

**IMMORALITIES FOUND IN DANIEL DEFOE'S *MOLL
FLANDERS***

THESIS

By:

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2007**

**IMMORALITIES FOUND IN DANIEL DEFOE'S *MOLL
FLANDERS***

THESIS

**Presented to
The State Islamic University of Malang
In partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of
Sarjana Sastra**

By:

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HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY
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2007

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana's* thesis of Nurul Lailah, entitled **Immoralities Found in Daniel Defoe's Moll Flanders**, has been approved by the advisor, for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

إِنَّمَا بُعِثْتُ لِأَتَمِّمَ مَكَارِمَ الْأَخْلَاقِ

In truth, I (Prophet Muhammad S.A.W) was delegated to make human being's moral perfect (Hadits Riwayat Ahmad)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

Allah SWT, the only one greatest Lord. Thanks God for the blessing, the mercies and the gift.

My beloved father (Muhammad Shaleh Hasan) and mother (Azizah). Thanks for giving me your endless love, affection, precious advice and everything. Without you I am nothing.

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The Writer

Nurul Lailah

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ABSTRACT

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Key Words : Immorality, Moll Flanders**

Speaking about literature can not be separated from the message that the author wants to convey or present to the readers. By presenting something immoral in the story, the author of the novel does not mean that he wants the readers to follow it. But it is clearly an education that teaches the readers not to do that immoral behavior. Like in novel of Daniel Defoe, *Moll Flanders*, its story contains some kinds of immoralities of the main character, Moll Flanders.

Based on the background above, it can be formulated some problems as follows: (1) what are immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. (2) what causes of immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* and (3) what are effects of immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. The purposes of that study are to describe the immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders, the causes and the effects of immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*.

Theories used in this study are structure of novel, literature and moral, morality, object of moral, moral and ethic, morality and religion, morality and law, immorality, the causes of immoral acts, the effects of immorality acts, and moral approach in literary criticism.

This study applies a literary criticism because in this study the writer conducts discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work. In addition, the writer applies the moral approach because this study analyzes what moral messages want to be conveyed by the author.

From this study, there are three findings can be stated. First, the immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders are adultery, bigamy, incest, and theft. Second, the causes of immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders are economic necessity, passionate desire and Moll's devil. Third, the effects of immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders are a law sanction, psychological problem, and a moral sanction.

Finally, it is suggested for next researchers to investigate other literary works from some objects or analyze the same works from different points of view.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication. People use language to express their ideas, feelings, and thoughts, either in spoken or in written forms.

Sometime some people use the written form of the language to convey their feelings, thoughts, or ideas, for example in novels, poems, dramas, etc, which are commonly called literature.

There are some definitions concerning what literature is. Some literary critics see literature as a product of human creativity in the form of written or oral work (Wellek and Warren, 1990:3). One reason why readers attend to literature differently is that its utterances have a special relation to the world- a relation we call 'fictional'. The literary work is a linguistics event, which projects a fictional world that includes speakers, actors, events, and an implied audience (Jonathan Culler, 1997:31).

From the above assumption, however only sees literary work as the author's imagination, which is independent from other aspects of human life. The claim that literature is merely a work of fiction which has no historical truth, then, should be re-examined because although literature is presented in an imaginative way, it usually imitates, reflects, or at least describes the condition of the society in which it is produced. It is accordance with what Iswanto (Jabrohim, 2001:61) said that literary work is created in a society, as an

imaginative result of an author and his reflection toward the social symptoms around him, so that it is appearance part of life. Furthermore Scott stated that literature as an artistic work is not created in a vacuum, it is the work not simply of a person but of an author fixed in time in space (1962:123). Literature, to some extent, can be an effective means to reflect, even change, any social issues in any community around the world.

Beside literature as reflection of human life in which it is produced, it also can be good source for the readers, their needs, interests, cultural backgrounds and language levels. Readers are usually interested in reading some literary works like drama, novel, poem because the central theme of those are mostly about life, love, death which are certainly undergone by all readers.

Furthermore, literature has its roots in one of the most basic human desires, i.e., the desire for pleasure. Since the invention of language, men have taken pleasure in following and participating in the imaginary adventures and imaginary experiences of imaginary people. Readers derive pleasure from literature's power to imitate life. A truly good book can speak of imaginary people so vividly that they seem more alive than people in real life, and can make us care about its characters as if they were close friends. Men read to discover themselves and their world, to assess their special roles in the universe, to learn the meaning of the personal struggles in which they are engaged. In other word, we want to share experience.

In this study, the writer concerns with literature especially novel. It is the art of work novelist in beautiful language and high thought because reading

novel is very interesting and we can catch the message that is given by the author. Novel is an extended prose fiction narrative that relates to the actions of its character and the events in their experience. By reading novel every body can enjoy their spare time and also fulfill their emotional needs. It can be done wherever and whatever.

Literature consists of values for education. Novel can possibly have literary value for us if we can understand what messages are conveyed by the playwright. Here the writer chooses a novel *Moll Flanders* that is written by Daniel Defoe who is thought by many to be the first true novelist in the English language.

There are some reasons the writer is interested in this novel. Firstly, she thinks that by reading it, the readers will know the value contained in it and they have to be able to judge its values, cultures, and life in it. Secondly, she thinks that studying moral value is a very important thing and really relevant to the good people especially for us educated people who live in Indonesia. Moreover, by knowing the value in literature, we can improve the progression in our life. Thirdly, this novel is not only an extremely entertaining and action-packed story, but it also gives a valuable and lively picture of 18th century society. Although Moll Flanders (main character of the story) is an exceptional character because of an ingenuity and extraordinary life, the problems that faced are firmly rooted in her society. Thus, we can know the social condition of English society in 18th century.

In this study the writer uses moral approach to analyze the novel because she wants to know what moral messages that want to be conveyed by the author to its readers. Moral approach emphasizes on how far a literary work offers the morality reflection to its readers.

Realizing that moral value is dynamic, it follows the culture and the fact that the novel consists of moral and immoral values, so the writer thinks that studying *Moll Flanders* is useful to decide the moral value of Daniel Defoe wants to convey. Then the readers can decide whether those values are acceptable in Indonesian culture or not.

In this novel, we can find some strange ways of life in the main character. This novel tells about a woman born and bred in the murky stews of eighteenth century London. She is a poor woman who wants to survive and has good status in her life, but eventually she resorts to an immoral life to reach what she wants. To get her desires she is willing to a life of whoredom, a life of crime, and a rollicking career of incest and bigamy. After that, she is famous and lives happily with her husband she loves.

From the consideration of the reason above, the writer would like to conduct a study on "*Immoralities Found in Daniel Defoe's Moll Flanders*".

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the above background of study, this research is intended to answer the following problems:

1. What immoralities are done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*?
2. What are the causes of the immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*?
3. What are the effects of the immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In relation to the above problems, the object of this study is formulated as follows:

1. to describe the immoralities conduct in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*
2. to identify the motivation of the immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*
3. to describe the effects of the immoralities done by the main character Moll Flanders in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is the immoralities in the novel of *Moll Flanders* written by Daniel Defoe. However, this study focuses only on immoral behaviors of Moll Flanders. She is the main character of the novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has contributed in areas on both of theoretical and practical literature. For this reason, there are two significance of study in this analysis. Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to be useful to enrich information about moral approach in literary work. In addition, the result of this study is hoped to develop the information of application of literary theory especially how to analyze literary work. Practically, the result of this study is expected to be useful for the researcher as preparatory experience in facing future how to analyze literary work from moral approach. In addition, this study will give contribution and information for others who want to conduct the similar study. For students of literature, the researcher wishes that the result of this study is able to enrich their knowledge and help in analyzing the external aspect by using moral approach especially in Daniel Defoe's novel.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In the study there are some definitions, which are used to avoid misinterpretation. They are:

1. Moral: Conformed to accepted rules of right; acting in conformity with such rules; virtuous; just; as a moral man
(www.godweb.org/b1T0000100.htm)
2. Immoral: - Not following accepted standards of morality, not adhering to ethical or moral principle
(www.godweb.org/b1T0000100.htm)

3. Main character is the most important person presented in narrative work or drama who endows with certain moral and carries on the action in literary work (Abrams 1988)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer presents several theories related to some problems in this research. These theories concern structure of novel, literature and moral, morality, object of moral, moral and ethic, morality and religion, morality and law, immorality, the causes of immoral acts, the effects of immoral acts, moral approach in literary criticism.

2.1 Structure of Novel

As fiction, a novel is different from history, which undertakes to be narrative facts, and from the essay, which often presents characters and incidents, but only as a brief illustration of a concept or point of view.

Abram stated that:

The novel is the modern equivalent of vanity earlier from of the extended narrative. The first, if this epic in verse but latter in prose as well. The word "Romance" eventually yielded the word romance, which is the term for the novel in most European languages. The English name for the term, however, is derived from the Italian Novella (meaning a little a new thing), which is a short prose tale (1957: 590).

The word novel is derived from Latin,"Novellus or Novies" which means "New". It is called "New" since whenever it is compared to drama or poetry, which comes later. The novel is the modern counterpart of various earlier from extended narrative. The first of this was written in verse like the epic and later in prose as well. Novel is also modern version in the long narrative verse. This form resembles the epic in the length and in emphasis on

the narrative, but it will be different if it is in the form of prose. The difference is in its choice and treatment of subject matter. Prose, in addition, is a free story without an integrated plot. Due to its length, novel is particularly suited to deal with the effect or character of the passage of time. As Clara Reeve in (Wellek and Warren, 1990: 282) stated that the novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. The novel also reflected the situation in the society.

A novel can be said realistic, and it can present an accurate picture of life, because novels also involved a made up thing, the story, and a novelist can give the balance away from a direct picture of life and make more of the fact that a story is being told (Peck and Coyle, 1986: 104). Life style and social condition those days can be reflected in the presentation of every character.

Novels are different from short stories. The primary difference between the short story and the novel is not a short story that keeps going, though every short story writer dreams of writing such a story. Neither is a novel a string of stories with discursive and other connective tissue and padding. A novel is not length but the large, more conceptual weight of meaning that the longer narrative must carry on its back from page to page, scene to scene. It is not baggy wordage that causes the diffusiveness of the novel; it is this long distance haul of meaning. (www.uptjournal.com).

