

**ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN PATRICK SUSKIND'S  
NOVEL "PERFUME – THE STORY OF MURDERER"**



**THESIS**

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Makassar, September 2017

The Researcher

## PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi yang berjudul ***ANALYSIS OF MORAL VALUES IN PATRICK SUSKIND'S NOVEL "PERFUME – THE STORY OF MURDERER"*** beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan karya hasil plagiat. Saya siap menanggung resiko / sanksi apabila ternyata ditemukan adanya perbuatan tercela yang melanggar etika keilmuan dalam karya saya ini, termasuk adanya klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya saya ini.

Makassar, September 2017

MUZAKHIR RUSTAM

## ABSTRAK

**Muzakhir Rustam.** 2017. *Analysis of Moral Values in Patrick Suskind's Novel "Perfume - The Story of Murderer"*. (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier dan Andi Tenri Abeng).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai-nilai dan pesan moral yang terkandung dalam novel "Perfume – The Story of Murderer" karya Patrick Suskind.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan melalui pendekatan psikologis. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan psikologis, peneliti harus memahami bagaimana jiwa, tingkah laku, dan proses mental yang mencakup pikiran, perasaan, dan motivasi beberapa karakter dalam novel tersebut. Data bersumber dari novel "Perfume – The Story of Murderer" karya Patrick Suskind yang kemudian di analisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa nilai moral yang dapat di ambil dari kisah novel ini diantaranya, sabar, percaya diri, kerja keras, konsisten, murah hati dan optimis yang disebut individual moral. Selanjutnya moral sosial yang didalamnya mencakup balas budi, peduli kepada sesama, dan saling menolong. Dan terakhir nilai moral yang berkaitan dengan nilai agama, contohnya rasa syukur kepada tuhan dan do'a kepada tuhan.

Kata Kunci: Nilai, Moral, Novel.

## ABSTRACT

**Muzakhir Rustam.** 2017. *Analysis of Moral Values in Patrick Suskind's Novel "Perfume - The Story of Murderer"*. (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Andi Tenri Abeng).

The aims of the research are to determine the moral values and moral messages that contain in Patrick Suskind's novel "Perfume - The Story of Murderer".

The researcher use literature research methods using a psychological approach. The researcher must to understand how the soul, the behavior, and the mental process that includes the thoughts, feelings, and motivations of several characters in the novel. The data was taken from Patrick Suskind's novel "Perfume - The Story of Murderer" which is then analyzed using descriptive qualitative method.

The results of this research indicate that there are some moral values that we can take from the story of this novel such as, patient, confidence, hard work, consistency, generous and optimism that called individual moral. Furthermore, social morals include returning the favor, caring for others, and helping each other. And finally the moral values associated with religious values, for example gratitude to god and prayer to the god.

Keywords: Value, Moral, Novel.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents general outlines of this present study, and it is divided into background of the research, reason for choosing the title, identification of problem, scope of the research, objectives of the research, and significances of the research.

#### A. Background of The Research

Literary works influence the human being life. This is because the literature of a society is the principal element of its culture. It contains human's value, thought, problems and conflicts. In other words, it can be concluded as their whole way of life. (Little, 1970:1) However, Literatures help us grow, both personally and intellectually. It opens doors for us. It stretches our minds. It develops our imagination, increase our understanding, and enlarge our power of sympathy. It helps us see beauty in the world around us.

Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. Derived from the Latin *litteratura* meaning "writing formed with letters", literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, and journalism.

Literature is one form of communication through language. Some literature can guide people out from the real world and give them a new experience. That is the reason why many people are more interested in reading literature.

Literature and life are inseparable. The events described in the literature could happen in real life. In this case, it also able to invite readers to contemplate or finding the values and appreciate the complexity of life in depth.

Literature is important because it helps readers develop critical thinking and discussion skills, build up new knowledge and experiences, and develop empathy for other people or cultures. Studying literature helps readers develop many skills, including reading, interpretation, discussion and writing. Through sustained study of a literary works such as poem or novel, readers can increase vocabulary and become more verbally refined. Discussing it also improves readers ability to debate and defend their thoughts out loud. Writing about literature can also help improve written communication and organizational skills. Literature also allows readers to perceive and empathize with the experiences of others. Readers can gain a greater understanding of different races, cultures, social classes or genders through reading stories about them. This increased range of experience can actually help readers better empathize with other individuals in life.

Literature is a source of inspiration of the various changes in aspects of life. In this case literary functions as media were accommodating and spew all forms of authors anxiety about variety of deviations in society, the state of the political climate, ideology and religion from the author's own point of view.

Novel is one form of a literary work which presents in detail the enlargement of character, or complicated social circumstances, or a relation between many personalities. It is composed of many different phenomenons and intricate relationships surrounded by a few people in the novel (Stanton, 1965:44). A novel is usually tells about the life of human interaction with the environment and with each other. In a novel, the author tried as much as possible to direct the reader to the images of the reality of life through the stories contained in the novel.

Novel is a work of literature that is therein revealed problems to be found in life, whether related premises social values, philosophical, moral, religious, and the things that are in life. Novel as a form of fiction, is a complex and meaningful work. The novel is not just reading, but is the work which consists of a few elements. To know and understand the meanings of these thoughts, literature works such as novel need to be analyzed. Literary criticism by Culler (In Sugihastuti, 2002:43) basically attempts to arrest or give

meaning to literary works, and according to Teeuw (In Sugihastuti, 2002:43), an attempt to create meaning.

Morality refers to concern with is good or right in peoples relationship with each other. It is to be specific about definitions of good (or bad) and right (or wrong), since the terms can be used in several different ways. Social relationship can be judged by standards such as efficiency or showing careful when makes judgements and decisions (Sternberg, 1994:938). Moral issues and effort to increase their living that is clearly reflected through the character. Characters in a novel may reflect religious devotion, glorify or nation or hero, or advocate a particular point of view whether it is political, social, or aesthetic.

In human life there is always the problem of morality from time to time, as the ways of life uphold morals is very important in life in order to achieve harmony and peace and life. Harmony in life is crucial because human beings are naturally unique. Because of the uniqueness they have different morality, on the one hand someone has desire good things, upbeat and positive like helping others, loyal, patient and so on. On the other hand they also have behavior that are not good, negative, pessimistic, rude and so forth. This situation is a challenge to the human in his life to fight for good morals and praiseworthy.

Human life is extremely diverse in terms of ethnicity, culture, language, race or mindset, and this the real action. The phenomenon of plurality in certain situation can lead human beings to conflict, and therefore conflict can be avoided if people enforce their morality.

Morals can be enforced by many ways, one of them is through education. Education is one of the factors which are needed by human in their life, including moral education, because morality is a matter that supports the development of a nation. The education of moral values is very important and influent in human life. Therefore, by the absence of higher moral values in human life will be declined, moral values are considered very important because one of the sources of human happiness is having good morality. Besides, moral education can be learn to educate the public morals through other media such as books, newspapers, magazines, radio, television, drama, movies and so on.

