



An Analysis of Moral Value In “The Alchemist” Novel Written By Paulo Coelho

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Abstract: This research aims to identify and analyze the moral values and the intrinsic elements in The Alchemist novel and the way the researcher presents the aforesaid literary work. This research applies qualitative method with descriptive approach. As for the data source thereof, it is the primary data namely The Alchemist novel by Paulo Coelho which took several steps to gather the data trough among the other things reading the book carefully, identifying the data to be analyzed, and finally finding the result thereof. Meanwhile, the data collection was gathered from the secondary data such as international journal, text book, and internet. The findings reveal that there are several moral values and intrinsic elements clearly presented in The Alchemist novel namely responsibility, obligation, pure heart, formality, bravery, humbleness, honesty, steadfastness, and sympathetic. Subsequently, the intrinsic element is namely to achieve a dream, of course everybody whomsoever needs a concept of patience.

Keywords: Moral value, kind of moral values, intrinsic elements of novel, The Alchemist novel.

INTRODUCTION

Deliberately, moral literatures values are basically conveyed by the researcher to the readers in order to educate humans in all aspects or problems of life, hence humans can regulate their behavior and attitude to become good human beings. In this matter, moral is a form of one's values, which considerably become the basis for a person's personality to judge between right and wrong concept. Morals are built to regulate one's behavior. They are based on someone's life experience and understanding about the advantages and wisdoms from what human being face and encounter to solve.

According to the opinion of Baker (2009), morals are the principles that are always similar. Moral also can be descriptive in nature, examining our society's conduct and perspective, attaching specific conditions to logical beings. Moral is the more ambiguous term when it is compared to several distinguished understanding norms like etiquette, law, and religion which constitute the codes of conduct proposed by a society. Moral is the study of what thought to be right and what is generally done by a group, society, or culture. In general, moral corresponds to what actually is done in the society. However, right or wrong is relative to be done. It means that moral is studied as psychology, sociology, or

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anthropology, so each society has different moral codes (Susana, 2018).

In view of the article of Hoffman (2000), philosophic concept of morality is significantly as a result of socialization in the moral development process. Framework for morality, which provides significant depth and insight, may be useful to begin with a brief exploration of morality as a more distinctly idea. Apparently, there are 3 moral concepts that human being should fundamentally know namely right, caring, and justice (Krzesni, 2015). Subsequently the three principles of justice there are merit, equality and need. For example someone may observe another right to the security of person despite being very angry at that person and potentially even felling the hurting that person could be justified based on consideration of the other merit's.

Moral values guide a person to act on what is right and good for everyone. Syamaun et al. (2019), stated that moral is a valuable lesson implied in an event or story in movies. Some movies are created based on true stories that insert life lessons and moral values. While a moral is the willingness to do the right thing no matter the cost. In short, ethics is moral values put into action. For example, moral values such as justice tell one to fight for what is right. But an ethical person will not just stand idly by and see when injustice occurs. They will do something to fix it even if it puts their lives at risk. This is why moral values without ethics are useless and ethics cannot exist without moral values. Knowing what to do is different from actually doing it.

With due observance of article of Stenberg (1994), it is stated that moral value is interpreted as a term in logic that a principle or action or character of a human is a true or false, right or wrong, and good or lousy view of the goodness or badness of human action or character. It can be conclude that moral value is about human relationships and it can be good or bad things for human action. It gives the example of a good attitude and culture, which is inspired by the society's behavior.

