

# **MORAL QUALITIES OF THE MAIN CHARACTER**

## **EMMA IN *MADAME BOVARY* NOVEL**

### **THESIS**

**Presented to The State Islamic University of Malang in Partial  
Fulfillment of the requirement for Degree of “*Sarjana Sastra*”**

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## MOTTO

❖ Careful with your choice because what you choose will determine your life.

❖ There is no perfectness in the world.



## DEDICATION

My Beloved Father and Mother,

“Thanks for giving me your endless love, affection, precious advice  
and everything. Without you, I’m nothing.

May Allah bless you. Amen.”

My Beloved Brother and Sister,

“Thanks for the advice and the cheerfulness.”

My Best Friends,

“Thanks for happiness, joy, laughter, and your help. I’m happy to have  
you guys. My life will not complete without you”.

May Allah bless us. Amen.

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Finally, the writer is only able to say that this thesis is the best for writer’s effort, although it is far from being perfect. The writer hopes this thesis is useful especially for writer and the readers generally.

The researcher,

Rina Puspa R.

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## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## ABSTRACT

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Literature is fiction work which is created based on emotion when the author observes the environment as the matter of story. A literary work also may be assumed as the expression of the writer's idea, imagination, thought, will and life experiences, whether it is come from emotion of happiness, fear, aspiration and social phenomenon.

The researcher analyzes about the moral qualities found in the main character, factors influence the moral qualities, and the effects of the main character's acts. This study is important because moral elements conveyed in this novel give knowledge and educate human morality.

In this study the researcher uses moral approach to deal with the data. This approach tries to discuss the relation of literary work with moral norms prevailed in society. Moral approach used to finding and understanding moral that showed through the act. Therefore, the analysis is focused on studying moral qualities of the main character which is depicted in a literary work.

Moral qualities that found in *Madame Bovary* novel show that men have good and bad sides. They use their act to reach the purpose of life. The environment could support this act. From the analysis, it is concluded that human behavior, except from the inside, is also affected from the outside. This story also makes us realize that everything in this life will not always appropriate with we want. Because according to the data found that Emma is a person who tries to look for or get the life she wanted but fail. This novel hoped can arouse the readers for more careful to pass this life. Every step that is done consciously will determine our life direction.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this research can give inspiration to the next researcher, who will conduct similar study, in moral aspect research by using other theories that more complete and better. This research also proposed that the analysis of moral quality that is depicted in *Madame Bovary* novel is helpful to enrich the knowledge about good and bad moral and the effect which is emerged.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

We know that literary work is created as a reflection of human life. Intrinsically, literature represents life expression in the form of language (Hardjana, 1985:10). If we talk about literature, it is very complicated to say the definition. Many literary critics have tried to define literature in different ways, but there are no precisely definition concerning what literature is. When a definition was given by one critic, it will be debated by others. Even though, there are many definition of literature which is different each other, but generally, it can be formulated that literature is the fiction work which is created based on emotion when he or she observes the environment as the matter of the story (Fananie, 2002:6).

A literary work may be assumed as the expression of the writer's idea, imagination, thought, will and life experiences, whether it is come from emotion of happiness, fear and social phenomenon. According to Wellek and Waren (1995:82), the main cause of the existence of a literary work is the writer.

In his work, the author has aim to reveal and convey a message for the readers, and invite the readers to feel the world that happened in its period. There are two certain goals of creating the works. First is to present some information or to give message about valuable things such as education, religious, morality values etc. The last is just entertaining the readers. A literary work can be said as a

good or a bad work if it is able to bring the meaning of life and the valuable things to increase more knowledge, not just based on his or her fantasy or imagination which is unreasonable, therefore the story should be logic. Jonathan Culler (1997:19) said that the way a story shows how something came to happen, connecting the initial situation, the development, and the outcome in a way that makes sense.

A literary work that the researcher analyzes is a narrative prose (novel). Novel is one of literary works that is written with a great amount on every page without having limitation. The full of length novel may contain a number of characters, setting, and scene or episodes in which it combined for the events (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:19).

A novel that the researcher chooses is *Madame Bovary* novel. There are two reasons in choosing this research. First, moral element inside the novel gave knowledge about how we should behave and take an exact step in this life through attitude and behavior. Second, Gustave Flaubert as the author shows how the main character tries to reach her passion to get the life purpose through her acts and it can be as guidance in considering bad or good act in literary works.