In a good story the meaning is not so obstacle, so portable, as it must be in a novel, but is rather more tightly and in affably embodied in the force of concentration. But a scene in a novel spins off a good deal of its energy looking

not only backward assumptions considered ordinary life. That energy is centrifugal, opening out, not constantly seeking to revolve upon its own still center. Since a short story is a form of short fictional narrative prose, a short story tends to be more concise and to the point than longer works fiction, such as novel. Short stories tend to be less complex than novel. Usually, a short story will focus on only one incident, has a single plot, a single setting, a limited number of characters, and covers a short period of time. In the other hand, a novel more complex, not only focus on one incident, single setting and single plot, but also it is more than one incident, plot and setting. A novel also has many characters (www.wikipedia.org/short-story.com)

A novel, however are long works with a great amount of detail on every page and as prose, it is different from the long verse narrative because novel is the modern version in the long narrative and consists of many elements. It is particularly suited to deal with the effect or character of the passage of the time. According to research problems, it is very important to discuss element of the novel especially character and setting. They are very important because in research problem there is relationship between characters in the novel, especially major character and their society. The way of their communication and socialization must take event and place. The first elements of the novel will be explained is character. The people in the novel are referred to as characters. So character has an important role in the novel. Another point to remember is that the characters are part of broader pattern. They are members of a society,

and the author's distinctive view of how people relate to society, and the author's presentation of every character (Peck and Coyle, 1986: 105).

Character is very important to explain in this chapter because characters have many important roles in this research. Beside character, another element of the novel that is very important to be explained in this research is setting. Here, setting serves certain functions. It can serve as background of action, antagonist, a means of creating appropriate atmosphere, as a means of revealing character, and as a means of reinforcing theme. Setting can reflect condition like condition of family, society and many things in those eras.

2.1.1 Character

In order to develop a plot, characters are needed. It is impossible to have a plot without characters. Kenney stated that "A character is obviously relevant to us and to our experience if he likes ourselves or like others who we know" (Kenney, 1996: 27). A character is relevant if there are a lot of people like him in the real world. So, it is undeniable that sometimes an author only uses pronouns or other signifiers to call the character. The author usually uses signifiers as the man, the woman, the girl, the boy and so on, instead of giving proper names.

In portraying his characters, a novelist may use various ways. The characters maybe revealed through the author's description, the character's dialogue, thought and feeling, actions and reactions, and also the use of imagery and symbols (Croft and Cross, 1977:74).

There are three divisions of character in the novel. Firstly, based on the development of a story conflict are protagonist and antagonist character. The protagonist is also the hero or heroine, an admirable character who embodies widely accepted strengths and virtues, who is morally good. The antagonist is such fiction represents contrasting weakness and vices, and if the antagonist is unsavory enough the word villain or villainess is used. Secondly, based on proportion to the fullness of their development, character in a story can be divided in two types. They are flat and round characters.. The flat character is also called “type”, or “two-dimensional”. According to Forster in Koesnosoebroto (1988: 67) said that the flat character is built around a single idea or quality and is presented in outline and without much individualizing detail, and so can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. So, the flat character is characterized by one or two traits. The round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; thus he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and, like most people, he is capable of surprising us. He may require an essay for full analysis. Thirdly, based on the role of character, they are main or major character and minor character. Moreover, this thesis only focuses on the side of female main or major character; it is very suitable if the writer limits the explanation only the main character.

2.1.1.1 Major (main) and Minor Character

According to Wardoyo in his Introduction of Literature Class (1996) characterization divided into two, those are major (main) character and minor character.

- a. Major (main) characters are those people who become the focus in a story.
- b. Minor characters are those people who support the major (main) character in the story.

Abrams (1988) stated that, “Major (main) character is the most important person presented in narrative work or drama who endows with certain moral and carries on the action in literary work.”

The major (main) character is the most important character in the story. Basically, a story is about this character, but it cannot stand on its own, it needs the other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Minor characters are characters of less importance than the major (main) character.

2.1.2. Setting

Setting is also one of the elements of the novel that is very important to develop a novel. An author imagines a story to be happening in a place that is rooted in his or her mind. The location of a story’s actions, along with the time in which it occurs, is setting. For Connolly in Koesnosobroto (1988: 79) setting is in a sense “the time, place, and concrete situation of generative, the web of environment in which character spin out their destinies.

Kenney (1988: 38) stated that setting as the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur. It is including time and place. Furthermore, Abrams in Koesnosoebroto (1988: 80) stated that setting as the general location and historical time in which the action occurs in narrative or dramatic work, while the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

It is more referring to the time and location which a story takes place. So, from those statements above settings is the atmosphere in a story included time and place which follow every actions in a story. Actually setting is divided into two types: neutral setting and spiritual setting. Neutral setting is only the reflection of truth that things have to happen somewhere. It is just to meet the requisite of the action. But, spiritual setting is means the values embodied in or implied by the physical setting (Kenney, 1988: 38-39).

2.2 Literature and Moral

Speaking about literary work especially novel, it must be contained a story that the author writes to give the readers reflection of the real life. Through literature, the reader can get a message that can be a moral education, because literature is also a good media to convey the moral message to the reader.

According to Nurgiyantoro in his book entitled "*teori Pengkajian Fiksi*", fiction of literature is written by the author, to offer a model of life that the author creates. Fiction contains a moral applied in attitude and character behavior according to the author's point of view about moral. Through, the story

attitude, and the character behavior, the readers can get the education from the conveyed moral message. The moral in a literary work is viewed as the message (1998:321). While according to Sydney in Daiches' book, poetry is superior as a moral teacher to both philosophy and history, because it does not deal with mere abstract propositions, as philosophy does, but with the concrete example, and its examples are not tied to fact it can make them the more apt and convincing than anything found in history (1964:64).

From the statement above, we can conclude that novel, the same as poetry, as one kind of a work of literature, is also superior as a moral teacher to both philosophy and history.

2.3 Morality

Morality is very important thing for individual because in a society every man should think, act, and behave as the principles moral. Morality is the principles of good or right behavior or the standards behavior. Morality includes about the rightness or wrongs of behavior.

A group of lectures IKIP Malang in a book *Pendidikan Agama Islam* (1995:4) stated that, "Human being needs the character of morality because the moral is very important thing in life. Morality is a pearl of life, which can differentiate human beings from animals. Human beings without the morality in principles are like animals and human beings who resemble animals are very dangerous. They will be wilder and more dangerous than a dangerous animal.

In his book "*Etika*", Bertens stated that morality is derived from the word of Latin language *moralis*, which has meaning that basically same as 'moral', but morality has a more abstract tone. We speak about morality of the behavior, it means that the moral aspect of behavior or the good and bad (1993:7).

Meanwhile according to *Ensiklopedia Nasional Indonesia*, morality is a behavior characteristic of someone, which is related to the standard in the society, especially about the good and bad attitude. Morality is not a thing that we get since we are born, but it grows and develops in our individual society (1990:371)

Moreover morality is the relation of conformity or nonconformity to the moral standard or rule; quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right or the quality of an action which renders it good; the conformity of an act to the accepted standard of right (www.godweb.org/blT0000100.htm).

According to Suseno (1993:19) Morality is a standard of behaviour which is used to decide human's right or wrong attitude and acts, looked form their good or bad sides, or standard of behavior which is used to measure one's realities in society.

2.4 Object of Moral

A human is not called human if they do not have a moral. We can see whether the people are moral people or immoral people from their behavior, because their behavior is the object of moral.

Panizo explains that human acts are as the material object, i.e., the subject matter of the science of ethics investigation. Furthermore he said that formal object of ethics is the particular point of view which ethics is considered in dealing with the subject matter; and this is the right conduct of man, the rectitude of his actions. Ethics' point of view is to consider all human acts in reference to right reason which is the immediate norm morality. Ethics demonstrates this by means of the natural light of human reasons (1964:4).

While based on Franz Von Magnis in Zubair's book, the object of ethics is the moral statement. When any moral is observed, basically it consists of two kinds: the statement about human behavior and the statement about human being himself or the about the elements of human personality, such as motives, purpose, and character (1990:18)

2.5 Moral and Ethics

Moral and ethics are almost the same in meaning. But actually they have a little different in orientation and point of view.

Suminar in her book (1999:8) stated that if we relate between ethics and moral, ethics is more oriented to the theory about how to associate and to do good act, and while moral is more oriented about how the people ought to

interact each other. The ethics point of view leads to the human behavior universally, while the moral point of view more leads to the standard, which is entirely part, which should be created by an ethics.

2.5.1 Moral

The word moral is always concerning about the principles of right and wrong. The word moral is derived from Latin language “mos” (plural: mores), which means custom, or tradition. In Indonesian language the word mores is known as “sila” or “susila”. Moral is conforming to accepted rules of right; acting in conformity with such rules; virtuous; just; as a moral man (www.godweb.org/blT0000100.htm)

Meanwhile based on Prof. Darji Darmodiharjo S.H and Purn. Sutopo Yuwono stated that in their book moral is an education about bad and good matter, which is related with behavior and human act. An individual who obeys the rules, principles, norms, which appear in the society, is considered as suitable act and moral. If the thing happen is vice versa, then that individual is considered immoral (1994: 24).

2.5.2 Ethics

There are many definitions of ethics. Ethics based on William Lillie said that the normative science of the conduct of human beings living in the societies is a science which judge this conduct to be right or wrong, to be good or bad, or in some similar way. This definition says, first of all, that ethics is a science, and a science may be defined as systematic and more or less complete body of

knowledge about particular set of related events or objects (in Zubair's book 1990: 14).

While Paul Edwards stated that the term "ethics" is used in three different but related ways signifying 1). A general pattern of way of life 2). A set of rules of conduct or moral code 3). Inquiry about ways of life and rules of conduct (in Zubair's Book, 1990: 14).

Encyclopedia Americana also gives contribution what ethics is. They stated that ethics is the branch of philosophy in which men attempt to evaluate and decide upon particular course of moral action or general theories of conduct. The term "ethics" "ethic" from the Greek *ethikos* (moral) and *ethos* (character) also refers to the values or rules of conduct held by a group or individual, as for example, in the phrases "Christian ethics" or "unethical behavior". (1829: 610).

Moreover William Frankena stated that "ethic is a moral philosophy or philosophical thinking about morality, moral problems, and moral judgment. The term moral and ethical are often used as equivalent to right or good and as opposed to immoral and unethical. But we also speak of moral problems, moral judgments, moral experiences, the moral consciousness, or the moral point of view. Ethical is used in this way too. Here ethical and moral do not mean morally right or morally good. They mean pertaining to morality and are opposed to the immoral or unethical (in Zubair's book, 1990: 15-16).