Apparently many researchers have conducted an analysis of moral value in novels. The first researcher is Syamsul Fajar (2017), under the title of "*Moral values analysis in the rainbow troop's novel written by Andrea Hirata*". In this research, the researcher findings reveal that there are several moral value presented explicitly by the researcher in

The Rainbow Troops written by Andrea Hirata. In terms of human relationship amongst themselves, the major type of moral value is tenacity, in respect of human relationship with the others in the society, including their relationship with nature, the dominant moral value is friendship, and regarding human relationship with God, the most presented type of moral value is obedience. The second research has been conducted by Yuyun Wahyuni (2019), under the title "*An analysis of moral values of Edensor novel written by Andrea Hirata*". In this research, the researcher finding that moral values are classified in three groups according to Hartmann's theory. The first group contains wisdom, courage, self-control. The second group contains brotherly love, truthfulness, fidelity, trust and faith. The third group contains radiant virtue, personality, and personal love. Furthermore, moral values applied by the main characters in Edensor novel, namely courage, self-control, brotherly love, truthfulness, radiant virtue, trust and faith, fidelity, personality, and personal love. And the third research have been conducted by (Windriani, 2020), under the title "*An analysis of moral values in "up" movie*". The findings of this research, in the "Up" movie, found some moral values that occur. The types of moral values in the movie "Up" are; among the other things never give up, altruism, love and loyalty, respect, help each other, courage and self-discipline. Considerably, from the three researchers mentioned hereinabove, the difference from the present researcher is the subject of the research and the expresses sensitivity in understanding morals as an action in determining the value of life where good and bad morals are lived and implemented while the similarity of the research is the object of the research namely analyzing about moral value.

There is one necessary issue of why moral values area unit is necessary to be told. one among them, the requirement of permanent character in humans which has a robust mind, heart, and quality, like honesty, empathy, attention, self-discipline, perseverance, and a robust moral drive to be able to work amorously. Contrariwise, as if human being has a tendency failed to learn ethical values, lack of understanding of social awareness like the unhealthy character of humans who don't care concerning the interests of fellow kinsfolk, and area unit solely involved with their own

character and cases that arise from the standard.

In this present research, the researcher would like to analyze the moral values that can be found in “The Alchemist” novel which is written by Paulo Coelho. The author of the novel raised the topic of philosophy that shows that everyone has the right to pursue their dreams and live the life according to the way human being want. This novel, written by Paulo Coelho, is claimed to have changed the lives of many readers, as the main attraction in alchemist novel contains some questions in life that make the heart and mind move.

The researcher decides to choose the novel due to several considerations. The first consideration is that the original novel grabs the reader's attention. It became a widely translated international bestseller. Not only that, this novel also inspires and makes the reader remembers that someone does have a dream. The other consideration is that the novel also has sold 65 million books which have been translated into 80 languages. It broke the world record for being the most translated book. In addition, this novel is not only about philosophy but also about life, dreams, love and hope, written in a different atmosphere.

The researcher focuses on the analysis of the moral values in novel “the alchemist”. Therefore, based on the explanations mentioned hereinabove, the researcher. Conducted research to investigate the moral values of “the alchemist” novel under the title “*An Analysis of Moral Value in The Alchemist Novel Written By Paulo Coelho*”.

Moral comes from Latin word *mos*. (*plural mores*) which means “custom or way of life”. The related term *ethic* is derived from Greek word *ethos*, which also means “custom or character”. Both terms refer to that type of behavior which tends to become customary because of the approval or the practices of the group. However, *morals* and *morality* ordinarily refer to conduct it, while ethics and ethical ordinarily suggest the study of moral conduct or the system or the code which is followed. Moral is used in at least two different senses. Sometimes it is used in a narrow sense as the contradictory term to immoral. In this sense good and right choices are moral.

Moral is a matter of knowing right from wrong. Moral is understanding a valuable epistemic and moral good. It's something we look for when deciding whom to rely on for

moral advice. There are many ways in which we can achieve moral understanding: by perception, by first-personal experience, and even by moral testimony (Sliwa, 2017).