In this research, moral approach is used to analyze element of moral. Moral element that depicted in this story is used to preach about good and bad moral. It is useful to reveal morality in human self that lead us more wisdom in facing the real life. Djojuroto states that moral approach wants literature becomes a medium to move society up in a right direction (2006:20). This approach tries to discuss the relation of literary work with moral norms prevailed

in society. By using this approach, the analysis is focused on seeking and understanding to moral values in a literary work (Wiyatmi, 2006:112). In this case, literary work assessed as teacher that is able to be the leader. Herewith society can improve the quality of their life through their acts.

Moral was a concept which is formulated by a society to determine goodness or badness. A man who obeys the rules is considered as suitable act and moral. On the contrary, if he or she disobeys, it is considered as immoral act. Moral that is showed in human actions with reference to right and wrong has moral quality. Moral quality is the basic nature of moral that is showed from the act. As we know that human has an own moral quality in acted. From moral quality, it can be known their good and bad moral from the act. Thus the researcher would like to analyze moral qualities that are related with human endeavor to get their purpose in the world (Poespoprojo, 1999:122).

Gustave Flaubert was a French novelist who is counted among the greatest Western novelist. He is known especially for his first published novel, *Madame Bovary* (1857). This story is focused on Emma's life which is desired to the romanticized view of the world and wealth from the book that she always read but she doesn't find it in her marriage. Trying to feel comfort in her marriage by being a good wife doesn't help her much. She never read the Bible and pray in the convent makes her far from God and leaves the real world. Torn between her licentiousness and piety, she begins to distribute her pretension since she moved to town. Inability to accept the real life and far from her belief of God, Emma embarks directly down a path to moral over the course of the novel. She would

have an affair with someone. Meanwhile, the higher social stratum offers Emma the luxurious. And it purchases her more and more luxury items on credit from a crafty merchant named Lheureux. As a result, Emma stuck in a country town without much money and doesn't know what she should do. Ultimately, the novel's moral structure requires Emma to assume responsibility for her own actions.

This novel is depicted all of human life side as it possibility could happen in reality including of moral side which becomes the study of this research. This moral side is concern with good and bad moral. Based on the story above, it is concluded that this novel is appropriate to analyze moral qualities on the main character in *Madame Bovary* novel. This novel can be the source of moral education. Here the researcher wants to show to the reader that moral elements in this story can be come a guidance in considering bad or good act. The moral education preaches the readers in to see wider about moral norms. As the source of moral education, the story may contain moral or immoral value (Wiyatmi, 2006:111).

## **1.2 Statements of the Problems**

Based on the background of the study, the problems which are investigated in this study are:

- a. What are the moral qualities found in the main character of *Madame Bovary* novel?

- b. What the factors influence the moral qualities in the main character of *Madame Bovary* novel?
- c. What are the effects of the main character's acts?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the statements of the problems, the purposes of this study are:

- a. To find out the moral qualities found in the main character of *Madame Bovary* novel.
- b. To find out the factors influence the moral qualities in the main character of *Madame Bovary* novel.
- c. To find out the effects of the main character's acts

### 1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this novel, the researcher tries to analyze moral quality, the factors influence moral quality of the main character, Emma, and the effect of her moral act. This research gives limitation with only analyze the main character's behavior relating with her moral in the novel of *Madame Bovary*. Therefore, it focuses in studying moral side of the main character.

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is supposed to broaden the knowledge and understanding of life that could be seen from moral qualities on Emma Bovary's character. It also

gives, as a reference, the inspiration for the next researchers about moral value especially who are interested in conducting similar study.

Practically, by reading this novel the readers can get more knowledge which reveal moral norms as a guide. The story that is full of moral element in reaching the purpose of life will teach the readers to find out what's good and bad for life.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding on the terms used in this study, the writer gives the definition on each term. Some terms that need explanation in this research are:

- a) Moral : moral concerns with principles of right and wrong, good and honest in behavior.
- b) Moral Qualities: typical part of the nature of moral. It is a basic nature (Oxford Dictionary, 1991:337)
- c) Ethics : a science that discuss about custom or habit which tied in the meaning of good and bad on a certain behavior. (Zubair, 1987:15)



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter the researcher presents several theories related to some problems. These theories concern the relation of literature and moral, setting, character, moral approach in literary works, moral, morality, moral standard, moral and law, and previous studies.