Bertens stated that ethics or moral contains values and norms that become guidance for one's group of people in organizing their behavior

(1993:7). Bertens simply stated that moral contains value and norm that become guidance for certain people or group in order to control and manage their behavior.

2.6 Morality and Religion

It cannot be disputed that a religion has a close relation with morality. Each religion has a moral teaching. A moral teaching which is in a religion can be learned as critical, methodological, and systematic which constant in the context of the religion.

According to Bertens (1994:36) a moral teaching, which is in religion has two kinds of rules. In one side, there are many rules that sometimes, it details enough about lawful food, fast, worship, and etc. these rules are often different between religions to other religions. In other side, there are general rules of ethic, which over a certain religion interest such as; do not kill; do not lie; do not adultery; do not steal.

2.7 Morality and Law

A law needs the morality. A Rome imperial has a proverb “Quit leges sine moribus?” What does law mean without morality?” (Bertens, 1994: 41).

From that we can see that the law has not a little meaning, if there is not the morality. Some qualities of law are determined by the moral value. Therefore, the law must be always measured with the moral norms.

In other sides, the morality needs a law too. The morality will be up in the air, if it is not written and expressed or depicted in a society like what happen with law. So, the law can increase a social impact or a social problem of the morality. Respect other properties is very important of moral principle. We have to admit intellectual property rights, like author creative rights. This case is valid because of this ethic reason, so often valid, although there is no foundation or based on the law. But in order for the ethic principle can be strong in a society; we must give a law agreement about author creative rights in national and international level.

2.8 Immorality

Before we go through the explanation of immorality, we have to distinguish between amoral and immoral terminology. Based on *Concise Oxford Dictionary* in Berten's book (1994:7) stated that the word amoral is defined as unconcerned with, out of sphere of moral, non-moral. In the same dictionary, immoral is explained as opposed to morality or morally evil. However, there is only the definition of amoral in *Kamus Besar Indonesia*, which explained as not moral, and they give an example "to squeeze the pensions is an immoral act". This explanation is true to what we read or hear, but it is also difficult to defend because it mixed up between amoral and immoral how so it used in English and other modern language and finally it is derived from Latin language (1993:8).

While based on *The New Lexicon Webster's Dictionary* immoral is explained as violating accepted standards of moral (especially sexual behavior)

and the definition of immorality is the equality or state of being immoral, or an immoral act (2004:484).

According to Wright (1971:209) a people can be called the normally amoral if they are the people who have learned the art of simulating moral sentiment for their own purposes, and of exploiting the moral self-restraint of others without themselves feeling any moral compunctions. They utilize the loyalty and honesty of others without feeling any need to be honest and loyal themselves. Because they are aware of the importance of appearing moral, only close relatives and those powerless to harm see the full extent of their amorality.

Moreover, Grace stated that immorality in a work of art becomes evident only when an artist “glorifies” evil and suggests that it is a suitable pattern for human conduct. A moral work of art may present evil no less realistically than an immoral work, in no less detail, but the moral work of art, in contrast to the immoral work, implies an adverse criticism of such evil (1965:26).

Meanwhile, Johnson (1986: 79-80) stated that mores or moral focus on what most of us thinks of as morality, and several characteristic distinguish moral acts from immoral ones. First, moral acts never have the actor's self-interest as their only goal. This is what distinguishes Robin Hood's acts of stealing from similar acts by someone who steal for personal gain. This does not imply that an act is immoral if done purely for personal reasons: to run into burning house to save people's lives is a moral act, but to stay outside of concern for own lives usually will be excused. A moral act thus differs from other acts in that it is performed in the interest of other people.

The second characteristic of moral acts is that they have a quality of command. We do them because we are supposed to, out of a sense of duty and obligation, not simply to another individual, but to the values embodied in the act (the value of honesty or of a human life). We refrain from some acts simply because they are forbidden in our culture. If a cashier in a store gives us too much change and we knowingly take, we do not simply hurt the cashier or the company, we violate of the terms of our participation in social life. If we return the money, we affirm our place in society and feel the pleasure of belonging.

Third, moral acts have an element of desirability. They are good, just as immoral acts are bad, and we feel genuine pleasure simply from doing the right thing (and pain from doing the wrong thing), whether or not we tell other people and bask in the glow of their approval.

Finally, Ideas about morality are sacred. Because they reflect the deepest collective feeling about who we are and should be we attach strong feeling to them. While specific laws may allow some people to do things forbidden to others, the idea "no one is above the law" is a moral one that applies to us all.

2.8.1 The Causes of Immoral Acts

No man can be normal unless he has an aim in life, proper to his human nature. In fact, a man without any good purposes is either permanently insane or in the state of desperation (Panizo, 1964:8). According to Panizo, motive is the purpose or intention is that for the sake of which something is done. It is the reason behind our acting. Man usually puts an act as a means to accomplish an

end, different from the act itself. Because the end or intention is ordinarily present in all human acts, it becomes an integral part of morality (1964:43)

Taylor (1975:1) stated that, “Moral judgments are made not only about people’s action, but also about their motives or reasons for doing them and about their more general character traits. For example, an action may be judged to be wrong when a person knowingly harms someone, and an action may be considered right if its purpose is to help another in a time of need. An individual’s motive for an act may be judged to be bad when his aim is to take an unfair advantage of people (even if he falls short of his objective), while someone else’s action may be judged to spring from a good motive when he does something out of genuine concern for the well-being of others (even if, through no fault of his own, his action fails to bring about the intended effect).

While Zubair (1990:83) gave three kinds of causes that determine the act of morality, they are:

1. The act itself, which is wished by the doer
2. Motive, what motive that the doer wishes with his/her act
3. The situation. The additional causes which relate to the act, such as who, where, if, how, with what media, what, etc.

From the explanation above we clearly know that immoral acts have the same causes as the moral acts. The immoral person will act like he wants, or there is a motive why he /she do that immoral act. Beside that the other reason, such as want to be rich is also the cause why somebody does the immoral act.

2.8.2 The Effects of Immorality Acts

Every good acts and bad acts must have the effects on the person who does those acts. The effects of the act are based on the acts that are done. If we do a good act or moral act then the effects will be good, but when we do a bad act or immoral act then we will get the bad effect too. Like the old says “*what we plant is what we harvest*”.

Commonly there are two kinds of effects of immorality acts. Firstly, we will get a law sanction. Secondly, we will get the moral sanction.

Bertens stated that law sanctions are different from moral sanction. Law, for instance can be forced. The person who is against the law will get a sanction. But the ethics norm cannot be forced. The only one sanction of morality is the conscience that will no be calm when we do something bad. If the bad or wrong behavior is known by the large society, the moral sanction will be wider. The doer will be ashamed to the surrounding people (1993:44). While according to Johnson, there are two sanctions, informal and formal sanctions. The complete statement is as follows:

All norms involve and sociologists make an important distinction between those that are informal and those that are formal. Informal sanctions are not clearly defined an anyone has the right to impose them. If we belch loudly in the company of others, anyone has the right to impose a variety of sanctions ranging from the slightest frown to an angry outburst. Formal sanctions, on the other hand, are clearly defined and people in specialized social positions have the power and responsibility to impose them. If I steal your radio, it is not up to you to enforce the sanctions attached to the norm prohibiting theft. The sanctions as well as the procedures for deciding if and how to apply them are clearly specified; and specific people are authorized to apprehend me, determine my guilt or innocence, and impose punishment. Norms with formal sanctions are called laws

Formal and informal sanctions are used to enforce both folkways and more. While mores usually involve formal sanctions (as in the case of murder), in some cases (such as lying to a friend) the sanctions are informal. We should note, however, that while specific laws may or may not have a moral content (ever parking is not immoral, but murder is); the ideas of “*the law*” is a profoundly moral one (1986:80-81).

Based on Philip Atkinson there are five effects of immoral behavior, they are:

1. Confusion: caused by notions of right or wrong varying with mood and circumstance
2. Disorder: opposing notions of right and wrong obtain implacably opposed groups of within the community
3. Delusion: inability to resist the fears and fancies inspired by emotions must result in adoption of irrational notions
4. Cowardice: a selfish character immediately retreats in the face of hardship, as it demands private sacrifice
5. Despair: Being concerned only with self and aware of the inevitable approach of their death, must obtain an ultimate feeling of futility and impending doom. (<http://ourcivilization.com/author.htm.page2>)

2.9 Moral Approach in Literary Criticism

Literary work can be analyzed based on several approaches. One of them is moral approach. It is very useful to know how far a literary work offers the morality reflection to its readers. In fact, this approach included in pragmatic approach because it discusses about the relationship of literature and its readers. It means that what moral messages are conveyed by literature to the readers.

The basic idea of moral approach is that literary work can be the more effective media to the readers. It is true that reading process of literary work is done individually so that the constructing of moral directly happened to each individual. However, it must be realized that a society is formed from individuals. Thus, the constructing of moral has proceeded step by step (from individual to society).

Moral in this term, means that an ethic norm (a concept about life which is respected by most society). Moral interrelated to the good or bad sense. Something good is a moral, and then something bad is immoral or amoral.

According to Budi Darma in Wiyatmi (2006:110) literature is called “good” if it always gives moral messages to its readers. They are invited to conduct good act and also respect social norms. In this context, literary work is considered as a means of moral education.

Moral in literary work appears in message. Through the message, moral can be conveyed. There are differences between message and theme. Theme is significance or core of problem which told in literary work. So, it is textual

aspect and intrinsic aspect. Message refers to moral message delivered by literary work to its readers.

Moral education in literature sometimes is not delivered directly to its readers but it might be conveyed through something immoral. In this case, the author does not mean to invite the readers to follow it, but they should take an advantage of it.

According to (www.gradesaver.com) moral or philosophical critics believe that the larger purpose of literature is to teach morality and to probe philosophical issues. Some practitioners of this approach like Matthew Arnold argued that works must have "high seriousness". While Plato said that insisted literature must exhibit moralism and utilitarianism. Moreover, Horace said that felt literature should be "delightful and instructive."

From the above assumptions can be concluded that we do not view literature merely as "art" isolated from moral implication; it recognizes that literature can affect readers, whether subtly or directly, and that the message of a work and not just the decorous vehicle for that message is important.