Moral is the basic principle or belief held in a community used to determine whether someone's behavior is acceptable or not among the community. In literacy, this principle is a moral value that authors communicated in their literary works. Moral value can be identified by looking for what is being revealed in the story. The topic of the moral value is various, those usually related to behavior, manners, or attitude. (Mays, 2017, as cited in Silalahi et al., 2021)

Moral value as a relative value that is fundamental to human existence. These things are born from experiences that we can all share, no matter who we are or where we come from. A value becomes a moral value if it is aimed at protecting and respecting life and making life better for everyone. The great moral values, such as truth, freedom, charity, etc., have one thing in common. When they are functioning correctly, they are life protecting or life enhancing for all. But they are still relative values (Ponio, 2022)

Value is a belief, a mission, or a philosophy that is meaningful. Value system is essentially based on two important aspects of life (Gulla, 2010). One is external growth and other is inner development. For someone external growth by way of material possession, wealth, success, recognition, and fame are more important than inner refinement by way of honesty, integrity, tolerance, sacrifice, gratitude, and truthfulness. As people search for real purpose in life, their actions and belief will make the belief to modify personal values to lean it close to inner consciousness. Someone believes meting more valuable to be pursued compared to other person. When we talk to a person, it reveals how people value different perspectives of life

A value doesn't indicate what we should do, but rather how we thing should be. According to the article of Suarniti, (2020) a value of life is an overall view of self, words, human action, according to the situation also attitudes. Values usually influenced by input from outside himself since childhood. Norms or tradition prevailing in the community. That means, all members of community approves and practice. Typical values include family, culture, friendships, work, beauty, freedom, but include

also the more profoundly ethical one such as honesty, justice, fairness, and freedom. It give direction to our life in its more ordinary as well as in its more profound aspect, and are linked to individual as well as communally shared experiences. Values are sustained by cultures and worldviews, they are made manifest in our educational goals for the next generation (Steven C. van den Heuvel, 2017).

Morals are part of the values, namely, moral values. Moral values are related to human behaviour and choices about good and bad. Morals could derive from society and government, religion, or self. When, moral values derive from society and government they, necessarily, may modification because the laws and morals of the society change.

From the explanation herein above the researcher conclude that literary works contain the application of morals in the attitudes and behavior of the characters in accordance with the view of morals. Moral and values also shape good behavior towards humans. Therefore, in real life these morals and values can be applied.

Kinds of Moral Values

Literary work presents a moral message or moral value, including novels. Literary work presents a moral message or moral value, including novels. The type or form of moral values contained in literary works depends on the author's beliefs, desires, and interests. The types and forms of moral values themselves can cover problems that can be said to be unlimited.

Moral values cannot be separated from the other values. Based on Bertens (2007), there are four kinds of moral values. There are as follow;

a. Responsibilities

Moral values are related to human personality. Responsibility means that people should not evade, if being asked for an explanation of their actions" (Bertens, 2007). It means everything that someone or somebody has done becomes his responsibility and it is a must to be able to explain it if being ask for the explanation. Someone cannot avoid the cause of the thing that he has done.

b. Obligation

Moral values contains imperative category. When someone feels responsible for doing something based on his perception of right and wrong, this is called a moral obligation. It can come from justice, duty, equity, or ethical motives and is unrelated to legal

obligations. Akhlaghi (2020) stated we have obligation in moral. Some relationships are the moral obligations we have to friends, family and anyone else because of their attitude. For example, a person may have a moral obligation to help a friend, support a parent in old age, or respect the law as an individual. We can live up to, or fail to live up to, our morals. Depending on how we are responsible for that moral.

c. Pure Heart

Pure heart is a moral producer, and when the conscience is filled with positive things and values, the conscience will produce intelligent moral qualities to decide what is good, what is bad, what is right, what is not right and what is wrong. Subsequently, what is just, what is unjust, what is human, and what is inhuman. In the end, good moral qualities will have empathy and tolerance in serving diverse lives. One personality of moral value is that only this value gives rise to a "voice" from the conscience that accuses us of underestimating or opposing moral values and praising us for realizing moral values. (Bertens, 2007).

d. Formality

A moral value doesn't have a separate substance of values. It runs with other values (Bertens, 2007). Moral values cannot stand alone while they need the contribution of the other values. Even though moral values are the highest values that we must respect, they are still above without any other values. Moral values are meaningless without other values. It is a form of formality.

