text above, Sujin is express her sympathy to Ara when she had a hard day by asking “What’s wrong, Ara? What’s wrong?” and then “What is the metter? You can tell me.” Ara hard day happened when Taein, a member of Ara's favorite boy band, Crown, is reportedly dating Candy, a member of the girl group Charming. Ara was upset. Plus, because he can't yell to call her assistant when she needs something, her salon assistant doesn't help her much at work. Ara was horrible with customers and received a warning from her boss, not to mention one of his customers lost his patience because Ara didn't serve them right away when she was attempting to service three clients at once.

And when she came home, Sujin gave her a surprise in the form of a Crown concert ticket. Of course, Ara is happy. And then she cried between being happy because she got concert tickets from Sujin and sad because of the various things that happened that day.

The next sympathetic to others is shown by Ara to Sujin and Miho when her mothers said that they are an orphanage child.

“She is a middle school friend of Ara’s,” my mother answers. And then she says something that flabbergasts me. “You know, one of those children from the orphanage.”

My throat constricting, I look at Sujin and Miho sharply, and so do Mrs. Youngja and Mrs. Sukhyang. The girls haven’t heard that reference, or that tone, in a long time.

“I grew up there too,” says Miho steadily. The women cluck in sympathy—“motherless poor things” is the prevailing sentiment. But we all know that the minute we leave the kitchen, that sympathy will be undercut by something else. I’m sorry, I telegraph to Sujin, who blinks rapidly to say it’s fine and I’m not to worry about it. (Page: 145)

From the text above, Ara show her sympathy to Miho and Sujin because she knows that they have been long time not to hear something like “from the orphanage” from other people. Actually, Miho and Sujin used to live in an orphanage located in Cheongju called Loring Center before they lived in their apartment now. And the image as a child in an orphanage there is synonymous with "retarded." It's different from their current environment, where people don't care whether they an orphans or not.

When her mother informed two other people that they were friends of Ara, an orphanage, they were shocked. When Ara heard that term, she felt as though she knew exactly how her two friends felt. Because they hadn't listened to anything like that in a long time.

The next sympathetic to others was shown again by Ara to Wonna when she knows that the painful screaming she hear is actually came from Wonna.

I gather that she is pregnant and she is talking about her baby. “I heard that if something is wrong then they will save the mother over the baby and I don’t want that to happen. If my baby is going to die then I’ll just die with her.” I look down at her and I understand. I nod and bring her some tissues from a box on her kitchen table and she blows her nose. I kneel next to her and start stroking her hair, which is wet from sweat. Even the tensest of my clients tend to relax when I do this, so I hope it helps if only just a little. (Page: 217)

From the text above, Ara showing her sympathy to Wonna when she know something was happened to her, but she decide not to check it because she want to save her baby. The assumption that the screams of pain Ara had heard earlier were the result of a crime was not true. When

she got at apartment 302, she discovered that Wonna was experiencing stomach pain. Ara was concerned and offered Wonna to get it checked, but she rejected since she was frightened of losing her baby. Ara becomes quiet and nods because she understands Wonna's worry over losing her baby.

Sympathetic to others which was further shown by Sujin to Ara when Ara got hit on the head on the day of the brawl tragedy that made Ara mute as she is now.

When we were back on the grounds of the Big House, Sujin woke up my parents before calling an ambulance. I do not remember much from that night, but I do remember Sujin's fingernails, blood and skin under them from where she had scratched the face of the girl who attacked me. When the shouts of "Police!" began, the girl had become distracted, and that was when Sujin slashed her before frantically pulling me away. I could not see straight because of the pain exploding in my head.

"I'm sorry, I'm sorry," she was screaming. That is the memory that is the most difficult to bear from that night. The sound of her choking with anguish for me. (Page: 227)

From the text above, Sujin show her sympathy to Ara when she know Ara condition by screaming an apology to her. Sujin had previously invited Ara to their school gang gathering at night. It turns out that a gang from another school is aware of this activities, and they want to exact revenge after losing their previous battle. Ara had a head wound as a result of the brawl from a girl who violently hit her. After that, when the shout of "police!" was heard, everyone hurried away, and Sujin felt really bad about what had happened to her.

6. Thankfulness

The next moral value is thankfulness, it was defined by Nisak (2014:20) on Syamaun et al (2019:278) as sort of a large gratitude of what has been received by someone from God or other people. This activity usually relates to the relationship between God and humans. Which was firstly expressed by Ara to Kyuri for bringing Sujin to a well-known plastic surgery specialist so that she may do plastic surgery as Sujin had wished.