2.10 Previous Study

As long as the writer has written this thesis, she has not found the study on Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. But, she has found many studies on immoralities conducted by many researchers. For example, Ahmad a student of Gajayana University wrote a thesis concerning immoralities. He analyzed a novel entitled *A Stranger in the Mirror* written by Sidney Sheldon (Sociological

approach). In his study, he presented the finding as the result of the analysis that Toby and Jill as main character have a great goal. They want to be a great actor and actress of comedy. But in their daily life, they often do the immoralities such as sexual intercourse; play in the pornographic film; and murder. They do immoralities because of passionate desire, economic and a job. In such cases, they do it to get job, which can bring them to be a great and actress of comedy like what they want.

Sri Wahyu Agustin has also conducted another study on immoralities by using moral philosophical approach. For the sake of fulfilling her graduating project in Gajayana University she conducted the study on immoralities found in Lampton's John Braines's *Room at The Top*. She found five kinds of immoralities. First is materialism. It is believed that nothing exists except matter in motion. Second is adultery. It is voluntary sexual intercourse by married person with a partner outside the marriage. Third is Humiliation. It is the enforced lowering of a person or group, a process of subjugation that damage of strips away their pride, honor or dignity. Fourth is Alcoholism. It is the most widespread form of drug abuse. Fifth is selfishness. It is code of morality places them a head of all other considerations, so their behavior is controlled only by convenience. Selfishness is humankind's fundamental defect.

The causes of immoral acts, which done by John Lampton are based on the motives and the situations. The effects of immoral acts, which done by John Lampton are moral sanction and informal sanction.

Relating to the moral approach, the writer also has found many literary works in Indonesia have been evaluated by using moral approach. For example Indonesia novel *Belenggu* from the result of analysis, it can be concluded that the novel *Belenggu* is not proper to be read by people because the novel has been against an ethic kindness. By using the moral approach, the story of the novel *Belenggu* did not give an example to the readers. Besides that, it feels that it is not suitable for the intellect person like Dr. Kartono and Tini are inharmonic. Then, Dr. Kartono has a girl friend and lives in sin with a woman singer. Another example is that one of the research results which is done by Wiyatmi (1992) to the novel *Burung-Burung Manyar*. The finding is that the novel *Burung-Burung Manyar* is discussed in its relation with the moral values, which has been, determined a society especially concerning with the sincerity norm and love affection. From this, the readers of the novel are invited to respect the sincerity and love affection that is exemplified by the characters.

Relation to the researches above, then the writer also wants to conduct the study on immoralities. She wants to use the moral approach to analyze the novel *Moll Flanders* by Daniel Defoe. By using this approach, hopefully the writer can obtain the finding of the analysis properly.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This study is categorized into literary criticism, which, according to Peck and Coyle, includes the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of a literary work. It is stated in The Encyclopedia Americana that literary criticism is intended to analyze, evaluate, justify, describe, or judge a literary work (1978:221). Criticism does not mean “finding fault with”.

It uses moral approach because in this study, the analysis is focused on the moral messages that want to be conveyed by the author to its readers. According to Budi Darma in Wiyatmi (2006: 110) stated that moral approach is viewing literary work as medium of moral education. Good literature always gives moral messages to its readers in order that they always conduct good act (inviting the readers to respect social norm).

3.2 Data Source

The main data source of this study is Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* published by Penguin Popular Classic in 1994. This 376 page was written in 1683.

3.3 Data Collection

There are some steps to get the data. They are as follows:

1. Reading and understanding the novel being analyzed
2. Choosing and selecting the data dealing with each problem that will be investigated
3. Collecting the data, which have relation to the problem of the study.
4. Retyping all the data that have been chosen and selected based on the original quotations existing in the novel.

3.4 Data Analysis

It is the process of searching and arranging the materials that the writer accumulates to increase her own understanding and to enable her to present her discovery. This step refers generally to the process of working with the data, organizing the data, breaking the data into manageable units synthesizing them, searching for patterns, and discovering what is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what is going to tell to others.

In this study, the process of the data analysis includes the following step:

1. Organizing and separating the data, thus only the required ones are quoted and analyzed based on the objectives of the study.
2. Classifying the data based on the stated problem division, i.e. the form of, the cause and the effect of immoralities done by Moll Flanders.
3. Drawing the conclusion and rechecking whether the conclusion is appropriate enough to answer the stated problems.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents some findings and discussion answering the problems of the study. Therefore, the chapter is divided into three subsections, namely: the form of immoralities done by Moll Flanders, the causes of immoralities done by Moll Flanders, and the effects of immoralities done by Moll Flanders.

4.1 The Form of Moll Flanders's Immoralities

The result of analysis leads to the prompt answer of the research question that is the form of immoralities done by Moll Flanders. There are four kinds of Moll Flanders's immoralities. They are as follows:

1. Adultery

Moll Flanders is the main character of the novel. She is as a daughter of a transported convict. She begun life at great disadvantage: she lacked the support system of family and friends, which all children needed. A parish took her in and she was given to the care of a nurse, who brought her up to the age of eight. Then she was supposed to go into service, but did not want to and was allowed to remain her nurse instead, sewing and spinning. When her nurse died she was 14 years old. Her hard work brought her into the home of family (the household of the Mayor) in the Colchester in Essex. There she became a maid servant and learnt everything the Mayor's daughters did: dancing, French,

writing, and music. The elder son of the house was interested in Moll and seduced her with compliments and money.

In the case of this first seduction, Moll admitted that she had no room as well as no power to say no and presented herself with overwhelming emotion. He begun to meet her in private, kissing her, and telling her he loved her. Moll believed in him and did not object to the kisses, or to the money he gave her. Either Moll or the elder son of the house concealed their relationship from his family. Finally Moll did not make resistance and her virginity was lost. She had committed adultery. The following paragraph shows the adultery act, which is done by Moll Flanders.

“My color came and went, at the sight of the purse and with the fire of his proposal together, so that I could not say a word, and he easily perceived it; so putting the purse into my bosom, I made no resistance to him, but let him do just what he pleased, and as often as he pleased; and thus I finished my own destruction at once, for from this day, being forsaken of my virtue and my modesty, I had nothing of value left to recommend me, either to God’s blessing or man’s assistance” (Moll Flanders, 30)

“We had after this, frequent opportunities to repeat our crime- chiefly by his contrivance- especially at home, when his mother and the young ladies went abroad a-visiting, which he watched so narrowly as never to miss; knowing always beforehand when they went out, and then failed not to catch me all alone, and securely enough; so that we took our fill of our wicked pleasure for near half a year; and yet, which was the most to my satisfaction, I was not with child” (Moll Flanders, 31)

Then the adultery, which was ever conducted by Moll, is that when she moved to the Bath. In Bath she became acquainted with very modest and very friendly gentleman whose wife was insane. He supported her and they lived

together chastely from some time. One evening when they had drunk a little too much, their contract of chastity was broken. They were in sexual relationship without marriage. They lived together for six years, and Moll Flanders bore three children, but only the first one survived. Finally, the gentleman realized his mistake and left Moll. He did not want to see Moll anymore. Their adulterous did not appear romantic, nor is interestingly sinful. The following paragraph shows the adultery act which done by Moll Flanders.

“It was one night that we were in bed together warm and merry, and having drunk, I think, a little more wine that night, both of us, than usual, though not in the least to disorder either of us, when, after some other follies which I cannot name, and being clasped close in his arm, I told him (I repeat it shame and horror of soul) that I could find in my heart to discharge him oh his engagement for one night and no more” (Moll Flanders, 126)

He took me at my word immediately, and after that there was no resisting him; neither indeed had I any mind to resist him any more, let what would come of it” (Moll Flanders, 127)

2. Incest

Furthermore, Moll not only committed the adultery but also embarked on rollicking career of incest. This happened after her second marriage was failed and her husband was arrested for debt. Then he broke out of jail and left Moll free to marry again. After that she married a gentleman from Virginia. Moll Flanders pretended to be richer than she was. Then he took discovery of her poverty well, and they went to Virginia. It was a place where good money could be made. In Virginia Moll was happy at first. Her mother in law was very good

company, and so was her husband. Her mother in law told her many entertaining stories about the inhabitant of the colony. Most of them had come over as slaves or indentured servants or as convicted felon from Newgate. Then her mother in law made a personal revelation that she herself has been transported.

The details of her story convinced Moll to her horror that her mother in law was also her true mother and her husband was her own brother. This discovery made Moll leave her brother/ husband and children after several years of marriage. This discovery happened after she had had two children and was pregnant with the third. Finally, the burden of truth violently overwhelmed her, and she begged for as pardon from her husband so that she could return to England. The following paragraph shows that Moll was living incest.

“I heard this part of the story with very little attention, because I wanted much to retire and give vent to my passions, which I did soon after; and let any judge what must be the anguish of my mind, when I came to reflect that this was certainly no more or less than my own mother and I had now had two children, was big with another by own brother, and lay with him still every night” (Moll Flanders, 96)

3. Bigamy

The immoral behavior is, then, bigamy. It happened when Moll separated from her fourth husband (James). At this time her status was still as James’s wife. She married the Grave Gentlemen who was a quiet, sensible, sober man, virtuous, modest, sincere, and his business diligent and just. He divorced an unfaithful wife to marry Moll. They were married privately and lived happily for five years. Moll only had two children and was by the end of

the five years 48, and past the age of motherhood. Unfortunately then her husband's business failed when a clerk absconded with the money. Her husband did not recover from the disappointment, and fell into lethargy and died. Moll was terrified because she had little money or beauty. For two years she slowly spent what she had living in fear and misery.

Then it occurred to me, 'What an abominable creature am I!
And how is this innocent gentleman going to be abused by me!
How is this innocent gentleman going to be abused by me! How
little does he think, that having divorced a whore, he is
throwing himself into the arms of another! That he is going to
marry one that has lain with two brothers, and has had three
children by her own brother! One that was born in
Newgate"(Moll Flanders, 199)

4. Thievery

After the event, Moll realized that she had no longer young enough to attract new husband. She had just reached the age of forty-eight and her childbearing years were close to an end. Moll understood that the prospects of using her handsomeness and fertility to procure wealth were quickly fading at this point. She then recounted the details of the poverty-stricken years that led up to her first theft by starting the statement in the following paragraph.

"I lived two years in this dismal condition, wasting that little I had, weeping continually over my dismal circumstances, and, as it were, only bleeding to death, without the least hope or prospect of help from God or man" (Moll Flanders. 208)

Eventually she took a crime stealing things. She stole a little bundle left unattended on a stool in a shop. She walked at random for quite a while, then returned home and found that the bundle contains some good linen, some

silver, and money. The following paragraph shows the thievery act which is conducted by Moll Flanders.