In compliance with the principle of (Hornby, 2015), moral relates to the standard or principles of good behavior. Furthermore, (Susana, 2018) states that moral values are people's beliefs and beliefs that fit their usual standards about what is right and wrong and how to treat people. Buzan (2003) classifies moral values into 11 types. Such as:

a. Bravery

Bravery is willing to things which are difficult (Hornby, 2015). This is the ability to stand up for what is right in difficult situations.

b. Humbleness

Based on the concept of (McCloskey, 2006) that humbleness or humility is "part of the cardinal virtue of temperance, which in turn is the internal balance essential for a good

- life". Someone who is humble won't seek favors in return for their support.
- c. Honesty
Honesty is the quality of being honest. It always tells the truth and does not hide the rightness (Hornby, 2015).
 - d. Steadfastness
Steadfastness means that our attitudes and aims are not changed (Hornby, 2015).
 - e. Sympathetic to others
Sympathetic is the feeling of being sorry for somebody. It shows that we understand and care about the problems of the other people. (Hornby, 2015).
 - f. Love and affection
According to Biswal & Scholar (2022) love is a kind of feeling that reflects someone's desire strongly for the opposite one. A feeling that brings each other closer, and is also the worst, complicated and annoying. It has been seen and felt that love is a pool where one feels a sense of being in the distance also has the power to break everything.

Intrinsic elements of the novel are also important in literary work. Every novel has an intrinsic element. Intrinsic elements are the element that makes up the whole novel. These elements also describe and build the storyline. In general, the elements contained in a novel are divided into 2: intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

Intrinsic element is elements that construct literary works. These elements build literary works, elements that will be factually found if people read literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 2018). Meanwhile, , extrinsic elements are the elements that position outside or in the external side of a fiction structure. They function to construct the work through the provision of inspiration, informations, and materials, or data that can be used and presented in the work. The extrinsic element are an author personal experience, educational background, belief or religion, cultural background, social background, political background and so forth (Nuriadi, 2016).

According to Sehandi (2018) the existence of the work lies in the intrinsic elements without neglecting the extrinsic elements. so the intrinsic element is the basis of a literary work that cannot be separated from the extrinsic element. Without intrinsic element of the novel,

a work will not be formed. Therefore, intrinsic element in the novel must be thoroughly understood before understanding literary works. The intrinsic elements consist of:

a. Plot

Plot is the storyline in a work of literature or the sequence of events that make up a story. Generally, plots in fiction build up to a climax and end with a resolution at the end of the story. Plot can be interpreted as a storyline deliberately made by the author so that the events that occur are intertwined continuously.

According to Stanto in Nurgiyantoro (2018) states that the story line is a story that contains a series of events, but each event is only causally connected, one event caused or causes another event to occur. Broadly speaking, the sequence of the stages of the plot in a story includes: exposition (introduction), rising action (conflict), climax, falling action, resolution. When viewed from the aspect of preparation, (Sayuti, 2017) divides the types of plots into two; chronological or progressive plots and regressive plots or flash back or backtracking or highlight-back.

b. Theme

The theme is the main idea or meaning that underlies a writer in a novel, short story, or other literary work. The theme of a story can be conveyed by using characters, settings, dialogue, plot, or a combination of all of these elements.

According to Ramdhani et al. (2023) the theme is the main idea that interweaves the structure of the content. A story can be said to be successful if it is written well and has a common theme that influences all elements of the story. The theme of a literary work is always related to the meaning of life experience.

c. Character

Character is a person, or figure represented in a literary work (Ariska, 2020). Characters are figures in each actor in a story. The characters can be identified from their physical characteristics, environment, where they live, and how they dress. The description of the character consists of 2 parts:

1. Analytically; the author directly tells the character of the characters.

2. Dramatically; the author gives a description of the character's character through physical depiction or body shape through dialogue or the identity of each character.

Character is another important element in the novel because the novel is centered on the story of the character's fate. Therefore, the description of the main character in the novel must be more detailed or complete than the character in the short story. The physical characteristics of the characters, their behavior, character and character, social conditions, and their relationship with other characters are usually depicted from the beginning of the story in the novel. Generally, the characters in the novel are divided into 4: protagonist, antagonist, tritagonist, and extras.