#### **2.1 Literature and Moral**

A good literary work always gives message of morality to the reader to do a good act and invites the reader to respect social norms. In this context, literary work is considered to be medium of moral education (Darma in Wiyatmi, 2006:110).

Literary work that is created, of course, presents some information or give messages to the readers, one of them is moral education. A moral education, could preach the readers being a good person. Djojuroto in his book “Analisis Teks Sastra dan Pengajarannya”, states that moral values in a work that created by the author can reflect the view about values, so a literary work offered moral messages connecting with human nature. Human nature that is described by the author through attitude and behavior of each character in a literary work could help to form the readers’ personality (2006:15).

Nurgiantoro (1998:321) states that moral in literary work is viewed as message. It is reflecting view of the author's life, his or her view about values which wish to be conveyed to the readers.

Literature is a good media to convey the moral message to the reader. Because when the readers read a story, they could understand and evaluate about good and bad behavior of the characters in each events. Here, the author will give the instruction, advice or message to the readers to do a good thing. Thereby, moral is talking about human or community acts that are done consciously, looked from good and bad side.

Element of moral conveyed in a work is joined with plot of the story (Djojuroto, 2006:15). The element that exists in literary work is describing the concept of human life. It concerns with a good and bad attitude of man. Through attitude and behavior in each character, it was expected to form the readers' moral become more well.

Morality in literary work has the shape of behavior conform to decency and morals. In this life, valuations of good and bad human characteristic, of course, are using a norm. That norm is called moral norm and used as gauge by society to measure a goodness of man as human. With moral norm we can difference between a good man and a bad man. (Djojuroto, 2006:16)

Moral teaching in literary work is not directly conveyed, but often the readers should see the immoral things (Wiyatmi, 2006:111). Even though the reader is indirectly presented with the character in the story has attitude and behavior less praised, it does not mean we as the readers, also imitate the same

thing. A bad behavior that is showed in the story is an example of bad attitude.

Moral Aspect concerns with good and bad behavior. According to Djojoseuroto (2006:16), Moral aspect is a measure used to determine human attitude and act that can be seen from good and bad side based on the society view of life.

## **2.2 Setting**

According to Kenney (1966:38), setting is one of the intrinsic elements in a work of fiction which reveals to us when and where events of the plot happened. In other words, everything that happens somewhere at sometime within a literary work is called setting. Sometimes the choice of a suitable setting helps an author tell about the event that happen and why it happens in the story. The story will be perfect if it is supported by good and exact setting with the suitable time situation or place situation and arranged neatly.

The term setting is generally taken to include not only the geographical place which the events in a story happens, but also the historical era, the daily life or customs of the characters and perhaps the season of the year.

Setting need does not mean merely a static backdrop before which the action unfolds itself. Setting may thrust itself dynamically into the action, affecting events and being in turn affected by them, until setting seems to assume the role of a major character (Kenney, 1966:40).

Here, there are four elements compose the setting in a work:

1. The actual geographical location, including scenery, topography, even the details of a room's interior

2. The occupations and modes of day to day existence of the characters
3. The time in which the action takes place the historical period, season of the year and so on
4. The religious, moral, intellectual, social and emotional environment of the characters.

Kenney has aimed at developing the original definition of setting as a point of time and place. The meaning of setting refers to the conditions or total emotional, economic, social and psychological in which the characters live (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:80).

### **2.3 Character**

Much of interest in novel lies in the characters whose world we enter and in whose live we share. Characters are the person, in literary work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say, and what they act. The grounds in character's temperament and moral nature for his speeches and actions constitute his motivation. As M.H. Abram's view in his book "A Glossary of Literature Terms" say:

"Character is a literary genre, a short and usually with sketch in prose of destructive type of person, character is the persons presented in the dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue, and what they do the action." (Abrams, 1981:21)

Through a novel, the reader can know and recognize the characters in the story by reading it. And we can know from the story how their personalities, how

they are affected by events and situation. However, we need to remember that they do not have lives outside the pages of the novel. Croft and Cross (1997:74) state that each character in a novel is important which can be built up as a work through the text.

According to Herman (1994:168-169), there are many kinds of character. Based on the character in the story, there are central figure and subordinate figure. In his book, central figure is the character that dominate plot of a story, consist of protagonist and antagonist. Subordinate figure or can be called secondary figure is character that supports plot of a story and the presence is not too dominant.