“ This was the bait; and the devil, who I said laid the snare, as readily prompted me as if he had spoke, for I remember, and shall never forget it, ‘twas like a voice spoken to me over my shoulder, “ Take the bundle; be quick; do it his moment. I was sooner said but I stepped into the shop, and with my back to the wench, as if I had stood up for a cart that was going by, I put my hand behind me and took the bundle, and went off with it, the maid or the fellow not perceiving me, or anyone else” (Moll Flanders, 210)

The first time she stole, she was distressed and felt guilty but finally went on, a few days later to steal again. She met a pretty little child wearing her mother’s necklace, going home from dancing school by herself, and tricked her into an alley, where she removed the necklace unseen. She was very briefly tempted to kill the child, but frightened by her own thought, then sent the girl home safely. The following paragraph shows the thievery act which is committed by Moll Flanders.

“Going through Aldersgate Street, there was a pretty little child had been at dancing school, and was going home, all alone, and prompter, like a true devil, set me upon this innocent creature. I talk to it and it prattled to me again, and I took it by the hand and led it in there. The child said that was not its way home. I said, yes my dear, it is; I’ll show you the way home. The child had a little necklace on of the alley I stopped, pretending to mend the child’s clog that was loose, and took off her necklace, and the child never felt it, and so ld he child on again” (Moll Flanders, 212)

The next is then Moll also stole something in the family’s burning house, near the neighborhood of her governess’s house. Her governess said to Moll that

this was rare opportunity and ordered her to go to it. The following paragraph shows the thievery act which is conducted by Moll Flanders.

“ I went away, and coming to the house, I found them all in confusion, I was great way out of the hurry now, and so I went on, clear of anybody’s inquiry, and brought the bundle of plate, which considerable, straight home, and gave it to my old governess” (Moll Flanders, 225)

“So I came back again to my governess’s, and taking the bundle up into my chamber, I began to examine it. It is with the horror that I tell what a treasure i found there; I found a gold chain, an old suppose it had not been used some years, but the gold was not the worst for that; it also a little box of burying-rings, the lady’s wedding-ring, and some broken bits of old locket of gold, a gold watch, and a purse with about 24 value in old pieces of gold coin, and several other things of value” (Moll Flanders, 226)

The next is then; Moll conducts a thievery when Bartholomew Fair was begun. At that time Moll met rich a gentleman who fell to talking with her, and finally invited her into coach with him. After some resistance, she agreed, and soon found out that he was quite drunk and in an amorous frame of mind. They went to an inn he knew and did what he pleased with her. Then they went in the coach again, where the gentlemen eventually fell asleep. Moll quietly left, taking a long his watch, purse, periwig, gloves, and sword. The following paragraph shows the thievery act which is conducted by Moll Flanders.

I took this opportunity to search him to a nicety. I took a gold watch, with silk purse of gold, his fine full-bottom periwig and silver-fringed gloves, his sword and fine snuff-box, and gently opening the coach door, stood ready to jump out while the coach was going on (Moll Flanders, 247)

Moreover, she also stole some rich pieces of brocade silk in private dwelling house. At that time, the doors opened then she went in and took them. As she was leaving, two maidservants rushed and caught her then the people of the house and a constable were soon there. Although the master and mistress of the house were inclined to compassion, the constable took Moll before a judge, who committed her to Newgate. The following paragraph shows the thievery act which is conducted by Moll Flanders.

“It was but three days after this, that not at all made cautious by my former danger, as I used to be, and still pursuing the art which I had so long been employed in, I ventured into a house where I saw the doors open, and furnished myself, as I thought verily without being perceived, with two pieces of flowered silks, such as they call brocaded silk, very rich. It was not a mercer’s shop, nor a warehouse of a mercer, but look like a private dwelling-house, and was it seems inhabited by a man that sold good for the weavers to the mercers, like a broker or factor” (Moll Flanders, 298-299)

From the above descriptions about Moll Flanders’s immoralities, it does not mean that Daniel Defoe as the author of the novel invites the readers to do such immoralities. But he expects the readers could take some moral teachings in it.

We know that the adultery was committed by Moll Flanders (as major or main character of the novel) had to be realized that this kind of behavior was not good. This act is really immoral and it is forbidden by religion. We know that adultery is sexual out side marriage and it can be mentioned that adultery is sex between married person and someone who is not that person’s husband or wife.

According to (www.wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webn) said that adultery is extramarital sex that willfully and maliciously interferes with marriage relations; "adultery is often cited as grounds for divorce". In Islamic law, someone who commits adultery will get *rajam* (the act of throwing stone to someone till he dies). Allah said in Al-Quran surah *An-Nur* verse 2 that girls and boys who commit adultery should be sentenced to a whipping. Each of them get a hundred times lashing. From this saying, we can know that the adultery act is bad behavior and we as Muslim should not conduct it. For someone who commits this act God will punish him either in the world and the hereafter. This statement also was strengthened by Prophet Muhammad's saying which explains how the adultery act is really forbidden by Islamic law. He said that the girls and the boys who conduct adultery should be whipped a hundred times and they should be isolated from the country where they live for a year. This *Hadits* was narrated by Muslim

The next is then thievery. It is an act of taking something from someone unlawfully. According to (www.wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webn) thievery is in general, the wrongful taking of someone else's property without that person's willful consent. In law, it is usually the broadest term for a crime against property. In Islamic Law, someone who commits thievery will be cut his hand. Allah said in Al-Qur'an surah *Al-Maidah* verse 38 that men and women who steal must be cut their hand. From this verse it is very clearly that individual who conducts the thievery or stole something without the person's consent will be cut

his hand as punishment to what he or she had done. Thievery is part of the big sin in Islamic law.

The next is then about bigamy. Bigamy is the crime of marrying during the continuance of lawful marriage. In Islamic law, this act is also prohibited. Allah said in al-Qur'an surah An-Nisa' verse 24 that is forbidden to someone (in marriages) marrying person who is still in during of lawful marriage. It is decision of Allah and we may not against it. In truth, Allah knows to what all human beings had done.

The next is about incest. The incest is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees where marriage is prohibited by law. Moreover, incest is sexual intercourse between people who are relatives (www.nationaltcc.org/tcc). This act is also forbidden to do in Islamic law. Allah said in Al-Qur'an surah An-Nisa' verse 23 is that clearly forbidden to Muslim in marrying his or her own sister and person who has relative. Actually, Allah will damn the individual who commits this act.

The writer has found in the novel that the adultery, the incest, the bigamy, and the thievery are immoral acts. They must be avoided because will make uneasy to the individual who conduct them. The novel mentioned that Moll Flanders got some bad effects like law sanction, moral sanction, and psychological problems.

4.2 The Causes of Moll Flanders's Immoralities

The next is then about the causes of Moll Flanders's immoralities. In doing immoralities, people have some motivations because they are forced to do so to achieve their goals. It also happens to Moll Flanders who has some reasons in committing immoralities. There are three causes of Moll Flanders's immoralities. They are economic necessity, passionate desire, and Moll's devil.

1. Economic Necessity

It became the most significance motive to Moll Flanders in conducting the immoralities. Moll Flanders was a poor woman who lived in hostile, urban world in the 18th century. This place did not allow for weakness. Social position and wealth were the dominant factors for survival. She had neither and her life was a struggle to achieve both.

In the 18th century the legal system was not in women's favor. Women would not inherit anything when their husband died. It was why Moll had to resort to a life of crime after she no longer looked good enough to make a living as a whore. This all eventually led to her imprisonment.

“For a little relief I had out off my house and took lodging; and I was reducing my living, so I sold off most of my goods, which put a little money in my pocket, and I lived near a year upon that, spending very sparingly, and eking things out to the utmost; but still when I looked before me, my very hearth would sink within me at the inevitable approach of misery and want. Oh let none read this part without seriously reflecting on the circumstances of a desolate state, and how they would grapple with mere want of friends and want of bread; it will certainly make them think not of sparing what they have only, but of looking up to heaven for support, and of the wise man's prayer, Give me not poverty, lest I steal” (Moll Flanders, 208-2009)

Furthermore, the economic necessity, which was underlying Moll, to do immoral act is that when she was in Colchester. Moll's days were turbulent record of sexual awakening and betrayal. Seduced by the elder brother of the house, she was married off in due course to the younger, but before that dull outcome she had her moments of excitement and self-discovery. The exact nature of those moments was worth dwelling on. At that time the elder brother found Moll alone then kissed her impulsively and declared his love. Several days kissing her more violently on a bed, gave Moll five guineas, repeating all this shortly after and giving her more gold.

“It will be no strange, if I now began to think, but alas! It was but with very little solid reflection: I had a most unbounded stock of vanity and pride, and but a very little stock of virtue; I did indeed cast sometimes with myself what my young master aimed at, but thought of nothing but the fine word, and the gold; whether he intended to marry me, or not to marry me, seemed a matter of no great consequence to me; nor did my thoughts so much as suggest to me the necessity of making any capitulation for myself, till he came to make a kind of formal proposal to me, a you shall hear presently” (Moll Flanders, 26)

“Thus I gave up myself to readiness of being ruined without the least concern, and am a fair memento to all young women, whose vanity prevails over their virtue: nothing was ever so stupid on both sides, had I acted as became me, and resisted as virtue and honor required, this gentlemen had either desisted his attacks, finding no room to expect the accomplishment of his design, or had made fair, and honorable proposals of marriage; in which case, whoever had blamed him, no body could have blamed me. In short, if he had known me four or five guineas, and have lain with me the next time he had come at me; and if I had known his thoughts, and how hard he thought I would be to be gained, I might have made my own terms with him; and if I had not capitulated for an immediate marriage, I might for a maintenance till marriage, and might have had what I would; for he was already rich to excess, besides what he had in expectation; but I seemed wholly to have abandoned all such

thoughts as these, and was taken up lonely with the pride of my beauty, and of being beloved by such a gentlemen; as for the gold I spent whole hours in looking upon. I told the guineas over and over a thousand times a day” (Moll Flanders, 27)

From the above paragraph we can know that young Moll’s passion is compounded of various forms of excitement. Her sexuality is inseparable from thrilling prospect of money and social advancement. In fact, the scene’s erotic center is Moll counting the gold over and over again, realizing instinctively the deeply sexual resonance of money and its power.