Moral education can be given to students through education and a wide range of media. One of the media in the form of moral education is by reading a novel. The novel has values message to be conveyed to its readers. One of them is value of moral education.

After notice to the background, the writer can see that all of literary works have moral values, the importance of moral values

are to help in improving behaviour, instilling respect and enhancing relationship with each other. Knowing what is right or wrong is an important element in life that shapes the character on an individual, so here some reasons why the writer choose the title “Analysis of Moral Values in Patrick Suskind’s Novel, Perfume – The Story of Murderer.” :

1. Moral values in this novel refer to concern with fortunately, humility, loyalty, selfless, devotional love and obedience. Those are just a few of many moral values that can be found in the novel, so the writer is interested to investigate moral values comprehensively.
2. This novel is one of the most famous novels all the time, author Patrick Suskind wrote this novel in a very interesting way, and also morality in this novel related to human being.
3. The writer was motivated to analyze moral values in this research because of some dissatisfaction with humanist ethics as the writer have seen it happen in his environment.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

Referring to the background, the problem comes up in this research is what are the moral values that contain in Patrick Suskind’s novel, “Perfume – The Story of Murderer”

### **C. Scope of The Research**

Novel is a part of literary works which can be analyzed from several points of view such as character, morality, language, theme, etc. In this research the writer only focused on analyzing moral values that depicted in Patrick Suskind's novel, "Perfume – The Story of Murderer"

### **D. Objective of The Research**

The objective of this research is to find out the moral values that exist in Patrick Suskind's novel, "Perfume – The Story of Murderer"

### **E. Significance of The Research**

There are two significances of the research such as theoretical and practical that will be achieved through the research. As follows:

1. Theoretically, it is expected to have contribution to the development of knowledge in literature study.
2. Practically, hopefully the result of the research expected to give information about moral values to the readers that there are a lot of lessons from this novel, so that to make interest society to read the others novel.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The writer applies some relevant theories for helping us in understanding accurately moral values that contain in the story of novel “Perfume –The Story of Murderer” by Patrick Suskind.

#### **A. The Previous Related Research Finding of Moral Values in Novels**

There are many research that have relation with moral values in the novel. First is the research about analysis of moral values in novel Edensor by Andrea Hirata. Edensor is the third novel of the Laskar Pelangi tetralogy. This novel tells about the courage of dreaming, the power of love, the search for identity, and the valiant conquests depicted by the main character named Ikal. Idealism that is displayed through the viscous character will be the scent of positive energy in viewing a life that full of challenges. The imaginative life energies are positive in building the moral character of the reader. According to Suwarno (2006: 49) reveals that literary works are considered as the most effective medium to foster the morality and personality of a society or community. Based on the research, the writer concludes that this research consistently shows that fiction does mold us. In fact, fiction seems to be more effective at changing beliefs than nonfiction, which is designed to persuade



through argument and evidence. Studies show that when we read nonfiction, we read with our shields up. We are critical and skeptical. But when we are absorbed in a story, we drop our intellectual guard. We are moved emotionally, and this seems to make us rubbery and easy to shape.

Second is the research entitled "An Analysis of Moral Values Found in Harper Lee 'To Kill A Mockingbird.'" Moral values are those that used by the society in the form of norms or rules. Interactions that occur in the community describe the diversity of behavior. Good or bad behavior is called a person's moral values. Without an assessment of the order of behavior, people will live wild and not directed. The rules that exist in society as standard morals accepted and believed together by the society will be the guideline of human life in behaving. The essence of this illustration is the main problem in the novel To Kill A Mockingbird. Moral analysis through some of the main characters concerns human behavior as depicted in the novel To Kill A Mockingbird for normative measures. The measure refers to right-wrong and good-bad human behavior as a member of society.

Moral is a reflection of human behavior in the life of society. To complete this study the writer uses an extrinsic approach. In addition, interpretation is also used to analyze selected data in the

form of quotations. This method is better known as descriptive qualitative analysis.

## **B. Definitions**

### **1. Novel**

Novel is one form of a literary work. It is a fictional story in written form and have an intrinsic element and extrinsic element. A novel is usually tells about the life of human interaction with the environment or human interaction with each other. In a novel, the author tried as much as possible to direct the reader to the images of the reality of life through the stories contained in the novel.

According to Jakob Sumardjo (1991:10), novel is a literary form that is most popular in the world. The literary form is the most widely circulated, because the communication power to society. Novel is not only required that it is a beautiful work, attractive and thus also provide entertainment to us. But it also demanded more than that. The main requirement of the novel is the novel itself must attract, entertain and bring a sense of satisfaction after the read it.

Clara Reeve in Wellek (2015:11) defines that novel is decription of real life and behaviour, from the time the novel was written. Based upon the definition, we can conclude that novel is a large diffused picture which is narrating the social situation of

human life. Therefore, an interesting novel is established by the conflict which make the story become just like in the real life.

The movement of the story can be the resolution of a conflict, such as class between one character and another, between the character and his environment or his personality, a clash of process in the universe, and even a struggle for meaning on the part of the reader who read the novel (Forster, 2015:04).

Novel and social life are related to each other. The novel can not be separated from the cultural background of the society, because the literature work consist of not only the collected story but it also a chronological expression of the society.

In the order words it can be said the fiction is a useful word because it is about ourselves and as well as about the reflection of the reality in the world. It shows that novel is an imaginative world which created, made up, as a real life and author. It likes to read it, because it gives pleasure and relaxation from our hard activity in daily life.

“A novel based on personal experience content some fictional event exaggerates the actual experience to make it more interesting or exiting or meaningful than perhaps it actually was. (Meredith, 1972:117).”

Literature is about the same thing that you and I are concerned with life and living as in the novel. The novelist often bases his tale on a real life, but a mere chronicle of life does not

make a novel. Donnel (1993:713) says that “Novel is along narrative prose fiction dealing with characters, situation and setting that imitate those of a real life”. The same opinion about the novel it also said by Bung Habib (2011:09), he says that “Novel is a picture of real life and manners of the time which it was written”.

## 2. Moral

There are some definition of moral, According to Djuretna (1994:36), moral has important in society life. Moral values are the standards of good and bad, which govern an individual’s behavior and choices. **Moral values refer to a set of principles that guide an individual on how to evaluate right versus wrong.** People generally apply moral values to justify decisions, intentions and actions, and it also defines the personal character of a person. An individual with good moral value typically displays characteristics of: integrity, courage, respect, fairness, honesty and compassion.

Morals and ethics are two inseparable things because basically the moral is a behavior that has been set or determined by ethics. Terms of value, according to Djahiri (2016:05) is the price, meaning, content and message, spirit or soul of explicit and implicit in the facts, concepts, and theories, that functionally significant. Here, the moral value functioned to

direct, control and determine a person's behavior, since the value used as the standard of behavior.

According to KBBI (Indonesian Dictionary) (2008: 929), moral is good and bad doctrine commonly accepted regarding the action, attitude, obligation, and manner. Moral is something that want to be conveyed by the Author to reader, commonly it is the meaning that contains in literary works. It means that the author convey the moral values to readers through literary works whether by conveyed directly or indirectly

Human life in society can not be separated from the order of life that prevail in society itself, it might be in rules and restriction form that have been agreed, to make that order of life continue, each individual must carry out and conserve it. The effort to conserve the order of life was expected appropriate to the dynamics of life in society. The morals that prevail in society are binding on individuals in every stratafication of society.