On the day of Sujin's surgeries, Kyuri comes to the salon early so that she can take Sujin in to the hospital and talk to Dr. Shim before he operates. I am going to leave work at 5 P.M. today to be there when Sujin wakes up from the anesthesia.

Thank you for introducing her to such a magician, I write. She is going to be beautiful. (Page: 12)

From the text above, Ara showing her thankful feeling to Kyuri by the word of thank you. When Kyuri came to Ara's salon on the day that Sujin had surgery, Ara expressed her gratitude and thanks to Kyuri. Because of her, Sujin was able to do what she had always wanted.

The next thankfulness is shown by Kyuri when she accidentally saw Candy which is that time is still getting a dating scandal with Taein.

I wanted to reach over and shake her by the shoulders. Stop running around like a fool, I wanted to say. You have so much and you can do anything you want.

I would live your life so much better than you, if I had your face. (Page: 27)

From the text above, Kyuri actually didn't say what she wanna say to Candy. But what she wants to say to Candy is that she must be grateful for what she has. Candy frequently avoided the media when her

relationship scandal was released publicly. And, unexpectedly, Kyuri had to cross Candy in Dr. Shim's clinic at the same moment, and Candy's face was puffy, as if she had just finished crying. Candy is one of Kyuri's favorite idols because of her beauty. And, knowing that Candy appears depressed and avoids the public as a result of her dating scandal with Taein, Kyuri wishes to tell Candy that she should be grateful for her beauty and wealth, and that she has the freedom to do anything she wants, including dating. Even Kyuri stated that if I had your face, she would live much better.

The next thankfulness is shown by Miho in her narration at the beginning of eight chapter.

I often wonder where I would be today, if my aunt and uncle had not decided they couldn't keep me anymore. (Page: 110)

From the text above, Miho is feeling grateful because her uncle and aunt used to take care of her that made her become what she is now. She thought that she would not be who she is today without the support and help of her aunts and uncles.

The thankfulness feeling next was shown again by Miho because of ever living in an orphanage.

What Ruby said was true. I never would have had a chance to win an art scholarship to America because I did not have any idea such a thing existed. It was the Loring Foundation that had such connections, and it had been Miss Loring who made us practice English every week, saying that we would need it someday. She was also the one who left a specific budget for art supplies when she died abruptly, leaving all of her own money to the Center..... (Page: 117)

From the text above, Miho also feeling grateful because she was an orphanage before. After being cared for by her uncle and aunt, Miho then lives in the Loring Center orphanage. She was felt grateful that if it weren't for the orphanage, she wouldn't have had the chance to study art in America.

The next attitude of thankfulness is said by Miho again to Ara when they arrived at Ara's hometown in Chongju.

“You never asked?” marvels Miho. Her eyes are hungry as they travel across the lotus pond, the pagoda, pruned pine gardens, and in the distance, the Big House itself, with its elaborately crafted woodwork and the sloping, gabled roof. Enormous stone frogs stand guard in front of each building's entrance. The grass has been cut to perfection by my father—that is another one of his duties around the house.

“It's not her family—why should she care?” snaps Sujin, and I grin at her.

“If I lived here, I would never leave,” says Miho, still staring. (Page: 142-143)

From the text above, Miho is trying to tell Ara that she must be grateful for her neighbourhood in Cheongju by saying “if I lived here, I would never leave.” When she saw how the atmosphere of the neighborhood where Ara lived, Miho said that she would not leave here like Ara did even though all the facilities and beauty of the environment did not belong to Ara's family. Which she indirectly said that Ara should be grateful for having such an environment.

The next attitude of gratitude was shown by Kyuri when she was able to resolve the problems that occurred in the room salon due to the conflict between herself and Bruce, her former customer.

As I scurry toward the stairs after the police, our manager runs up, pushing his suit jacket into my arms, and I smile in gratitude toward him. In the police car, I put it on and feel the pockets, in which there is some cash and a small bag of nuts, thank goodness. It's going to be a long night. (Page: 172)

From the text above, Kyuri showing her grateful to the god by saying "thank goodness" after the conflict that happens in the room salon was resolved. Kyuri was called to the police station after explaining the nature of the problem to them. Even though, Kyuri felt grateful since the problems that occurred did not last long enough for her to lose her work or go to prison as a result of charges of prostitution.

The next thankfulness feeling is shown again by Miho as a result of what was happened to her.