The characters in the story can be divided into several categories based on the point of view taken; major and minor characters, protagonists and antagonists, round and flat characters, dynamic and static figures, and typical and neutral characters (Nurgiyantoro, 2018).

d. Setting

Setting is the time and place chosen by the author for a literary work. The setting can be a real time period and geographic location or a fictional world and an unknown time period. Setting help initiate the main backdrop and mood for a story.

Abrams (2014) state setting is the general place, historical time, and social circumstances in which the action takes place. Setting will include considerations such as racial distribution, climate, work environment, and so on.

(Nurgiyantoro, 2018) the setting provides a clear basis for the story. This is important to give a realistic impression to reading, creating a certain atmosphere as if it really happened. The basic definition of setting is the time and place of the story. but in that aspect, it is divided into several parts :

1. Place: this is the geographical location of the story. A story might be set in a real-life, map able place like a specific city, state, or country, or it might be set in an imaginary world.
2. Time: this refers to the period if history. In literature, a time period can be a

historical period but it can also be a season, time of year, or time of year.

3. Lifestyle: refers to daily life of the characters. The location and time period will dictate the social and cultural environment in a story.

e. Point of view

Point of view is the author's way of deciding who to tell whom. Point of view is important because it determines how your readers interpret characters, events and other important details. Nurgiyantoro (2018) state point of view is a way of presenting a story, events, and actions in works of fiction based on the position of the researcher in the story.

Point of view or narrative perspective, characterizing the entry where a text displays people, events, and settings. Point of view discusses who is telling the story, or from what position the event is perceived. In general, point of view is divided into three types: first person, third person, dramatic, or omniscient (Diasamidze, 2014).

f. Conflict

Conflict is the most important part in the novel. To form a plot in the story, conflict is needed. Conflict also be referred to as conflict or argument between the protagonist and antagonist.

g. Style

A way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the personality of the writer. usually to express it, the method can include every aspect of the language. in the sense that it can be in the form of words, metaphors, sentence arrangement, tones, and so on. Style divide 4 types: expository, narrative, descriptive, and persuasive.

h. Tone

Tone shows the author's attitude towards a topic in a literary work. This attitude is expressed through the words and details of the author.

METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative method with descriptive approach. This research was undertaken by analyzing moral values found in the alchemist novel.

Qualitative research is about making connection and understanding which involves human beings which can't be anything but complex. Qualitative research embraces this reality and, in so doing, savors the nuances

inherent in what people say, what they do, and how they think (Roller, 2015).

In compliance with the article of Creswell (2018) qualitative research is a type of research where the researcher is highly dependent on information from objects or participants, explain and analyze the word, and conduct the research subjectively. Key concept, idea or process studied in this type of research is a central phenomenon that is required to be explored and understood (Creswell, 2018)

In analyzing the alchemist novel, the method used to evaluate the alchemist novel written by Paulo Coelho is a qualitative research methodology. Regarding the subject of the study, the writer believes that this study has potential material to be analyzed by a research qualitative method since this research is going to analyze the moral value in a novel.

Data collection is the method or process of collecting data obtaining, observing, and analyzing accurate information to support research. Observing data is the method of collecting data by watching behavior, events, or nothing physical characteristic in their natural.

In this study, the researcher analyses some sources of data as follow:

- a. Primary source: Primary source is original data or obtained directly by researchers for

Kinds of Moral Values

the first time. These premier sources include: novel text, and YouTube. The researcher reads approximately four to five times reading the Indonesian and English versions of the novel, for the purpose to understand the story of the novel. And watch on YouTube the story plot and reviews as well as all readers' assessments of this novel.

- b. Secondary Source: Secondary sources are the data obtained or which have been collected from the existing sources. Such as: journal article, e-book, and internet. This discusses the contents of the novel *The Alchemist*.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This research contains two research question formulated. First, what are the types of moral values found in the novel *The Alchemist*? Second, What intrinsic elements are in the novel *The Alchemist*? In this part of section, the researcher describes the findings of the research which are the kind of moral values and the intrinsic element in the novel based on theories of Bertens (2007) and Buzan (2003).