The next is then after Moll first’s husband died, she was very worried about her financial condition for future. As the result she embarked on a tangled set of adventures, in all of which her object was to marry profitably. The experience soon taught her that in London marriages were based on money rather than love. In this case it described the Moll’s characterization fascination with duplicity and manipulation of others. Moll learnt to hold herself in reverse, to assume false, to pretend to be fortune in order to attract men, and in general to adapt her identity for self-advantage. These adventures produce five sexual relationship, four of them marriage, one of them incestuous and one of them bigamous.

“This knowledge I soon learned by experience, viz. that the state of things was altered as to matrimony, and that I was not to expect at London what I had found in the country: that marriage were the sequences of politics schemes, for forming interest, and carrying on business, and that love had no share or but very little the matter” (Moll Flanders, 72-73)

“I had been tricked once by that cheat called love, but the game was over; I was resolved now to be married, or nothing, and to be well married, or not at all (Moll Flanders, 65)

2. Passionate Desire

It is one of motivation, which is underlying Moll to commit immorality. Moll admits that she is not only immune to lingering trace of passion while she lives with her first husband, the younger brother of the her seducer. She just wants to be with her seducer (her first lover/ the elder son of the house).

“I confess I was not suitably affected with the loss of my husband, nor indeed can I say that I ever loved him as I ought to have done or as was proportionable to the good usage I had from him, for he was a tender, kind, good-humored man as any woman could desire; but his brother being so always in my sight, at least while we were in the country, was a continual snare to me, and I never was in bed with my husband but I wished myself in the arms of his brother; and though his brother never offered me the least kindness that way after our marriage, but carried it just as a brother ought to do, yet it was impossible for me to do so to him; in short, I committed adultery and incest with him every day in my desire, which, without doubt, was as effectually criminal in the nature of the guilt as if I had actually done it” (Moll Flanders,63-64)

Moll Flanders also admitted that she was frequently for all her tough talk betrayed by emotions. She was hurried on to marry her second husband, the shopkeeper who went bankrupt and deserted her.

“But I was hurried on (by my fancy to a gentleman) to ruin myself in the grossest manner that ever woman did; for my new husband coming to a lump of money at once, fell into such a profusion of expense, that all I had, and all had before” (Moll Flanders, 66)

Then, at last she becomes a wealthy man’s mistress and her moral qualms are stilled by growing affection.

“But these were thoughts of no weight, and whenever he came to me they vanished; for his company was delightful, that there was no being melancholy when he was there; the refectation were

all the subject of those hours when I was alone” (Moll Flanders, 131)

In similar fashion, Moll later agrees to marry the banker who has just divorced his unfaithful wife and proposed to her, but she is struck by sudden guilt. He little knows; she exclaims that he is divorcing one whore to marry another.

“Well, if it must be his wife, if it please God to give me grace, I’ll be true wife to him, and love him suitably to the strange excess of his passion for me; I will make him amends if possible, by what he shall see, for the cheats and abuse I put upon him, which he does not see” (Moll Flanders, 199)

3. Moll’s Devil

When Moll stole for the first time, she felt guilty. She fell upon her knees, prayed to God, as well as she could. She had been a true penitent, but she had an evil counselor within, and he was continually prompting her to relieve herself by the worst means.

“So one evening he tempted me again, by the same wicked impulse that had said “take the bundle, ‘to go out again and seek for what might happen” (Moll Flanders, 212)

Another motive why Moll conducted the crime or immoral act is caused by her own devil. Actually Moll had enough work to live on, but the devil sent her out into the street. The diligent devil resolved that she should continue in his service and continually prompted her to go out and talk walk to look for something to be taken. Then, she obeyed to devil’s summon. She went by an alehouse which the doors open of a little room open and she saw a silver

tankard. By her cunning wit, she was succeeding to take it. Moll did not use violence and she was not a burglar. She took that which was already on display.

“One evening I blindly obeyed his summons, and fetched a long circuit through the street, but met with no purchase, and came home very weary and empty; but not content with that, I went out the next evening too, when going by an alehouse I saw the door of a little room open, next the street, and on table a silver tankard, things much in use I public houses at that time. It seems some company had been drinking there, and the careless boys had forgotten to take it away” (Moll Flanders, 218)

4.3 The Effects of Moll Flanders’s Immoralities

Every good acts and bad acts must have the effects to the person who does those acts. The effects of the acts are based on the acts that are done. If we do a good act or moral act then the effect will get the good effect. If we do amoral act then we will get bad effect.

As stated before, Moll Flanders resorts to an immoral life in order to survive. She lives in urban world, which demand people who want to live must have a good position and wealth. Moll does not think what will happen after she does the immoralities. In her mind, she just remembers and thinks how to survive in the hostile world.

There are three effects of Moll’s immoralities. They are a law sanction, a psychological problem, and moral sanction.

1. A Law Sanction

Sanction signifies primarily the authoritative act whereby the legislator sanctions a law, i.e. gives it value and binding force for its subjects. Hence, objectively, the law itself is called sanction inasmuch as it is imposed on the

consciences and obedience of subjects; thus ecclesiastical laws are often called sanctions canonicate. In more modern language every measure is called a sanction which is intended to further the observation of the law by subjects, whether the reward to whomsoever fulfills it, or the penalty or chastisement inflicted or at least threatened for non fulfillment, whether it relates to prescriptive laws which require something to be done, or to prohibitive laws which require that something be omitted. These sanctions in turn may result from the very nature of the law, which are internal sanctions like those of the natural law, or they may be added by a positive act of the legislator, and these are external sanctions. Hence sanction is called moral, psychological, legal, or penal, according to the origin or the nature of it.

When Moll conducted the thievery for the first time, she felt guilty. Unfortunately she went back to do that crime again. One day she saw the rich pieces of brocade silk through the open doors of a house. Then she went in and took them. As she was leaving, two mad servant rushed in and caught her then brought her to Newgate prison.

“But the first saucy jade that stopped me and pulled me back as I was upon the threshold, the justice upon that point committed me, and I was carried to Newgate” (Moll Flanders, 300)

Moll Flanders not only was carried to Newgate but also she would be tried. On the Friday she was brought to her trial. She had exhausted her spirit with crying for two or three days before. So that she slept better Thursday night than she expected and had more courage for her trial than indeed she thought possible for her have.

“ But still no body came to tell me their thoughts, till at last one of the keepers came to privately, and said with a sigh, well, Mrs. Flanders, you will be tried a Friday (Moll Flanders, 310)

2. A Psychological Problem

One of the effects of Moll Flanders’s immoralities is that she experienced some psychological problems like anxiety and fear. It happened when Moll married with the fifth husband (the Grave gentlemen). At that time, her status is still James’s wife. One day when she was in room of her inn. She was surprised by an odd passage, which it disturbed all Moll’s mirth for a good while. The people of the house looked into the street, and her new husband being below stairs. Moll had walked to the end of the room, and opened the window. At that time she saw three gentlemen come by on horseback and went into an inn.

One of them was her Lancashire husband (James). Moll was afraid of her husband discovered her marriage with the Grave gentlemen. The following paragraph will show the psychological problem that Moll faced as the result of her immoral act “bigamy”.

“I was frightened to death; I never was in such consternation in my life; I thought I should have sunk into the ground; my blood ran chill in my veins, and I trembled as if I had been in a cold fit of an ague” (moll Flanders, 202)

“Sometime my imagination formed an idea of one frightful thing, sometime of another; sometime I thought he had discovered me, and was come to upbraid me with ingratitude and breach horror” (Moll Flanders, 203)

The next is then when Moll stole the bundle, which was contained with silver porringer of a pint, a small silver mug and six spoons with some other

linen, a good smock, and three silk handkerchiefs, and in the mug, wrapped up in a paper, 18s. 6a. after she opened it she felt such dreadful impression of fear, such terror, some anxiety.

“I sat me down, cried most vehemently. Lord, said I, ‘what am I now? A thief! Why, I shall be taken next time, and be carried to Newgate and be tried for my life!’ And with that I cried again a long tome, and I am sure, as poor as I was, if I had durst for fear, I would certainly have carried the things back again; but that went off after while. Well, I went to bed for that night, but slept little; the horror of the fact was upon my mind” (Moll Flanders, 211)

The next is then when Moll was caught for stealing the things and sent to Newgate prison. First time, she was brought in it where also her mother suffered deeply too. At that time she was in trauma and fear of the all the horror of that dismal place.

“ I look on myself as lost, and that I had nothing to think of but of going out of the world, and that with the utmost infamy: the hellish noise, the roaring, swearing, and clamor, the stench and nastiness, and all the dreadful crowd of afflicting things that I saw there (Moll Flanders, 300)

“I lived many days here under the utmost horror of soul; I had death, as it were, in view, and thought of nothing night and day, but of gibbets and halts, evil spirits and devils; it is not to be expressed by words how I was harassed, between dreadful apprehensions death and the terror of my conscience reproaching me with my past horrible life” (Moll Flanders, 304)

In addition, Moll also experienced depression when she knew the man who was married was her own brother. She did not tell anyone of horrible discovery but, was terribly oppressed by it, also she was afraid that she told she would be divorced without being believe, and left helpless far from her native land. Beside that, her relationship with her husband deteriorated drastically.

Finally Moll told him that she knew something, which means that their marriage was not lawful. Incest is terrible things to her; she became genuinely sick at the thought of intercourse with her husband/brother. It did not seem to appear to her in the light of a sin. This is more of a horror, like a fear of snakes.

“However, upon the most sedate consideration, I resolved that it was absolutely necessary to conceal it all, not make the least discovery of it either to mother or husband; and thus I lived with the greatest pressure imaginable for three years more, but had no more children (Moll Flanders, 97)

Then, after her husband knew it, he was very shocked and considered to suicide, and in fact tried to hang himself.

“I saw him turn pale and look pale” (Moll Flanders, 112)

“But the weight of it lay too heavy upon his thoughts, and in short, it went so far that he made two attempts upon himself, and in one of them had actually strangled himself, and had not his mother come into the room in the very moment, he had died; but with the help of a Negro servant she cut him down and recovered him” (Moll Flanders, 113)

3. A Moral Sanction

Moll got moral sanction when she recognized that her mother in law was her own mother and her husband was her own brother. The highly emotional reactions of the various people involved the news of Moll and her husband’s incestuous relationship covers a whole range of outlooks on sexual sin.