There is no significant difference between the definition of moral in literary works and the definition of moral in general, which related to good-bad values that accepted generally and based on the values of humanity. The moral in literary work usually used as instruction and advise that are practical to reader in daily life .

In this case, Kenny via Nurgiyantoro (2009:321) state that moral is commonly meant as a message that related to moral doctrine, which can be taken or interpreted through stories by reader. Moral is an "instruction" that given by the author of various matters that related to the behavior and manners. According to Sayuti (2000: 188), moral is usually meant as advice that is rather practical drawn from a story.

Based on the opinion above it can be concluded that the moral is a concept in the form of advice or meaning that contained in a story, addressed to the reader. Moral in literary works can be seen as a mandate or a message. The element of the message is an idea that became the basis for writing a paper, the idea behind the creation of literary works as a support the message.

In presenting the moral through the story is the imagination process of author's observations on society lives. Phenomenas that occurs, and observed by the author and further the author will carefully deliver about the life that was observed in the form of literature.

When literary work such as fiction offers moral values to the readers, absolutely there are so many form of moral doctrin that deliver. In long fiction work commonly contain more than one moral values. it is not including the consideration and

interpretation the reader that might different on quantity and form. Form of moral values which contain in literary work. depend on convince, will and interests the author itself. (Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 323).

Commonly life matters and that human life can divide in to four aspects, there are relation between human with themself, relation between human with others, relation between human with environment, and relation between human with God. (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:323)

Individual moral values are moral values which concerning relationship between human with their persona life or personal way how humans treat themselves. The moral values underlie and guide human life which is the direction and rules that need to be done in their personal life. The values of personality were used to establish, maintain and develop what is a principle in taking decisions his personal life

For all the things that human beings need to fill their physically and spiritually in ways that truly based and guided by the values of truth and addressed to the correct purposes. so it will not harm the others human being. According to Simongkir (1978:14) the value of personality is the directives and rules that need to be done as a human person. Personality is a physical

and spiritual nature that is realized in the form of character and behavior that distinguish one person to another person.

As social human beings, human can not be separated from it is interaction with other human beings. Humans certainly make contact with other human beings in daily life both within the family or with the society. In relations, human need to understand the norms that prevail in order to avoid misunderstandings. Human should be able to distinguish between good and bad in the relationship with other human beings. It is what called moral values. The form of moral message is underlie, lead and be the focus of action or behavior in human social life.

Magnis-Suseno, (1997:34) state that act respectfully to others human being is a foundation in social life. Respect each others is a rule for living together in society. Apart from being a personal beings, humans are social creatures who constantly interact with their environment. Human beings are born into the world in helplessly weak condition. Human can not live alone without help from others human being.

### **3. Character**

Characters are important intrinsic aspect of novel that makes the narration as common life for the readers. Therefore,



characters are they who create and encounter conflict. Nurgiyantoro (1995:164) states that people are people who appear in works or fiction or drama, which the reader get have a moral quality and a certain trend as expressed in speech and what is done in action.

Sumardjo (1984:132) states that character is the main parts of a story. All of the events extend through actions and dialogue among the character. In the other words, through character the story can be written or can be destructed. Furthermore, Halsey (1987:163) states that "Character is a person represented in a novel, play, motion picture, etc". Therefore, character is the person who involve in a story which appear as the acting that they responsible.

For a better understanding about character, the Encyclopedia Americana (1976:240) states:

"Character: In literature, a personage in a novel, short story, drama or poem. The terms "character" also denotes the essential qualities and personality traits of a fictional or real individual. The ability to create compelling and believable character is one of the hall makers of the literary artist."

In every literary work, the characters are the factious persons that form the story. Reader of fiction story would be curious to know what the character of the story are look like and wonder how they behave. That is why the author should be

able to describe the characteristic of his/her characters as good as possible.

It can be summarized that character in literature is an author's representation of human being, specially of those inner qualities that determine how an individual reacts to various conditions or attempts to shape any one's character.

Kennedy (1983:46) in *An Introduction of Fiction* states:

“There are two kinds of character, namely, round and flat characters. Round character, however, present with many faces, portray the character in greater depth and in more generous detail. A flat character usually has one outstanding or feature and it tends to stay the same throughout the story.”

The writer can conclude that the round character is the character that always changes. He can be a good person but sometimes can change into a bad person. A flat character is a character that is not change from the beginning until the end of the story. If the character is a good person, he will be a good person from the beginning until the end of the story and he can not turn into a bad person.

According to Dietrich (1974:75) states that the roles of character in fictions are divided into four kinds:

- a. A major character is a character whose role in the important story. So it must play the role that defines the whole of the story, so the readers know what the author wants to

describe. To describe the major character in fiction, the author usually calls it in details, because it will make the readers easy to consider his actions.

- b. A minor character is a character whose role in the story that is not really important, it has fewer roles in the story and its role is just for supporting the major character. Although a minor character has a few roles, it is also important to define the plot, because without a minor character the story will not be complete and the major character will not function.
- c. A protagonist is a character whose being is controlled to the action. It is usually a good or positive character that is described by the author in the story. The author makes the protagonist character as a certain human ideal for the readers.
- d. An antagonist is a character who provides some sort of contrast for the protagonist. It is the opposite of the protagonist. This character usually arouses the reader's hate and it is also considered as a trouble maker.

The function of character is very important to understand a story in details. Readers follow the flow of the story by going through the character's behaviour and actions.

Sumardjo and Saini K.M. (1988:65) states that there are several ways can take us to more understand about character as follows:

- a. By actions, what character does, especially how the character behave in a critical situation, the personality of a person often reflected clearly in his behaviour in critical situation, because he can not pretend but will act spontaneously according to his personality.
- b. By words, through what the character is saying we get to know whether he is an old man, educated person, high or low social status, polite or impolite person and so forth.
- c. By physical appearance, author usually gives the description of his character's body and face, the way he dressed.
- d. By thoughts, by describing what are they thinking. By this way we will know the reasons for their actions.
- e. by direct expalanation, in this case, the author elaborated in detail the personalities of the characters.

#### **4. Setting**

Setting is identified as time and place where the story takes place, such as stated by Sudjiman that setting is all evidence and indication related to time, space, and atmosphere occurence of event in literature (1991:84).

It is an overview of the events in the story. Background including vital building blocks of the story. Its presence is very important to establish an atmosphere in the story. setting itself is divided into two types, namely:

- a. Time, a period in which the story is ongoing. Time can be explained in broad outline and in detail. Broadly speaking, for example, the rainy season, in 2016, during the day and so on. While the details could be years how, in what month, what day, date of hours, minutes, seconds and so on.
- b. Place, is the location where the stories are taking place. Just like the time, the place can be described in general or specific. In general, for example, in the restaurants, beaches or mountains.