Table 1: Kinds of Moral Value in The Alchemist Novel

No.	Page	Data	Kind of Moral Values
1.	17	“His parents had wanted him to become a priest, and thereby a source of pride for a simple farm family they worked hard just to have food and water, like the sheep. He had studied Latin, Spanish, and Theology. But ever since he had been a child, he had wanted to know the world, and this was much more important to him than knowing God and learning about man’s sins.”	Responsibility
	28	“In two years, he had learned everything about shepherding: he knew how to shear sheep, how to care for pregnant ewes, and how to protect the sheep from wolves.”	
2.	29	“Two days ago, you said that I had never dreamed of travel” the merchant answer “the fifth obligation of every Muslim is pilgrimage. We are obliged, at least once in our lives, to visit the holy city of Mecca.”	Obligation
	26	“...the soul of the world is nourished by people’s happiness. And also buy unhappiness, envy, and jealousy. To realize one’s personal legend is a person’s only real obligation...”	
3.	49	“... Will you give me your blessing?” asked the boy. “You have helped me...”	Pure Heart
	51	“He didn’t want to cry with the other people there. He was going to miss the place and all the good things he had learned. He was more confident in himself, though, and felt as though he could conquer the world.”	

4.	77	"We always observe the tradition. The tradition saved Egypt from famine in those days, and made the Egyptians the wealthiest of peoples. The tradition teaches men how to cross the desert, and how their children should marry. The tradition says that an oasis is neutral territory, because both sides have oases, and so both are vulnerable."	Formality
5.	17	"One afternoon, on a visit to his family, he had summoned up the courage to tell his father that he didn't want to become a priest. That he wanted to travel."	Bravery
	79	"Who dares to read the meaning of the flight of the hawks?" he demanded, so loudly that his words seemed to echo through the fifty thousand palm trees of Al-Fayoum. "It is I who dared to do so," said the boy."	
6.	13	"He saw to it that all the sheep entered through the ruined gate, and the laid some planks across it to prevent the flock from wandering away during the night."	Humbleness
	18	"I found this one day in the fields. I wanted them to be a part of your inheritance. But use them to buy your flock. Take to the fields, and someday you'll learn that our countryside is the best, and our women are the most beautiful."	
7.	77	"Because my eyes are not yet accustomed to the dessert... I can see things that eyes habituated to the dessert might not see."	Honesty
	94	"That's the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life. It's the master work of the alchemists. Whoever swallows that elixir will never be sick again, and a fragment from that stone turns any metal into gold."	
8.	37	"...now he understood why the owner of the bar had been so upset: he was trying to tell him not trust that man."	Steadfastness
		"I can work for the rest of today; I'll work all night, until dawn and I'll clean every piece of crystal in your shop. In return I need money to get to Egypt tomorrow."	
	57	" No matter how many detours and adjustments it made, the caravan moved toward the same compass point..."	
9.	81	"The tribal chieftain said that he felt sorry for the tribesmen, but that the tradition was sacred. He condemned the commander to death without honor. Rather than being killed by a blade or a bullet, he was hanged from a dead palm tree, where his body twisted in the desert wind."	Sympathetic
	85	"I want to stay at the oasis, I've found Fatima, and, as far as I'm concerned, she's worth more than treasure."	
		"Fatima is a woman of the desert. She knows that means have to go away in order to return. And she already has her treasure: it's you. Now she expects that you will find what it is you're looking for." Said the alchemist.	