“Unhappy child! Says she, what miserable chance could bring thee hither? And in the arms of my own son, too! Dreadful girl! She says, why, we are all undone! Married to thy own brother! Three children, two alive, all of the same flesh and blood! My son and my daughter lying together as husband and wife! What will become of us? What is to be said? What is of be done?” (Moll Flanders, 104)

The next is then, after five years of thievery, Moll became an adept and well known thief, incurring the envy of some of her colleague. She was first called Moll Flanders, the name she adopted as pseudonym. Moll dressed as man, she worked with a young fellow shoplifting for while, and until they were surprised and pursued after he insisted on a risky job. The man was taken. Moll fled her to governess's house and changed into woman's clothes; so that she was accomplice, but was unable to locate the person he thought was "Gabriel Spencer" (Moll never told him she was a woman)

"He ran like lightening, and I too, but the pursuit was hotter after him because he had the goods, then after me. He dropped two of the pieces, which stopped them a little, but the crowd increased and pursued us both. They took him soon after with the other two pieces upon him, and then the rest followed me. I ran for it and got into my governess's house, whither some quick-eyed people followed me so warmly as to fix me there. They did not immediately knock at the door, by which I got time to throw off my disguise and dress me in my own clothes" (Moll Flanders, 237)

From the above paragraph we can know that Moll got Moral sanction in which she was pursued by a group society because of her immoral act. Although in the end the society could not find her and catch her.

The next is then, when Moll was caught and sent her to Newgate prison. At that time she was known robbing by the inhabitants of the house where she stole. She fell shy. The following paragraph shows how Moll fell shy at that time.

"I was attacked by two wenches that came open-mouthed at me just as I was going out at the door, and one of them pulled me back into the room, while the other shut the door upon me. I would have given them words, but there was no room for it, two fiery dragons could not have been more furious than they

were; they tore my clothes, bullied and roared as if they would have murdered me” (Moll Flanders, 299)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

In this part, the writer would like to conclude from the findings and the discussion above. This covers the form of Moll Flanders's immoralities, the causes of and the effects of Moll Flanders's immoralities.

Before concluding the finding and the discussion in the chapter IV, let the writer wrote a conclusion whether or not the novel was good from moral point of view.

Moll Flanders was one of the earliest English novels. It is told in the first person as narrative, and is presented as a truthful account, since at that time the idea of a long, realistic work of fiction was still new.

Daniel Defoe as the author of the novel hoped that *Moll Flanders* would be taken for what he says it is a true history, despite the fact of its heroine's real name being concealed and the multitude of novels being published at that time. He explains that he has altered Moll Flanders style to make it more polite and modest, as befitting her supposedly reformed character. Originally its language had been "no fit to be read", as a result of Moll's debauched lifestyle. Defoe explains in detail that the story should be taken as a moral lesson rather than as immoral novel, and that wickedness is described only in order to better illustrate its eventual downfall. In fact, the whole narrative should be turned to "virtuous

and religious uses”, and no one should criticize for its questionable content.

Among its moral messages are:

Do not commit adultery, do not dress little too finely or they might be robbed by enterprising thieves like Moll, never lose your head when your house is on fire, or you might entrust your belonging to a thief. If you are transported punishment for a crime, industry and a sober life can lead you to prosperity.....

From the explanation above, none of this should be taken at face value.

We should keep in mind the secret motivation of the author. For example, despite Defoe’s protestation, *Moll Flanders* is a novel, not a true history. The notion that is true only serves to make it more attractive in the eyes of contemporary readers. Indeed, at that time, novels were not nearly so well established as a literary genre as they are today. The first novels nearly always described themselves as true narratives, perhaps since the readers had not yet become accustomed to valuing false. Defoe’s misleading description of his hard work cleaning up Moll’s language is a titillating detail which adds credence to his claim to truth.

Now it remains for the writer to show that *Moll Flanders* is not a moral work. Although Defoe insists that crime is consistently punished and virtue rewarded. This is not the case. Moll begins as a pauper and ends up as a wealthy woman, entirely as result of adultery, seduction, and theft. She glories in her beauty and cunning, and enjoys her status as a talented pickpocket. She lives by her sharp wits. She only repents when her life in danger, and never embraces virtue with any great conviction. Although she is always a good businesswoman, her successes in the new world result from the careful investment of illegally from wealth, rather than the sweat of her bow. *Moll Flanders* is not moral heroine. In

fact the moral message is quite different from what Defoe claims it to be, as we shall see. It is true however that the novel offers helpful tips on how to avoid theft, by carefully describing Moll's technique.

1. The Form of Moll Flanders's Immoralities

a. Adultery

Moll commits adultery with the elder son of the Mayor. He always seduces Moll with compliments and money. Finally, Moll makes no resistance and her virginity is lost. Then, Moll commits adultery with the gentlemen of Bath whose wife is insane. Moll falls in love and has a son with him. But the gentleman breaks harshly and returns to his wife after severe illness.

b. Incest

Moll begins honing the skill of passing herself as fortunèd widow to attract a man will marry her and provide her with security. The first time she does this, her husband goes bankrupt and leaves her on her own with his blessing to do the best she can and assumes he is dead. The second time, she makes a match and marries with a kind and good man then leads her to Virginia. There the man introduces her to his mother. After two children Moll begins to discern that her mother in law is her biological mother, which means her husband is her own brother.

c. Bigamy

Moll marries the banker even though her status is still James's wife. Finally her new husband dies in financial ruin after five years, when Moll had two more children by him.

d. Thievery

Moll is in truly desperate when her fifth husband (the banker) fell into lethargy and died. She has little beauty or money. Finally she begins a career of artful thievery, which by employing her wits, beauty, charm, and femininity, as well as hard-heartedness and wickedness, brings her the financial security she always sought. Here, she takes the name of Moll Flanders and is known by it. On the down side, she is robbing a family in their burning house, then a lover she becomes a mistress to, and is later sent to Newgate prison. Here, she reunites with her soul-mate, her Lancashire husband who is also jailed for his robberies. Moll is found guilty of felony, but not burglary, the second accusation still the sentence is death anyway.

Although Daniel Defoe presents some immoral acts in the story, it does not mean that he invites the readers to do immoralities but they should take advantage from the events. Relating to the immoral acts above, Allah mentions in Al-Qur'an namely in surah An-Nur verse 2 about the adultery, An-Nisa' namely in surah verse 23 about incest, An-Nisa' verse 24 about bigamy, and Al-Maidah surah 38 about thievery. Those acts are forbidden by Islamic religion and those are immoral acts that must be avoided.

2. The Causes of Moll Flanders's Immoralities

The next is then about the causes of immoralities done by moll Flanders. There are three reasons why Moll commits the immoralities. They are as follows:

a. Economic Necessity

Moll Flanders is a poor woman who lives in urban world in the eighteenth century. This place does not allow for weakness. Social identities become fluid. Money can bring power and prestige. She must struggle to achieve both. Eventually she chooses to an immoral life. However this choice is done because she needs to survive. Most animals have this instinct to survive. Whenever she would marry a man he would pay her to have sex, but his life would be short. This caused her to turn to a life of crime, at the age of forty eight, when she could no longer earn a living having sex for money.

b. Passionate Desire

In the novel, Moll admits that she is not immune to lingering trace of passion while she lives with her first husband, the younger brother of her seducer. She just wants to be with her seducer (the elder son of the Mayor). Moreover, she also admits that she is frequently for all her tough talk betrayed by her emotions. She is hurried on to marry her second husband, the shop keeper who goes bankrupt and desert her. Then at Bath she becomes a wealthy man's mistress and her moral qualms are stilled by growing affection. In similar fashion, Moll later agrees to marry the banker who has just divorced his unfaithful wife and proposed to her, but she is struck by sudden guilt.

c. Moll's Devil

When Moll has some money, she still cannot resist the temptation to keep on stealing because she enjoys the experience and the devil sends her out into the

street. The diligent devil resolved that Moll should continue in his service. Finally she obeys the devil's summon.

3. The Effects of Moll Flanders's Immoralities

The next is then about the effects of immoralities done by Moll Flanders.

There are three effects of Moll Flanders's immoralities. They are as follows:

a. A Law Sanction

When Moll conducts thievery for the first time, she feels guilty but she still cannot resist the temptation to keep on stealing. Finally she is caught and sent to Newgate prison. She is found guilty of felony, but not burglary, the second accusation still the sentence is death anyway. But fortunately, she convinces the minister of her repentance. She is sent to Virginia to avoid hanging.

b. Psychological Problem

1. When Moll conducts bigamy, she is afraid her bigamy will be discovered by her Lancashire husband (James).
2. When Moll conducts thievery. At that time she is caught and sent to Newgate prison. In this place, she is trauma and afraid because she remembers her mother also suffered deeply in it. But, in this place also she begins to repent.
3. When Moll knows the man who is married by her is own brother. She feels depression. She does not tell anyone of her horrible discovery but is terribly oppressed by it.

c. Moral Sanction

Moll got moral sanction when she conducts the thievery. At time she was pursued by the society. But in the end, the society could not catch her. Then, Moll Flanders fell shy when her immoral acts were known by the society. At time she was caught and sent to Newgate prison.

B. SUGGESTION

After analyzing and concluding the analysis, in this part the writer would like to convey the writer's suggestion and hope.

The writer has analyzed the novel of *Moll Flanders's* Daniel Defoe. She has found four immoralities behaviors which are committed by the main character Moll Flanders. They are adultery, incest, bigamy, and thievery. She analyzes the novel by using moral approach which assumes that literature can be a medium of moral teaching to its readers. In accordance with this statement, moral or philosophical critics believe that the larger purpose of literature is to teach morality and to probe philosophical issues. Furthermore, the moral approach does not view literature merely as "art" isolated from all moral implication; it recognizes that literature can affects readers, whether subtly or directly, and that the message of a work and not just the decorous vehicle for that message is important. Moral in the novel sometime presented through the immoral way which is done by its character. Even though, the novel presents some immoral acts, it does not mean that the readers are invited to do those acts, but they should take some advantages from it.

Moll Flanders's Daniel Defoe does not only depict a poor woman then decides to an immoral life in order to survive, but it also explains how a woman's struggle to fulfill her necessity. Defoe believes that women are capable and strong. Society deprives them of education and the opportunity to control their own affairs. *Moll Flanders* seems to be a creation designed to alert Defoe's readers to a serious social injustice. Thus, for the next researcher, the writer suggests that it can be viewed from feminist perspective.