### **C. Moral in Literary Works**

When literary work such as fiction offers moral values to the readers, absolutely there are so many form of moral doctrin that deliver. In long fiction work commonly contain more than one moral values. it is not including the consideration and interpretation the reader that might different on quantity and form. Form of moral values which contain in literary work. depend on convince, will and interests the author itself. (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:323).

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Magnis-Suseno, (2001:34) state that act respectfully to others human being is a foundation in social life. Respect each others is a rule for living together in society. Apart from being a personal beings, humans are social creatures who constantly interact with their environment. Human beings are born into the world in helplessly weak condition. Human can not live alone without help from others human being.

#### **D. Psychological Approach**

Psychology comes from the Greek words consisting of two syllables namely "psyche" which means soul, and "logos" which means science. Etymologically, psychology means the study of the soul, it is all about the various indications, processes and the background.

In the development, psychology explores the mental processes of the human psyche. Behavioristic flows thar are empirical, objective, and always experiment, making the psychological discussion more focused on the study of behavior or behavior that appears in humans. This is a very emphasized by a psychologist named Watson.

A few psychologists are not very different in defining the science of psychology. A psychologist, Lahey defines "psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes". Behavior is everything / activity that can be observed, while the mental process includes the mind, feelings and also motivation. Thus, the formal object of psychology is the human soul. Since the human soul can not be observed directly, the material object is the attitude and behavior of the human being which is the mirror or the embodiment of the human soul itself.

The aim of psychological study folds in three natures. Foremost, the objective of understanding behavior, that is by defining factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, the psychologist striving to develop procedure for the accurate prediction of behavior. Thirdly, psychology aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior that is, way of "shaping" or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression of behavior.

The psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. When we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primarily studying the author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and as all authors are human, we are



necessarily caught up in the wide spectrum of emotional problems (caused by experience). Not all recourse of psychology in the analysis of literary work is undertaken to arrive at the understanding of the literary work, to a certain extent, we must be willing to use psychology to discuss probability.

In literary criticism, some critics have abandoned the formalistic/aesthetic approach because of their limitations and inadequacies to understand the major concerns of modern literature. Modern literature tends to be more exploratory and didactic. The emphasis is more on character and motivation than on form and structure. Some critics argue that it was already used by Aristotle in his *Poetics* in the 4th century BC, when he defined tragedy as combining the emotions of pity and terror to produce “catharsis”. These critics argue that this is merely a sub-emotional response to literature.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Type of The Research

This research used descriptive qualitative design to analyze the moral values in the novel "Perfume – The Story of Murderer". "The data collected are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers." (Bogdan and Bikle 1992:30). From this statement the writer concludes that qualitative research is a method to analyze the data with all of richness as closely as possible to the form in narrative form, the written word is very important in the qualitative approach.

#### B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research is the words or sentences in Patrick Suskind's novel, "Perfume – The Story of Murderer".

#### C. Method of Collecting Data

In arranging this research, the writer apply two techniques to collect the data, such as:

1. Reading the whole content in the novel carefully and accurately to analyze everything that connect with the moral values.
2. Noting and quoting. In this method, the writer took notes and quoted any expressions or statements from the novel that

support the data analysis. The notes take by underlining and quoting important expressions or statements related to the objective of this research.

#### **D. Method of Analyzing Data**

In analyzing data of this research, the writer used structural and content analysis through psychological approach. In the analysis of moral values of Patrick Suskind's novel, "Perfume – The Story of Murderer" intuitionism used to judge whether the action in the story is good or bad moral. Thus, the action is determine as good or bad based on instinct of the reader. The reader can differentiate whether the action is good or bad.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer attempt to analysis the moral values in Patrick Suskind's novel "Perfume – The story of murderer". After read it intensively the writer find many kinds of moral values expressed in this novel. The moral value based on the actions of several character in the novel.

#### A. Structure of The Novel "Perfume – The Story of Murderer"

"Perfume – The story of murderer" is a 1985 [literary historical cross-genre](#) novel (originally published in German as *Das Parfum*) by German writer [Patrick Suskind](#). The novel explores the [sense of smell](#) and its relationship with the emotional meaning that scents may have.

The story centers on Jean-Baptiste Grenouille, an unloved 18th-century French [orphan](#) who is born with an exceptional [sense of smell](#), being able to distinguish a vast range of [scents](#) in the world around him. Grenouille becomes a [perfumer](#) but becomes interested in [murder](#) when he encounters a young girl with an unsurpassed wondrous scent.

The 51 chapters of the novel [Perfume: The Story of a Murderer](#) (1985) are unorthodox in that, while they are of varying lengths, most of them are very short. Some of these small divisions

are under two pages long. This unusual arrangement creates an episodic feel for the story of *Grenouille*, and it distances the reader from the protagonist in a way that longer divisions would not. This is just as well for so repulsive a main character. Sympathy for *Grenouille* (except for his childhood) would be difficult to elicit in the reader, so the numerous divisions enhance this lack of sympathy and make one's feeling of horror at the unnatural personality of *Grenouille* more extreme.

This novel has been cited as one of the most-read German novels since Thomas Mann's *Buddenbrooks*. It certainly has had great popular appeal beyond the literary intelligentsia (Adams, "Das Parfüm"), having been translated into twenty-five languages and selling millions of copies. A film version was released in 2006, and the lyrics to "Scentless Apprentice," written by Kurt Cobain for his band Nirvana, were derived from the story.

The book begins, "In eighteenth-century France there lived a man who was one of the most gifted and abominable personages in an era that knew no lack of gifted and abominable personages" (3). So *Grenouille* is introduced, even before his birth, as an abominable person. He is born to a fishwife mother, his father unknown, behind the stall of his mother's fish stand. His mother plans to leave him in the garbage on the ground, like she had done

with several of her illegitimate children before Grenouille, but the infant cries out and is found by bystanders.

With this act Grenouille ensures the death of his mother. The authorities arrest Grenouille's mother, and she is charged with attempted murder. She freely admits that she allowed her previous four children to perish, so she is convicted of multiple infanticides. This leads to her execution by guillotine, the standard method of dealing with mothers who killed their babies in pre-Revolutionary France. The events save Grenouille's life but leave him completely alone in the world. The only person who could have loved Grenouille was taken away without even holding him.

Structure of the story took place in France, Paris city and Grasse city. Paris city is the place where Jean-Baptiste Greounille was born. While Grasse is a city where Jean learns a lot about the process of making perfumes such as how to distill, extract the floral scent until other details

Paris is the [capital](#) and most populous [city](#) of [France](#). It has an area of 105 square kilometres (41 square miles). The city is both a [commune](#) and [department](#) and forms the centre and headquarters of the [Île-de-France](#), or Paris Region. By the 17th century, Paris was one of Europe's major centres of finance, commerce, fashion, science, and the arts, and it retains that position still today. ([www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris](http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris))

Grasse is a city of 44,790 inhabitants of the department of Alpes-Maritimes, southeastern France. Grasse is famous for its perfume

industry since the late 18th century. Around the town there are many fruit and flower plantations from which the oil for the perfume industry in France originates. Grasse is the capital of the arrondissement in the Maritimes. ([www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grasse](http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grasse))

Based on the data above we can know that both of those places, Paris and Grasse. Paris is the city with the highest density in France, in the story also explained that Paris at that time was the most smelly city. While the city of Grasse is a place well known for its perfume industry since the late 18th century

## **B. A Glance at Character of Novel Perfume – The Story of**

### **Murderer**

Although analyzing characters and characterization is not the writer's core analysis, but it is worth to take a glance at the characters and characterization in the novel because through them the readers follow the plot and get the whole meaning and messages of the story.