The intrinsic elements

Table 2: Intrinsic Element in The Alchemist Novel

No.	Intrinsic Element	Type	Description
1.	Plot	a. Exposition b. Raising action c. Climax d. Falling action	Plot is the storyline in a work of literature or the sequence of events that make up a story. Generally, plots in fiction build up to a climax and end with a resolution at the end of the story.

e. Resolution		
2.	Theme	The theme is the main idea or meaning that underlies a writer in a novel, short story, or other literary work. The theme of a story can be conveyed by using characters, settings, dialogue, plot, or a combination of all of these elements.
3.	Characters	a. Major b. Minor
		Character is a person, or figure represented in a literary work.
4.	Setting	a. Place b. Time c. Lifestyle
		Setting is the time and place chosen by the author for a literary work.
5.	Point of view	a. First person b. Second person c. Third person
		Point of view is the author's way of deciding who to tell whom.
6.	Conflict	Conflict referred to as argument between the protagonist and antagonist.
7.	Style	a. Expository b. Narrative c. Persuasive d. Descriptive
		a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that shows the personality of the writer.
8.	Tone	Mood or Feeling Tone shows the author's attitude towards a topic in a literary work.

Discussion

After presenting the researcher discussed the kind moral value and the intrinsic element in The Alchemist novel based on the findings and result in order to answer the two research statement of the study.

Kinds of moral value

Data 1: Responsibilities

The researcher assumes on page 17, Santiago thought when he was tending his sheep, he wanted to tell the merchant's girl about how it was that a simple shepherd knew how to read. He had studied Latin, Spanish, and Theology. His parents had wanted him to become a priest, but Santiago has wanted to know the world since he was little and he thinks that is more important than being a priest. This text showing that Santiago has responsibility on himself and don't give up on the dream.

The next page on 28, we are shown how Santiago as a shepherd is responsible for his work. He learned all the things he had to do. Like giving the sheep to eat and drink. In this case, the responsibility in the text refers to the actions that Santiago takes towards his work as a shepherd.

Data 2: Obligation

The researcher argues on page 29, the crystal merchant though that someday he would be rich, and could go to Mecca. He began to

make some money, but he could never bring himself to leave someone in charge of the shop; the crystals are delicate things. This shows the obligation that must be done for a Muslim to carry out what has been ordered.

The next page on 26, the researcher found that Melchizedek told Santiago the true meaning of personal legend. Personal legend is what one always wants to accomplish. Because whoever you are, whatever you do, if you really want something, it's because that desire originated in the soul of the universe. That is people's mission in this earth.

Data 3: Pure heart

The researcher considers on page 49, that Santiago has a pure heart and the crystal merchant told him that he was very proud of Santiago. He brought a new feeling into crystal shop.

The others data on page 51, explain, In this narrative, where Santiago went down the stairs and found the merchant waiting a foreign couple, while the two other customers walked about the shop, drinking tea from crystal glasses. He stood; he saw for the first time that the old merchant's hair was very much like the hair of the old king. He remembered the smile of the candy seller, on his first day in Tangier, when he had nothing to eat and nowhere to go- that smile had also been like the old king's

smile. This shows that Santiago has a pure heart by being positive and knowing what is right and what is not.

Data 4: Formality

The researcher thinks on page 77, that Formality shown when the old man gave a signal, everyone stood. The meeting was over. The hookahs were extinguished, and the guards stood at attention. Santiago made ready to leave, but the old man spoke again: tomorrow, we are going to break the agreement that says that no one at the oasis may carry arms. When the Santiago left the tent, the oasis was illuminated only by the light of the full moon.

Data 5: Bravery

In this narrative page 17, explained that Santiago dared to say the dream that he had to his father. He left everything to chase his dream.

The others text on page 79, we are shown how Santiago had the courage to answer the strange horseman. Santiago says many lives will be saved, because he was able to see through to the soul of the world. Even with a trembling body, and a sword pointed at his chest as if he could die at any moment. He bravely told the foreign horseman that people will come to save the oasis and tomorrow they will kill the foreign horseman.

Data 6: Humbleness

The researcher assumes on page 13, this narrative describes how Santiago takes care of and protects his sheep. His devotion to his animal reflects her devotion to humble.

Another narrative on page 18 argued that, Santiago's Father gave the boy his blessing. The boy could see in his father's gaze a desire to be able, himself, to travel the world.