I am glad, then, that I will never love someone again in this way. I would not survive a second time. In America, one of my professors said once that the best art comes from an unbearable life—if you live through it, that is. (Page: 177)

From the text above, Miho is feeling thankful for the love story experience that happened to her so that she would not have to feel the same way again in the future. It reminded her of her American professor's remark that "the best art comes from an unbearable life—if you live through it, that is."

The next thankfulness feeling was shown by Kyuri to Miho about her talent and profession now.

"I wish I had a talent that had decided my vocation for me," she says. She sounds aggrieved. "So that there never was a choice. Of doing anything else." What she is implying is that I am lucky and she is not. (Page: 188)

From the text above, Kyuri trying to tell to Miho that she must be grateful her talent. Kyuri wishes she had skill like Miho so that she could make her own decisions about her future and job. Which implies that Miho should be grateful for her skill and work in accordance with it, rather than working like her, who ended up as a room salon girl.

“Well, you are so smart to have gotten this far then,” she says enviously. “You’re so sly, you know. You weasel your way into the best things somehow.” (Page: 188)

From the text above, Kyuri also said that Miho was smart and envious of her. Which means Miho should be grateful for the gifts she has and Kyuri doesn't.

“Why do you have to put it that way?” I say. “Are you trying to pick a fight with me? You don’t think I work hard? That I’m not terrified that I am going to lose everything any second?”
“Why are you getting so upset?” she asks, genuinely surprised. “I’m just saying I envy you! That’s flattering! Feel lucky!” (Page: 189)

From the text above, Kyuri is trying to tell to Miho that she must be grateful for her talent by saying “I’m just saying I envy you! That’s flattering! Feel lucky!” However, it seemed that Miho missed the context of Kyuri's comments earlier and instead assumed that Kyuri had overestimated Miho and that Miho had not worked hard for what she now possessed. Even that Kyuri did not express it directly by saying something like “you must be grateful” or whatever, she implied that she should be thankful.

The next thankful attitude was shown by Wonna when the baby in her womb persisted not to miscarry like her three previous pregnancies.

Whatever it is, I am so grateful that a gush of hope springs deep inside me and it is everything I can do to not break down completely in public. I want to share this with someone—anyone. I want to clutch the lady who is sitting next to me on the subway and tell her. I want her to know a little world is erupting inside of me. My baby is trying to talk to me. She is trying to live. (Page: 197)

From the text above, Wonna's grateful shown when she said "I am so grateful that a gush of hope springs inside me and...." She wants a baby and has had three previous miscarriages which makes her worry too much about her pregnancy this time. And she is grateful that the baby survived despite some difficulties in her pregnancy.

The next thankful feeling was conveyed by Chief Cho when Wonna was having dinner with her coworkers at a restaurant.

Chief Cho, who is older than Bora by at least three years, clucks. "Well, you know what they say. It's hard when they're young but they are your greatest assets when you are older. I personally want three." He beams. "And all you young people, you better get cracking. Don't wait like me. I regret it already." (Page: 204)

From the text above, Chief Cho trying to tell them who comes to his restaurant that they must be grateful for having a kid in their lives. Chief Cho was a happily married man. He also stated that, while a child might be a bother as a child, as they grow up, they would be the most precious asset. Which is why the vast majority of them do not desire a child in their lives. Those who already have children, on the other hand, say that having a kid just complicates their life.

7. Trustworthiness

The next moral value is trustworthiness. Mayer, et al. (1995) on Syamaun et al (2019:278) describe trustworthiness as a characteristic of a trustee that is responsible for trust. In order to be trusted by others, someone must do good things such as telling the truth, being responsible, etc. Which is important in every relationship, whether it's a friendship or anything else. And this time, Ara puts her trust in Sujin, her friends.

Kyuri sighs and adds she wishes she could save more money. Sujin has told me that it's hard for room salon girls to save up because they are constantly getting into debt and blowing off steam from work by going to "ho-bars" and spending money on room boys. "I could pay for two surgeries with what most room salon girls spend on alcohol in one night," Sujin said to me once. "You don't understand the scale of the money they make and throw away every week. I have to get there. I just have to." She says she'll keep saving until she can stop worrying about how to get through another day, another month.

And whenever she says these things, I nod and smile so that she knows I believe her. (Page: 8)

From the last sentence above, shown that Ara trust whatever Sujin said to her. Sujin expressed her desire to work as a room salon girl like Kyuri in order to pay for her cosmetic surgery. And she said that she had no choice but to go due of the amount of money she made as a room salon. With a nod and a grin, Ara will always trust her words.