#### **1. Jean-Baptiste Grenouille**

Jean-Baptiste Grenouille is the main character, as a newborn left to die by his unmarried fishmonger mother, Grenouille cried and was heard by bystanders and rescued. His mother was executed for her crime. He was taken in by the church, which paid for him to be raised by a woman, Madame Gaillard, among two dozen other orphans. When the parish

stopped paying for his room and board, Madame Gaillard, an emotionally cold woman because of a head injury, gave him to Grimal the tanner as an apprentice.

As a tanner's apprentice, Grenouille has back-breaking and dangerous work to perform every day, and he is treated no better than an animal. During this time, Grenouille gets his first taste of freedom, and he comes to learn that he is more attuned to scents than others are. This leads him to become an apprentice for Baldini, a perfumer. Grenouille becomes so obsessed with smells that he finds a young teenage girl and kills her just so that he may smell her scent.

While with Baldini, Grenouille proves to be a genius at scent-making. He leaves Baldini as a journeyman perfumer, and he goes to live in a mountain cave alone for seven years. Grenouille discovers that he has no scent of his own although everyone else in the world does. When Grenouille comes back to the world, he makes various personal scents for himself, and he thus gets people to react to him how he chooses. Since he knows that the most lovable scent in the world is produced by teenage girls, he kills twenty-five of them and extracts their scents to make a cologne for himself. He is captured for these crimes, but he escapes execution because he puts on the scent. Everyone magically believes him to be innocent, so he walks



away free. He then goes to Paris, puts on the scent, and lets the mob kill him.

## **2. Jeanne Bussie**

Jean-Baptiste's wet nurse, who returned him to the cloister of Saint-Merri because she was repulsed by his lack of smell. She is patronized by Father Terrier, but she steadfastly refuses to continue to nurse Grenouille.

## **3. Father Terrier**

The monk of Saint-Merri, who sends Jean-Baptiste to Madame Gaillard's. He is absentmindedly genial, but he takes no real interest in Grenouille.

## **4. Madam Gaillard**

The woman who cares for Grenouille until he is eight. She has no emotion toward her orphan charges, caring for two dozen of them at a time, because she suffered a head injury as a child. She gives Grenouille away to a tanner as soon as the parish stops paying his room and board.

## **5. Grimal**

The tanner to whom Grenouille is apprenticed after Madame Gaillard no longer receives money to take care of him. He is not actually a vicious master, but he locks Grenouille in a closet and treats him only as an animal. As Grenouille becomes

a better worker, he is treated slightly better, but Grimal is never kind to him. He happily sells Grenouille to Baldini as soon as he is asked.

## **6. Baldini**

Giuseppe Baldini is an aging, once great, master perfumer who has an elegant shop on the Pont-au-Change. Baldini is on the point of retirement, his powers of invention gone and his business dwindling alarmingly, when Grenouille insists on showing Baldini his remarkable skills and begs to be his apprentice. Baldini is somewhat an egotist, and once he discovers Grenouille's skill he has no problem taking his apprentice's genius for his own. He also is dismissive of his wife, other perfumers, and the social changes taking place around him in pre-Revolutionary France.

## **7. Pelissier**

A rival perfumer of Baldini's, Pélissier is a vinegar maker, although under the current laws he is allowed to produce scents. Pélissier is the lesser craftsman, but he has managed to lead the perfume market in Paris for many years--one reason that Baldini's business has declined. Baldini despises Pélissier but tries to copy Pélissier's fragrance Amor and Psyche for his own client.

## **8. Marquis de La Taillard-Espinasse**

A ridiculous nobleman who believes he has the intellect to tell the world how it should be run. He espouses the pseudo-scientific theory of *fluidum vitale*, and with the help of Grenouille in his wild-man state he attempts to "prove" his idea that the earth exudes a lethal gas. Grenouille takes his hospitality and allows himself to be exhibited by this charlatan.

## **9. Laure Riccis**

A prepubescent girl when Grenouille first finds her in the town of Grasse. She is a redhead of such surpassing beauty that her scent is considered by Grenouille to be the most wonderful in the world. He waits for her to age a couple of years before he extracts her scent by killing her. She is the last of his 25 victims.

## **10. Monsieur Riccis**

Laure's very protective father. He adores his beautiful daughter, and he attempts to take her away as the murders of teenage girls continue. He is unsuccessful, for he does not understand the nature of the killer or his methods.

## **11. Madam Arnulfi**

The widow of a master perfumer. She has a workshop in Grasse where her journeyman makes perfume products for

wholesale. She hires Grenouille as a second journeyman. This woman has a relationship with her journeyman, Druot, and eventually marries him.

## **12. Dominique Druot**

The journeyman and lover of Madame Arnulfi. He drives Grenouille hard as the second journeyman, but he is not really cruel. He eventually marries Madame Arnulfi. Like most people, he is uninterested in Grenouille as a human being at all. He is eventually executed, however, for Grenouille's heinous crimes.

## **C. Moral Values of The Novel “Perfume – The Story of Murderer”**

In this case the researcher would like to explain about moral values in Patrick Suskind's Novel Perfume – The Story of Murderer. The writer found three kinds of the moral values in this novel, there are individual moral, social moral and religious moral. The explanation of the kinds of moral is in below:

### **1. Individual Moral**

Individual moral is the attitude of the human to him/herself, it means that human has the right to make their decisions and a spirit to do something or actions. Everybody needs the individual moral, individual moral support human to reach happiness and perfectly life as personality through all the potency, ability, and soft skill. Finally Individual moral are very important things.

### a. Patience

Patience is the personal ability to accept rude behavior or difficulties without becoming angry and complaining (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary:1948). Patience is one of the important indicator health of soul. He/she able to keeps stability emotions and they don't let themselves to be weak or hopeless.