Actually, another approach can be applied into this novel is that it can be seen from sociological perspective. It means that the novel imitates or reflects the real society in which it is produced. If we see an analysis of the character of Moll as shaped by social forces of eighteenth century social economic problem of Britain revealed in the novel. Beside that *Moll Flanders* also portrayed a very negative picture of the aristocratic characters because they have allowed such poverty and starvation to exist while they simply attained more and more wealth. For Defoe, the aristocrats are the true criminals and burdens on society. Defoe's attitude toward the upper class is portrayed through Moll when she steals gold beads from around a little girl's neck and contemplates murdering the girl. So it is very suitable if the next researcher conducts a study on sociological approach.

Furthermore, the next researcher can analyze the novel by using structuralism approach. It means that the novel is work of fiction which is independent from other aspect of human life and no historical truth. Structuralism approach views literary work from the work its self like aspect intrinsic included the wholeness of meaning, diction, rhyme, theme, plot, setting, character, and

structure of sentence. So that the next researcher can analyze how is Daniel Dafoe's characterization of Moll Flanders especially her personal ambiguity. In the novel, it mentions that Moll always changes her character. Sometime, she becomes a good person and sometime she is a wicked person. Her religious principles vary depending on her circumstances.

Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will be very useful for the writer herself, the readers, and other researchers. The writer appreciates any corrections, suggestions, and criticism because she realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect and it still needs some improvement.

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APPENDIXES



BIOGRAPHY OF DANIEL'S DEFOE

By the time he took up his pen to write Robinson Crusoe at about the age of fifty-eight, Daniel Defoe had a broader range of experiences behind him than most can claim for a lifetime. At one time or another he was a merchant, a manufacturer, an insurer of ships, a convict, a soldier, an embezzler, a spy, a fugitive, a political spokesman. And of course, an author.

Defoe's life was, to say the least, a strange one. He was born Daniel Foe to a family of Dissenters in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London; his exact birth date is unknown, but historians estimate that it was in the year 1659 or 1660. (Why Daniel added the "De" to his surname is a subject of speculation. He might

have decided to return to an original family name. Maybe he wanted to give himself a high-born cachet. In any event, in his mid-thirties he began signing his name as Defoe.) James Foe, his father, a butcher by trade, was a sober, deeply pious Presbyterian of Flemish descent--one of perhaps twenty percent of the population that had relinquished ties to the main body of the Church of England. Very little of known of Daniel's childhood. However, it is reasonable to assume as the son of a Dissenter much of his time was spent in religious observances. It is likely that this spurred the fervent belief in Divine Providence that is so evident in his writings. Since they were barred from Oxford and Cambridge universities, Dissenters sent their children to their own schools. Defoe's education began in the Rev. James Fisher's school in Dorking, and later, at about the age of fourteen, he was enrolled in the Dissenting academy in Newington Green. Newington's headmaster, Rev. Charles Morton, a plain-spoken Puritan, was a progressive educator (despite a belief in storks spending the winter on the moon). He gave his students a thorough grounding in English as well as the customary Greek and Latin. Morton is seen as a major influence on Defoe's writing style; the other influence was the Bible.

Although intended for the ministry, Defoe settled instead on a career as a commission agent. For more than a decade he traded in a wide range of goods, including stockings, wine, tobacco, and oysters. Trade was a loved subject of this man. He wrote countless essays and pamphlets on economic theory which was advanced for his time. Indeed, had he taken his own advice, he would have been a wealthy man. While his years as a broker endowed him with insight into human

nature, his risky and unscrupulous ventures (he was sued at least eight times, and once bilked his own mother-in-law out of four hundred pounds in a cat-breeding deal), combined with bad luck and faulty judgment, more often than not steered him into debt, deceit, and political double-dealing. Still, in his mind and heart, Defoe undoubtedly saw himself in the role of solid, middle-class family man. He wrote numerous treatises which demonstrated that he considered himself an expert on most, if not all, family matters. However, his own marriage to Mary Tuffley, a merchant's daughter, despite its length of forty-seven years and fecundity of eight children, cannot have been a model of matrimonial paradise. Defoe's unstable fortunes, his extended visits abroad, and his absence while a fugitive from enemies and creditors would have tried the patience of the most patient, loving spouse. There is evidence also that, in spite of loving them deeply, Defoe alienated some, if not all of his children. A year after his marriage, Defoe took up arms as a Dissenter in Monmouth's failed rebellion against the Catholic King James II. Unlike three of his former classmates who were caught and sent to the gallows, Defoe narrowly missed the troops and hastened to safety in London. When the king was deposed, Daniel rode with the volunteer guard of honor that escorted William of Orange and his wife Mary into the city.

Due mainly to losses incurred by insuring ships during a war with France, Defoe faced bankruptcy in 1692. With creditors hot on his trail he fled to a debtor sanctuary in Bristol and from there was able to negotiate terms that spared him the humiliation of debtor's prison. Within ten years he had repaid most of what he owed. Unfortunately, Daniel never fully recovered from that fiasco. Debt would

haunt him as long as he lived. This circumstance can be credited for his ambivalent political actions and his prodigious output as a writer. He was able to win King William's favor, and was appointed Commissioner of the Glass Duty. He was put in charge of proceeds from a lottery and became the king's confidential advisor and leading pamphleteer. Defoe's fervent sense of justice often led him to tweak the noses of those in high places. His essay, *The Shortest Way*, would bring him great grief. A satire that poked fun at the manner in which the Church and State dealt with Dissenters, it infuriated the powers at large and forced Daniel to go into hiding. He was betrayed by an informant and brought to trial for "seditious libel against the Church." He was jailed and sentenced to three days in the pillory, a manacle device that exposed a criminal to public ridicule.

A pardon some months later from Queen Anne hardly was a chance to start over. Defoe's tile and brick business had fallen apart during his absence, and he once again faced debtor prison. A grant of 1000 pounds from the Earl of Oxford allowed Defoe to climb out of debt and start his own newspaper, the *Review*. He ran his views and was frequently in trouble for them. After another arrest in 1715 for libel, Defoe spent his time covertly editing other newspapers as he worked on novels such as *Robinson Crusoe* and *Moll Flanders*. He died in 1731, poor and fighting.

Short Summary of *Moll Flanders*

Moll Flanders is the pseudonym of the heroine of this novel: since she is wanted by the law, she does not wish to reveal her true identity. She was born in Newgate Prison to a mother who was transported to Virginia shortly afterwards for theft, leaving her helpless. Around the age of three she was given to the care of a nurse, who brought her up to the age of eight. Then she was supposed to go into service, but she did not want to and was allowed to remain with her nurse instead, sewing and spinning. When her nurse died when she was 14 or so, she became a maid-servant in the household of the Mayor, and learned the same lesson as the daughters of the house. The elder son of the house seduced her with compliments and money, and they were lovers. Then the younger one fell in love with her also, and wanted to marry her, not being aware of her relationship with his brother. The elder one convinced the unwilling girl to marry the younger one, and she lived as his wife until his death a few years later. His parents took charge of the two children from the marriage.

Moll then married a gentleman-draper that is a tradesman with fine manners. He was agreeable, but spent her money and soon went bankrupt. He broke out of the jail and left the country, leaving Moll free to marry again, though perhaps not legally. After a period of time in which Moll helped a friend of hers to regain and humble a disdainful lover, she married a gentleman from Virginia, pretending to be richer than she was, though never saying so outright. He took her discovery of her poverty pretty well, and they went to Virginia. There she met his mother, a former transported convict, who unhappily turned out to be her mother

as well. This discovery made Moll leave her brother/husband and children after several years of marriage. After some negotiations she was given some valuable goods and returned to England her goods were lost in a storm and she moved to Bath. In Bath she became acquainted with a very modest and very friendly gentleman, whose wife was insane. He supported her and they lived together chastely from some time. He respected her so much that they would sleep in the same bed and do nothing else but sleep. One drunken night the chasteness ended, and they lived as lovers for several more years, until he fell gravely ill while at home with his insane wife and her relatives. After he recovered he repented his sinful ways and did not want to see Moll anymore, but took care of the son she had born him. Moll wanted to get married, but did not see any like prospects. She decided to go north with an acquaintance from there, since living was cheaper outside of London. Before going, however, she took care of financial business by meeting an honest, sober gentleman who agreed to take care of her money. He was cuckold on the look-out for a virtuous wife, and decided to divorce his unfaithful wife and marry Moll when she returned from the north. Moll thought this would be a good idea if she did not find anything better in Lancashire. The friend took Moll first to a Catholic family, where she was well entertained, and then brought her to meet someone she thought to be wealthy Irish gentleman. He, an agreeable and handsome man, courted her and she married him. Then it turned out that he had married her for her money (the friend had told him she was rich) and she had married him for his. They liked each other very well, but decided that it was only practical part, and consider the marriage nonexistent. Back in London,

Moll found herself to be pregnant by her latest husband. She met a midwife/abortionist/madam of doubtful morals that took care of her for fee during her pregnancy, and found a family to take care of the baby afterwards. She then married the man who had been taking care of her money, and had successfully obtained a divorce (he never found out what she had been doing in the north, or about the baby). They lived together soberly and happily for five years until he went bankrupt and died. Left almost destitute and no longer young enough to attract a new husband, Moll eventually took to a crime, stealing things. She renewed acquaintance with the midwife, who was by now a pawnbroker and leader of thieves. Moll became an excellent and successful thief, and had many adventures and used all sort of cleavers techniques to steal silver and cloth. She was very careful, never used violence, and never let her colleagues know who she was or where she lived. They were often caught, but she stayed free and prospered, until at last she was caught stealing silk. Committed to Newgate, Moll was at first unrepentant, although she regretted having been caught. Many of the prisoners there did not seem to mind their terrible surroundings or their death sentences. Moll was softened, however when she saw her Lancashire husband and they reasserted their love. He was more willing at first to hang than to voluntarily accept transportation without trial, but Moll convinced him that with money their lives in Virginia could be quite comfortable. Without appropriate gifts of money to various people they at last found themselves luxuriously installed on a ship to Virginia, along with the tools that Moll's governess bought them with Moll's money from theft. In Virginia Moll was not able at first to acknowledge herself to

be her brother's former wife and the mother of his son, now a thriving young man, because she did not want her Lancashire husband to know about the incest. So instead they settled in Virginia quite far from the place where her brother and son lived, and began a tobacco plantation. After a year Moll returned to see her son, who was overjoyed to see her. But they did not let her brother know of her, since he was old, bitter, and passionate. Her son gave her the income from some land her mother had left her, which she was able to use to transform her other plantation into quite a thriving place. Soon afterwards her brother died and she was able to tell her husband about that marriage, and could appear openly married in front of her son. Moll and her husband became quite rich and ultimately moved to back to England (incognito) to end their days there.



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