The attitude of trustworthiness was then shown by Nami, Kyuri's friend in the salon room, to Kyuri in telling what had happened between her and Hanbin, Miho's boyfriend.

“You better not be asking me for advice,” I say finally with a sigh. “I’m not asking you for advice. I just don’t want to go behind your back.” Nami opens another bottle and pours another shot for herself, not even offering me one. (Page: 95)

From the text above, Nami trust to Kyuri by telling her about the reality that happened between her and Hanbin. Nami said that she and Hanbin had slept together several times and she didn't get paid at all like what her customers had been doing in the room salon. They also don't even have any special relationship. A shocking fact that Nami hides from everyone except Kyuri.

8. Sincerity

The next moral values is sincerity which this time only found one moral value. According to Syamaun et al (2019:278) Sincerity is the result of doing things for the sake of doing so without expecting something in return. Sincerity in public relations refers to a sense of seriousness in providing love, attention, or assistance. And that was shown by Kyuri when he texted Bruce to apologize to him.

Everyone is so angry with me, and I’m going to take on a suicidal amount of debt at the shop because of what happened. I had some idea of what the consequences would be but I still went to see you and her. That is how much I was in love with you. You do know that, right?

I just want to say that I am sorry. I know I will never see you again. I hope you can forgive me. (Page: 174-175)

From the text above, another moral value can be found in Kyuri's Message to Bruce beside honesty that was explained before is sincerity. Kyuri opened up about why she arrived to a fancy restaurant while Bruce was having a family gathering there. One of the reasons, she said,

was because she loves Bruce. So, when she heard that Bruce was about to marry his girlfriend, she came to find out what type of lady he would marry. Kyuri also expressed her real regret for making Bruce feel uncomfortable and angry, and stated that she would never see him again, so she hoped Bruce would forgive her.

9. Kind-hearted

The next moral value is Kind-hearted. The kind-hearted is the quality of being kind (Hornby, 2010: 822). Which this time was shown by Miho in response to the unpleasant words from Hanbin's mother.

....The second time, at the lunch, she asked me gentle questions about my family, questions that showed she knew all about me already and I shouldn't attempt to gentrify myself. "So, how old were you when you last saw your parents?" "And your uncle, he ran a...taxi restaurant?" (with a shudder). And the kicker, "It's just so wonderful how there are so many opportunities these days for people like you, isn't it? Our country has become such an encouraging place."

I could have looked hurt or angry, I know, but I settled on chirpy as my default state a while ago, because I remembered something Ruby said to me once back in New York.

"Rich people are fascinated by happiness," she said. "It's something they find maddening." (Page: 53)

From the text above, Miho is kind enough for not to avenge Hanbin's mother's word to her even it's made her hurt and angry. Hanbin is a rich family's son, while Miho is not. And when she first met Hanbin's mother, she didn't appear too interested about her exist. And when they met again, his mother said things that were probably less nice and seemed to belittle her, such as asking when she last saw her parents, talking about her uncle and aunt's work, and the part that seemed to belittle her, "It's just so wonderful how there are so many opportunities

these days for people like you, isn't it? Our country has become such an encouraging place.”

Even though she was hurt and angry, Miho was kind enough to decide to keep silent and not respond to Hanbin's mother's cruel comments because she remembered her friend Ruby's words, "Rich people are fascinated by happiness," she said. “It's something they find maddening.”

The next kind-hearted attitude was shown by Kyuri to Sujin when Sujin said that the next step after she had plastic surgery was to work in a salon room as Kyuri did.

What she doesn't understand is that I am trying to save her. Once money exchanges hands and you step into our world, things turn bad really quickly.

One minute, you are accepting loans from madams and pimps and bloodsucking moneylenders for a quick surgery to fix your face, and the next minute the debt has ballooned to a staggering, unpayable sum. You work, work, work until your body is ruined and there is no way out but to keep working. Even though you will seemingly make a lot of money, you will never be able to save because of the interest you have to repay. You will never be able to get out of it entirely. You will move to a different shop in a different city with a different madam and a different set of rules and times and expectations, but it will still be the same, and there is no escape. (Page: 83)

From the text above, Kyuri is kind enough because she feels that she must save Sujin from the world of room salon job. Kyuri, who knows what it's like to work as a room salon girl, is trying to save her and avoid her from working like she did. Sujin, on the other hand, does not seem to see why Kyuri does not want Sujin to enter her work life. Because she once agreed to a loan from the madam and her world's

people. Then, at that time, she'll be so engulfed in debts that she won't be able to leave her world. Because she didn't want Sujin to end up like her, the experienced Kyuri was good enough.