Data 7: Honesty

On page 77, this narrative shown that Santiago tell honesty to the chieftains about omens.

Another text, the researcher identifies on page 94 that alchemist tell honestly about life's simple lessons. The alchemists said when you possess great treasures within you, and try to tell others of them, seldom are you believed.

Data 8: Steadfastness

On narrative page 37-41, the researcher thinks when Santiago got all of his money stolen; it is very difficult for a young man to be in another country without money. So he could not go to his destination. But rather than give up on his dream, he chose to try out the job he

got from a crystal merchant and then saved his money to continue his journey and shepherding.

The researcher also explained on page 57, that the journey through the desert was tough. It's the same with business, no matter how difficult it is keep moving forward. Nothing is easy in life. Steadfastness is something that needs to be owned to carry out life goals.

Data 9: Sympathetic

The researcher argued on page 81, that the tribal chieftain called the Santiago, and presented him with fifty pieces of gold. He repeated his story about Joseph for Egypt, and asked Santiago to become the counselor oasis.

Another narrative assumes by researcher on page 85, How did the alchemist tell Santiago what would happen to Santiago if he decided to stay and forget about the treasure. Santiago must understand that love never keeps a man from pursuing his personal legend. If he abandons that pursuit, it's because it wasn't true love. Cause the love that speaks the language of the world.

Intrinsic elements

a. Plot : Exposition

This novel opened by introducing the main character Santiago who works as a shepherd boy. Santiago who wanders from his home to the dessert of the Egypt in search of hidden treasure in Pyramids. A journey that originally aims to find worldly treasures turn into a discovery of the treasure within. Santiago's journey begins with his desire to become the shepherd and a dream that disturbs his sleep.

2. Raising action

Santiago had to sacrifice all of his lost material to pursue his Personal Legend to reach the pyramids of Egypt. He worked in the crystal dealer's shop and earned enough money to buy a sheep and return to Spain but he again decided to go in search of his treasure. Then on his travels, the Boy meets an Englishman who is discovering the truth of the alchemist. Until finally he arrived at an oasis where he was reunited with his adore girl Fatima. Then, the boy meets the real alchemist when he could read the omens. After all the boy learned to listen his heart.

3. Climax

On his journey they were caught by a tribe as spies for someone else and the alchemist said the boy could turn into wind. Santiago struggles to turn himself into the wind while being held captive by members of warring tribes in the

Sahara Desert. And finally they were let go by the chief of the tribe.

4. Falling action

They went on a journey and the alchemist showed the boy how lead turns to gold in a temple and the boy left. He cut his golden egg into four pieces and predicted the boy would return to the temple for gold. The boy arrived at the Pyramids in three days and followed the omens to dig a hole in the ground. But he was found by robbers and finally the gold that the alchemist gave him was stolen and he was bruised and bleeding.

5. Resolution

The boy went back to the abandoned church by the sycamore tree where he first started his quest for the treasure. And then he managed to get to the treasure buried there.

CONCLUSION

In The Alchemist novel, there are moral values conveyed by author can be easily seen by readers. Based on the analysis, the results reveal that there are moral values in the Alchemist written by Paulo Coelho which are presented through the actions statements of characters as well as the representation of the atmosphere in the novel. From this analysis, the researcher found that there are 4 kind of moral values based on theory Bertens and 11 kind of moral values based on Buzan. And the total results of moral values are 15 kinds such as responsibility, obligation, pure heart, formality, bravery, humbleness, honesty, steadfastness, sympathetic, love and affection, cooperative, thankfulness, trustworthiness, sincerity, and kind heart. The researcher discover the elements of novel which are part of the intrinsic elements, those are: plot, theme, character, setting, point of view, conflict, style, and tone.

Moral values presented in The Alchemist can be used as a guide to live a life meaningfully. This novel describes how we establish good relations with humans, God, and with ourselves. In social life humans will need other humans, and people live their way. The point is how we respect fellow human beings and empathize with others. The values found in the lives of the characters teach us to be a good human being and be useful to others.

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