The main character in this novel Jean-Baptiste Grenouille described as a patience character, it is shown in this quotation "For a months, he hauled water up from the river, always in two buckets, hundreds of bucketfuls a day, for tanning requires vast quantities of water, for soaking, for boiling, for dyeing. For months on end, the water hauling left him without a dry stitch on his body; by evening his clothes were dripping wet and his skin was cold and swollen like a soaked shammy. He did it patiently even without receiving wages" (Suskind, 2006:14), and also can be seen from the statement as follow:

"From his first glance at Monsieur Grimal-no, from the first breath that sniffed in the odor enveloping Grimal-Grenouille knew that this man was capable of thrashing him to death for the least infraction. His life was worth precisely as much as the work he could accomplish and consisted only of whatever utility Grimal ascribed to it. **And so, Grenouille came to heel, never once making an attempt to resist.** With each new day, he would bottle up inside himself the

energies of his defiance and contumacy and expend them solely to survive the impending ice age in his ticklike way. **Tough, uncomplaining, inconspicuous, he tended the light of life's hopes as a very small, but carefully nourished flame. He was a paragon of docility, frugality, and diligence in his work, obeyed implicitly, and appeared satisfied with every meal offered.**" (Suskind, 2006:14)

From the quotation above, his conditions is very sadness. He must remain patient with the attitude of his master who can kill him even for the slightest mistake. He has no choice but to obey and not fight at all. He also must be able to survive and always find a solution for the kinds of his problems. This quotation "Grenouille learned to produce all such eauxand powders, toilet and beauty preparations, plus teas and herbal blends, liqueurs, marinades, and such-in short, he learned, with no particular interest but without complaint and with success, everything that Baldini knew to teach him from his great store of traditional lore." (Suskind 2006:38-39) also prove that Jean-Baptiste Greounille is a patient man in live life to find a way out. So as we know that beside of the difficulties surely there is a ease or in other word where is a problem there is a solution.

## b. Confidence

According to Oxford English Dictionary confidence is generally described as a state of being certain either that a hypothesis or prediction is correct or that a chosen course of action is the best or most effective. Full trust; belief in the powers, trustworthiness, or reliability of a person or thing. [Self-confidence](#) is having confidence in one's self. In the story, Jean-Baptiste Greounille as a main character is a person who really confidence. It can be seen from the quotation as follow:

**“He knew that he could produce entirely different fragrances if he only had the basic ingredients at his disposal.”** (Suskind, 2006:16)

From the quotation above, It can be concluded that Jean-Baptiste Greounille is very passionate and feel very confident can do better than any others do, especially if it is a matter of smell. With his sense of smell he feels he is the one who most understands about the smell.

It also described in this quotations of Jean-Baptiste Greounille below:

**“It was clear to him now why he had clung to life so tenaciously, so -savagely. He must become a creator of scents. And not just an average one. But, rather, the greatest perfumer of all time.”** (Suskind, 2006:19)

And also this statement below,

“The idea was, of course, one of perfectly grotesque immodesty. There was nothing, absolutely nothing, that could justify a stray tanner’s helper of dubious origin, without connections or protection, without the least social standing, **to hope that he would get so much as a toehold in the most renowned perfume shop in Paris- all the less so, since we know that the decision had been made to dissolve the business.** But what had formed in Grenouille’s immodest thoughts was not, after all, a matter of hope, but of certainty.” (Suskind, 2006:28-29)

One of the factors that helps human to have confident-self is a good self concept. The self concept influential in behavior, if the self concept said that he/she was able to be in love, respected, succeed and was able to do things, so their behavior show what it same with their self concept. On the contrary if the self concept said that he/she was not able to be in love and respected, failed and was not able to do things, so their behavior show anything which same with their self concept. Finally we should be sure about our abilities to do thing and be successful.

### **c. Hard Worker**

When we have dreams to get something we must always attempt to reach it. When we have done to do it, we must certainly it will be succeed. There are at least three



quotation in the novel that illustrate clearly how the hard work of the main character of Jean-Bapiste Greounille below:

“Having observed what a sure hand Grenouille had with the apparatus, Baldini had given him freerein with the alembic, and Grenouille had taken full advantage of that freedom. **While still mixing perfumes and producing other scented and herbal products during the day, he occupied himself at night exclusively with the art of distillation.**” (Suskind, 2006:40)

“**For months on, end he sat at his alembic night after night and tried every way he could think to distill radically new scents, scents that had never existed on earth before in a concentrated form.** But except for a few ridiculous plant oils, nothing came of it. From the immeasurably deep and fecund well of his imagination, he had pumped not a single drop of a real and fragrant essence, had been unable to realize a single atom of his olfactory preoccupations.” (Suskind, 2006:41)

“The following day, the maceration, as this procedure was called, continued-the caldron was heated once again, the oil melted and fed with new blossoms. This went on for several days, from morning till evening. **It was tiring work. Grenouille had arms of lead, calluses on his hands, and pains in his back as he staggered back to his cabin in the evening.**” (Suskind, 2006:68)

According to plato's words that people who want to be happy should like the exhaustion of working.

#### d. Creativity and Consistency

When people have willing to do things or wants to get something people must be creative and consistent in effort to do it. Always behaving in the same way till get what are the expectation. As the main character, Jean-Baptiste Greounille described as creative and consistent character, it can be seen from the quotation as follow:

“Good,” said Grenouille. “I’m going to fill a third of this bottle with Amor and Psyche. But, Maitre Baidini, **I will do it in my own way**. I don’t know if it will be how a craftsman would do it. I don’t know how that’s done. **But I will do it my own way**.” (Suskind, 2006:33)

From the quotation above, he always exercises his capabilites in make a perfume. He is consistent in making perfumes similar to Pelissier's "love and soul" perfumes but by using his own way as usual.

In this novel, Jean-Baptiste Greounille is not the only character that behaves consistently, Giuseppe Baldini is also described as having this trait, this can be proven in the quotation as follow:

“Should he perhaps take the table with him to Messina? And a few of the tools, only the most important ones...? You could sit and work very nicely at this table. The boards were oak, and legs as well, and it was cross-braced, so that nothing about it could wiggle or wobble, acids couldn’t mar it, or oils or slips of a knife-but it would cost a fortune

to take it with him to Messina! Even by ship! And therefore it would be sold, the table would be sold tomorrow, and everything that lay on it, under it, and beside it would be sold as well! **Because he, Baldini, might have a sentimental heart, but he also had strength of character, and so he would follow through on his decision**, as difficult as that was to do; he would give it all up with tears in his eyes, but he would do it nonetheless, because he knew he was right-he had been given a sign. (Suskind, 2006:29)

From the quotation above, it is mentioned that the Baldini remains consistent with his original decision to sell his perfume shop and its contents even though he really loves his work desk that made from oak wood, he no longer cares about anything from his shop because he has decided to sell it for a reason.

Moreover, this statement affirms that Baldini is indeed a consistent character, "I could care less what that bungler Pelissier slops into his perfumes. I certainly would not take my inspiration from him, I assure you. As you know, I take my inspiration from no one. As you know,! create my own perfumes." (Suskind, 2006:21).

The writer ever read a word of wisdom about the consistency from Robert Collier in his biography that "Success is the sum of small efforts, repeated day in and day out".

### e. Generous and Optimism

The individual moral values that can be derived from the story in the novel "Perfume - The Story of Murderer" are generous and optimistic. These two moral values are illustrated by the following two quotations below:

"I am prepared to teach you this lesson at my own expense. For certain reasons, I am feeling generous this evening, and, who knows, perhaps the recollection of this scene will amuse me one day." (Suskind, 2006:32)

**"He now knew what he was capable of. Thanks to his own genius,** with a minimum of contrivance he had imitated the odor of human beings and at one stroke had matched it so well that even a child had been deceived. **He now knew that he could do much more. He knew that he could improve on this scent. He would be able to create a scent that was not merely human, but superhuman, an angel's scent,** so indescribably good and vital that whoever smelled it would be enchanted and with his whole heart would have to love him, Grenouille, the bearer of that scent." (Suskind, 2006:61)

From the two quotations above we can see that there are two values or moral messages are presented explicitly through the characters and stories in the novel, the individual moral values like this that we should apply in life.