The next kind-hearted attitude shown again by Miho when she received a treatment from Hanbin that made her feeling sad.

As I passed Hanbin on the way out of the room, he said in a low voice, "You should go home, Miho. Don't make a fool of yourself. It's embarrassing."

With the door shut behind me, I felt tears welling and I hurried to the bathroom I'd seen down the hallway. Locking the door, I started crying for real until I saw myself in the mirror and stopped, horrified. My face was distorted and ferocious, patterned with red welts. I looked down and closed my eyes. (Page: 130)

From the text above, Miho is kind enough because she just to keep silent when Hanbin saying something that made her feel hurt. This incident occurred when she and Hanbin were still in America, and they were at a party held by one of Ruby's friends. Miho is looking for new friends to talk with since she doesn't want to be seen following Ruby. And, by chance, she met a man who was also an artist, so she felt comfortable speaking with him. They interacted with one another while drinking the alcohol served. Hanbin, on the other hand, arrived to tell Miho that she should go home since she was embarrassing and looked like an idiot.

Hanbin's comments made her feel hurt. Miho, on the other hand, was kind enough since she just stayed quiet and pretended to be well before going to the bathroom. Miho was crying in the bathroom, expressing her pain at Hanbin's comments to her.

The next kind-hearted attitude this time was shown by Mr. Moon, Ara's neighbors in Cheongju when he found out that a fight was going on in which Ara was among them.

In the twilight he had enjoyed the walk very much until he began hearing the unmistakable sounds of violence. His first reaction had been fear—he had turned around and started walking quickly away, but almost instantly he had come back to his senses and realized that the screams were those of young girls. He imagined the worst and he had to step up. He called the police from his phone and gave them the location and a description of what he was hearing, and as soon as he hung up, he crept toward the arch. (Page: 156)

From the text above, Mr. Moon was kind enough because he decided to help after finding out that one of the brawling students had Ara in it. If only he is not a kind person and indifferent to his surroundings. He probably would just shut up and leave when he saw the brawl. But since he was quite a kind-hearted person, he chose to help.

The next kind-hearted attitude was shown again by Kyuri to Sujin, and it's still about her cruel world of work.

But I know what she would think even if I told her what was happening —she would think it's my fault for making terrible choices. "I told you Seul-kuk was a bad idea," she'd say. She does not know what this work does to you—how you cannot hold on to your old perspective. You will not be able to save your money because there will never be enough of it. You will keep doing things you never expected to do. You will be affected in ways you could never imagine.

I know, because that is what has happened to me. I never would have thought I would end up like this, with no money to speak of, a body that is breaking down, and an imminent expiration date. (Page: 169)

From the text above, Kyuri was kind enough because she didn't want Sujin to be like her. Keep working and making lots of money, but

it will never be enough. She will do things she never expected. And her body will slowly break down.

The next kind-hearted attitude was shown by Ara when she received an unpleasant response from Taein's staff when she wanted to meet and talk with him.

As the door closes, I hear the friend yelling on the phone. "What's up with the quality control! I thought this was a ten percent! Not a house of amateurs and freaks! How much money have I spent here over the years to be treated like this!"

I am walking fast in spite of my heels, trying to keep up with Sujin and Kyuri. "You both better go," Kyuri says softly as she stops abruptly in front of another door. "I'll see you at home." She opens the door and slips inside. Sujin takes my hand, and we both start walking fast again. I know how she feels and she knows how I feel and soon we are both running. (Page: 226)

From the text above, Ara was kind enough to receive the unpleasant word and not against them who said it to them. Even though what Ara did was not entirely correct, because she came to see Taein outside of her working hours as a public figure. Ara seems to interfere with Taein's personal activities. But the treatment of the staff who was with Taein was also excessive. He should have been a little more polite if he wanted to tell Ara that they didn't want to be bothered.

And when she got such unpleasant treatment, Ara and Sujin were kind enough because he just kept quiet and left because she knew the situation and also realized her mistake that she had interfered with Taein's personal activities.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, I will summarize from the previous chapter what have been analyzed and give the suggestion related to the novel and this paper.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the moral values in *If I Had Your Face* novel, I have come to the conclusion that everyone has both a good and terrible attitude. People interact in society to answer questions, which creates the society's norms and values. The moral value based on their agreement will appear by itself as a result of the norm and worth. In *If I Had Your Face* novel written by Frances Cha, I found nine moral values. The values are Bravery, Humbleness, Honesty, Steadfastness, Sympathetic to Others, Thankfulness, Trustworthiness, Sincerity, and Kind-Hearted. The following are the amount of quotes and examples of each moral values:

1. Bravery, there are 6 quotes of moral values.

Example: Kyuri is brave enough to try to apply a new job as a manager for Dr.Shim clinic even though she is well known that she is not only one who want's the job.

2. Humbleness, there are 2 quotes of moral values.

Example: Kyuri tend to tell Miho that she must be humble and not to be arrogant even she had a beautiful face without surgery after Miho said that she felt superior because she was beautiful without surgery.

3. Honesty, there are 6 quotes of moral values.

Example: Kyuri finally telling the truth about what Hanbin do with Nami behind her, even though she knew it would hurt Miho's heart.

4. Steadfastness, there are 5 quotes of moral values.

Example: the figure of little mermaid who told by Ara is showing a steadfastness when she growing her human legs to meet her beloved prince, even though she feels pain in her legs.

5. Sympathetic to others, there are 5 quotes of moral values.

Example: Sujin is express her sympathy to Ara when she had a hard day and crying after Sujin gave her a concert ticket of Crown.

6. Thankfulness, there are 10 quotes of moral values.

Example: Kyuri wants to say to Candy that she she must be grateful for what she has, even though Kyuri actually didn't say it directly to Candy

7. Trustworthiness, there are 2 quotes of moral values.

Example: Nami trust to Kyuri by telling her about the reality that happened between her and Hanbin.

8. Sincerity, there are 1 quotes of moral values.

Example: sincerely, Kyuri apologize and opened up about why she arrived to fancy restaurant while Bruce was having a family gathering there.

9. Kind-Hearted, there are 6 quotes of moral values.

Example: Kyuri is kind enough because she feel that she must save Sujin from the world of room salon and not to be like her.

B. Suggestion

Base on the research finding of the analysis kind of moral values found in *if I had your face* novel, I draws the following suggestions:

1. I would like to give advice to students who are interested in writing an analysis of moral values, students should read some books from research on moral values and also choose novels that have many moral values in them.
2. To further researchers, I hopes that this thesis can be used as a reference for those who want to do further research on the same novel *if I had your face*.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Thesis guidance card

7/20/2021

SISTEM INFORMASI MANAJEMEN AKADEMIK IAIDA BLOKAGUNG ::

NIM	17112210047	
NAMA	VANILA MUNAFIONIKA	
FAKULTAS	TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN	
PROGRAM STUDI	S1 TADRIS BAHASA INGGRIS	
PERIODE	20202	
JUDUL	AN ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN <i>IF I HAD YOUR FACE</i> NOVEL WRITTEN BY FRANCES CHA	

No	Periode	Tanggal Mulai	Tanggal Selesai	Uraian Masalah	Bimbingan
1	20202	18 Juli 2021	19 Juli 2021	revisi bab IV	revisi bab IV
2	20202	14 Juli 2021	17 Juli 2021	chapter V	chapter V
3	20202	12 Juli 2021	13 Juli 2021	revisi bab IV	revisi bab IV
4	20202	09 Juli 2021	10 Juli 2021	chapter IV	chapter IV
5	20202	11 April 2021	13 April 2021	penambahan referensi	proposal
6	20202	25 Maret 2021	07 April 2021	pengajuan outline	proposal
7	20202	13 Maret 2021	20 Maret 2021	chapter 1-3	chapter 1-3

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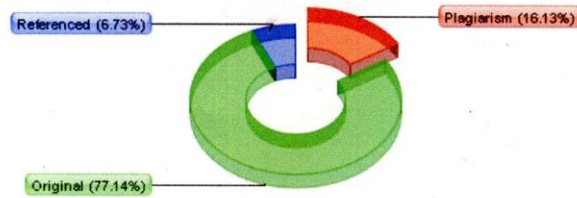
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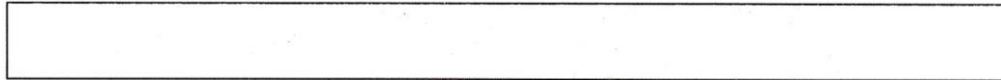
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Top sources of plagiarism: 31

110%	20180	1.	https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/52696537-if-i-had-your-face
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Appendix 3. Biography

BIOGRAPHY



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