## 2. Social Moral

Human is individual and social personal, the human certainly doing interactions with others in life. In their relationships with others, the human must be know about the standard goods or bad behaviors in society in order to make the relationship to be close and respect each others. Social Moral is

the attitude of human to others include actions to help, compassions, care etc.

#### a. Returning The Favor

Definition of returning the favor is to do something the same or similar in return for something done. When we are given kindness by others then do not forget to repay their kindness, that is what called returning the favor.

“By using such modern methods, they would open a new chapter in the history of perfumery, sweeping aside their competitors and growing incomparably rich-yes, he had consciously and explicitly said “they,” **because he intended to allow his old and trusted journeyman to share a given percentage of these incomparable riches.**” (Suskind, 2006:36-37)

From the quotation above, explained that Giuseppe Baldini consciously and explicitly mentioned he intended to share his profits with Chénier, a co-worker who had been working for him for so long. He is not greedy with the treasure earned from the profits of his perfume sales and does not forget his assistant.

“And so Baldini decided to leave no stone unturned to save the precious life of his apprentice. He ordered him moved from his bunk in the laboratory to a clean bed on the top floor. He had the bed made up with damask. He helped bear the patient up the narrow stairway with his own hands, despite his unutterable disgust at the pustules and

festering boils. He ordered his wife to heat chicken broth and wine. He sent for the most renowned physician in the neighborhood, a certain Procope, who demanded payment in advance -twenty francs!-before he would even bother to pay a call.” (Suskind, 2006:41-42)

From the quotation above, Baldini returning the favor to Jean who was seriously ill. Jean has indeed helped and contributed greatly to the success of Baldini's perfume shop, because of it Baldini helped Jean who was seriously ill by helping him and calling the best doctor for him.

#### **b. Care to Others**

Life contiguous with others, we must open minded with something that happening in daily life, we must adaptable with conditions and situations. When somebody need the helps, we must help without requested, we must always exercises ourselves to care with the others, except families, friends, etc.

**“For a long time he would not admit that it was fear that caused him to delay trips that ought to have been made some time ago, or to be reluctant merely to leave the house, or to break off visits and meetings just so that he could quickly return home.** He gave himself the excuse that he was out of sorts or overworked, but admitted as well that he was a bit concerned, as every father with a daughter of marriageable age is concerned, a thoroughly normal concern...” (Suskind, 2006:78)

From the quotation above, described how Richis really cared about his daughter named Laure, how he delayed his official trip, how he rarely left home, Or hurry to end the visits and meetings just to get back home soon to ascertain the circumstances of his daughter.

### **c. Help each Other**

In daily life we needs each others to makes easier our activity. We needs other person to help us in many situations and conditions, so we also should be giving them something that they need.

“My name is Jean-Baptiste Greounille, I’m helping Grimal to deliver the goatskins” (Suskind, 2006,28)

From the quotation above, Jean helping Grimal to deliver the goatskin to the expert perfume named Giuseppe Baldini. Because of this Greounille eventually met with Baldini the perfume expert who later became his teacher, and in Baldini’s place, Greounille gained a lot of knowledge about how the procedure of making perfume by an expert. Like a wise advice “Help others achieve their dreams and you will achieve yours”.

### **3. Religion Moral**

The value that related with God is also called divinity moral values, it something interactions manage between human and

God. On the other word Religion moral is the attitude of the human to God which can they show in daily activity, it means all the activities are connected with the worship of them. The person who are believing strongly in the existence of a God its called religious.

**a. Thankfulness to God**

Thankfulness to God, it is demonstrate by words and actions. Thankfulness to God is done by praising or thankful for all that we receive. In this novel there are at least two quotes that give a moral message about how to be thankful to God, they are quotation from Baldini: “By a sense of gratitude, he decided to make that pilgrimage to Notre-Dame today, to cast a gold coin in the alms box, to light three candles, and on his knees **to thank his Lord for having heaped such good fortune on him and having spared him from retribution.**” (Suskind, 2006:45), it also described in the quotation below:

“He was quite proud of himself now. And his mind was finally at peace. For the first time in years, there was an easing in his back of the subordinate’s cramp that had tensed his neck and given an increasingly obsequious hunch to his shoulders. And he stood up straight without strain, relaxed and free and pleased with himself. His breath passed lightly through his nose. He could clearly smell the scent of Amor and Psyche that reigned in the



room, but he did not let it affect him anymore. Baldini had changed his life and felt wonderful. He would go up to his wife now and inform her of his decision, and then he would make a pilgrimage to Notre-Dame and light a candle **thanking God for His gracious prompting and for having endowed him**, Giuseppe Baldini, with such unbelievable strength of character.” (Suskind, 2006:27)

From the quotations above he is very be grateful to God About the gifts of sustenance or good fortune and having spared him from retribution.

#### **b. Pray to God**

Pray to God is requesting everything to God, except requesting for helping or protecting. Pray is nucleus of worship, performs a religious service, its forms confessions of the limitation capability as the human that life in the world and confessions of the Almighty powers of God.

**“For a brief moment, Baldini considered the idea of a pilgrimage to Notre-Dame, where he would light a candle and plead with the Mother of God for Grenouille’s recovery.”** (Suskind, 2006:42)

**“And whoever believed in God sought succor in the prayer that at least his own house should be spared this visitation from hell.”** (Suskind, 2006:77)

From the quotations above, explained that God is where he always begs for help and protection.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer provides the conclusion of the research and suggestion for further research.

#### A. Conclusion

In this chapter the writer is going to draw a conclusion about moral values that expressed in Patrick Suskind's novel "Perfume – The Story of Murderer". From this analysis the writer found three kinds of moral values. The first is the actions of several characters in novel to himself/herself, as individual moral. The second is the actions of the characters to their environment, in this case includes the action of several character to the people around them, like the family and friends, as social moral. The third is about the actions of characters to God or religion, as religion moral.

After analyzing the kinds of moral values, the writer found some contents of each moral. For the first is about Individual Morals are patience, confidence, hard worker, consistency, generous and optimism. The second is about Social Morals that contains are returning the favor, care to others, and help each other. The third and the last is about Religion Morals are thankfulness to God, and pray to God.

In “Perfume – The Story of Murderer” novel, We can take some kinds of moral values in this novel as a role of our life. It is a wonderful way to improve our behavior and develop our intelligent spiritual.

### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the explanations above, the writer would like to give suggestions for the readers and the further researchers. For the readers, this study is expected to enrich knowledge about value of life that very important things for our life. So enrich your knowledge by reading science books and reads of many literary books, especially novel. For the further researchers, it is hoped that the study of moral value in Patrick Suskind’s novel “Perfume – The Story of Murderer” can be inspired continuing research in different novel by similar study.

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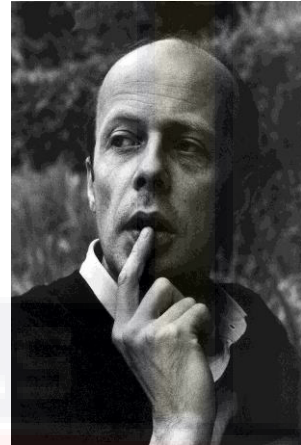
**BOSOWA**

## APPENDIX 1

### BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

#### PATRICK SUSKIND

Patrick Süskind was born on March 26, 1949 at Starnberger Ambach on the Lake in Bavaria near Munich, Germany. From 1968-1974 Süskind studied medieval and modern history at the University of Munich and Aix-en-Provence. In the '80s he worked as a screenwriter, among them for Kir Royal and Monaco Franze. Now he lives in Starnberger life on the Lake.



It has been said that initially he aspired to be a concert pianist, but had problems with his hands. Süskind began his writing career as a drama writer, who first played the film (and successfully penetrated internationally), *The Double Bass* (*Der Kontrabass*) performed in Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, London, and New York. He has written for television and film, and *Perfume: The Story of a Murderer* has been adapted for a movie.

He is the son of the late Wilhelm Emanuel Süskind, a journalist and writer on the language. He lives in Munich, Paris, and Montolieu, France, and likes to be alone. He has rejected the award for his writing, and never grants an interview. His fictional works, although his voice is

different in one another, but fun and even brash "important revisions of philosophy and psychological problems" (Adams, "Patrick Suskind"). He is known for not putting too many barbs shrouded in fiction, directed at criticism. For example, a writer in his essay "Amnesie di litteris" can not remember anything he read, making whatever he writes then completely free from plagiarism. This is in response to criticism "that characterizes the citational style of Das Perfume as plagiarism"

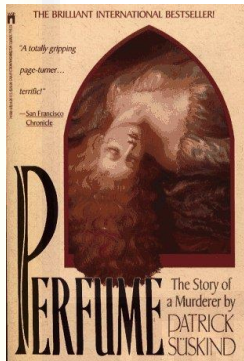
Süskind has written for both television and film, including the Rossini film. While the tone of satire about the ironic film industry, such as Perfume is part of an ensemble involving many characters. Perfume focuses on one character and obsession. The Süskind's play at Der Kontrabass also focuses on one character, not social like Grenouille. This is a play that makes itself famous, and is still widely practiced. Other works include The Pigeon novel, and The Story of Mr. Sommer, a collection of Drei Geschichten und eine Betrachtung and an essay titled On Love and Death.



## APPENDIX 2

### SYNOPSIS OF “PERFUME – THE STORY OF MURDERER”

A genius killer, scent of virgins and the best perfume.



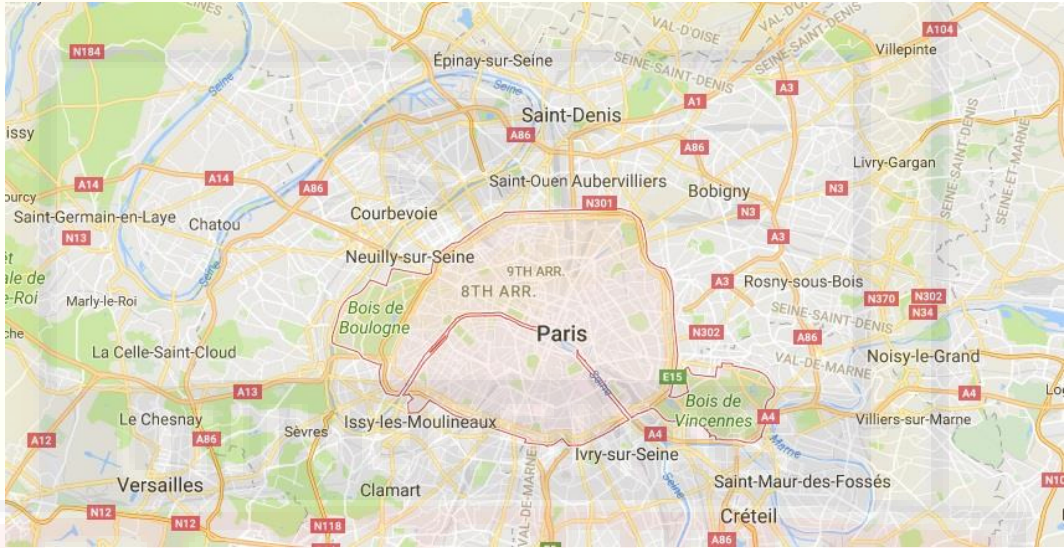
Mysterious serial murders. twenty-five virgin girls died miserably, with their hair and scalp missing. Their bodies completely withered, as if they had never lived before. As if all life power that ever existed has been sucked and nothing left. All murders are identical. Done very neatly and well planned. Masterpiece of a genius artist.

Jean-Baptiste Grenouille was born without body odor but has a remarkable sense of smell. He was able to sort through the whole smell. From a famous perfume expert, he inherited the art of mixing various oils and plants. But Grenouille's genius goes beyond that. After "catching" the scent of a beautiful virgin, she is obsessed with creating the "best perfume" scented by virgins!

Spelled out brilliantly, perfume is a fascinating story about murder and deviant genius. This exotic and sensational best-seller novel evokes a frightening curiosity about what happens when talents, passions and tendencies for smells and aromas turn someone into a killer. Killing for "Best Perfume"

### APPENDIX 3

### MAP OF PARIS AND GRASSE CITY IN FRANCE



(Picture 1. Map of Paris, France)



(Picture 2. Map of Grasse City, France)

## APPENDIX 4

### THE RESEARCHER'S REVIEW OF THE NOVEL

#### “PERFUME – THE STORY OF MURDERER”

Novel perfume is a fascinating story about murder and distorted genius. This sensational best seller novel awakens a frightening curiosity about what happens when talent, passion and tendency of body aroma turns it into a genius killer.

The desire of murderer is diverse, but what makes this novel enthralling is the uniqueness of the murder motives by Grenouille, the main character for the sake of an aroma. The uniqueness that led Suskind deserves thumbs up. Suskind is able to assemble the idea of the scent of detail. The impossible murder intent, and the perfume effect that gave birth to the image. The novel is also, in terms of ideas, it was inspiring.

Jean-Baptiste Grenouille from the beginning of his birth had been unwanted by his biological mother who was a prostitute. Early character figures are depicted very firmly (not hidden) as abnormal humans, even with one deficiency he does not possess, as a human being he was born without body odor. But from the shrewdness of the speech that is presented actually raised the identity of the present figure and occupy to the highest point as a genius artist as an expert perfume maker flawless who have advantages that other humans do not have.

More than just unique, this novel also has several advantages. In addition to supported by adequate research on aroma, this novel is also interesting and not boring. Character and character changes are also strongly illustrated. From birth to death there is a strong consistency of the author's firmness in telling the "resentment of life" of Grenouille. from the beginning this story confirms Greanouille's strange nature.