E.M Foster in Abram's book "A Glossary of Literary Terms" divided the characters into flat and round character. Flat or simple character is one who has only one distinctive characteristic. Round or complex 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 a real life (1981:20).

In "The Anatomy of Prose Fiction" (Koesnosoebroto, 1988:67) distinguishes two types of character namely, major character and minor character. Main or major character is those people who become the focus in a story. And minor character is those people who support the main character in the story. Main character is the most important person presented in narrative work that endows with certain moral and carries on the action in literary work.

Main character is the most important character in the story. Basically, a story is about this character, but it can not stand on its own. However, Main

character needs the other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike. Minor characters are characters of less important than the main character.

The explanation above makes us understand that character is the one endowed with moral and nature qualities that are expressed in dialogue and action. And the foundation in character's temperament and moral nature can influence his act in doing something. Moreover, main character in a novel is the most important one who becomes the focus in a story.

#### **2.4 Moral Approach in Literary Works**

The discussion of moral values in literary work is intended to guide someone's moral through her or his behavior. According to Wiyatmi (2006:109), literary work is a good media to guide moral and personality of community. Based on this statement, moral approach toward literary work is used to discuss and understand moral norms or ethics prevailed in society (2006:112).

Moral approach does not only analysis in moral values but also includes analysis on the life struggle of man, released from backwardness and stupidity (Djojuroto, 2006:21). Moral elements in literary work certainly focused on human life. He states that the essence of literature is to describe human as natural as possible (2006:15). Good literary works will invite the readers to see these works as their reflection of life. The discussion of aspects moralities in literary works becomes the main topic.

## **2.5 Moral and Ethics**

It is complicated, if we talk about moral and ethics. Both moral and ethics almost have the same meaning. But there is a little different between moral and ethics. Moral is theory which is concerned about principles of right and wrong, and more oriented about how the people ought to interact with other and show the attitude. Ethics is about custom or habit in a society which tied in the meaning of good and bad on a certain behavior; people will know how to associate and to do a good act or attitude (Zubair, 1987:15).

### **2.5.1 Moral**

The word moral was derived from Latin language “mos” (plural: mores), which mean customs, or tradition. Meanwhile in Djojuroto’s book, it said that the word moral was derived from Latin language “mos mores”, means common decency. The meaning of common decency is values and norms in human life which become a hold of someone or community to control their behavior. (2006:11)

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket, moral concerns with principles of right and wrong, good and honest in behavior (1991:269). Meanwhile Djojuroto states that moral was a concept which is formulated by a society to determine goodness or badness. A man who obeys the rules, principles, which appear in the society, is considered as suitable act and moral. On the contrary, if he or she disobeys, it is considered as immoral act.

Moral that is showed in human actions with reference to right and wrong has moral quality. Someone's moral will be known from right and wrong action. From this it can be known about the basic nature of good and bad moral. So moral qualities is the way a man shows his or her character through the act. From this, you can know about what a man think, what her or his good and bad act likes.

<http://faculty.washington.edu/smcohen/320/socdef.htm>

### **2.5.2 Ethics**

In etymology, ethics discuss about human custom, for example the way to dress, act, speak, etiquette etc. which tied in the meaning of good and bad in having a certain behavior(Zubair, 1987:15). According to Curzer (1999:6), ethics is sometimes thought of as the study of morality, an investigation theoretical of morality. Ethics also could help someone or a group of human being in managing their behavior. And it becomes guidance for one group of people in organizing their behavior that depends on society moral system. With ethics, moral conduct individually will be observed conforming to the rule prevailed in society.

Ethics connects with the law of moral conduct and examines relationships between human beings and moral principles as to how we should treat each other. In Oxford Learner's Pocket dictionary, the word ethics concerns with system of moral principles.

Meanwhile based on Tjahjadi (1991:46), he states that ethic rules were prevailing upon human wish that is influenced by many kinds of tendency and desire to do so that could be known in experience. Like we know, human has



dream, desire or wish that will be reached and all this depends on him, whether his or her behavior has conformed to moral rule or not.

## **2.6 Morality**

Morality is about good or bad, right or wrong of human act (Poespoprojo, 1999:120). Meanwhile according to Djojoseuroto (2006:11), morality is moral characteristic or whole of the principle and value related with good and bad. Morality inside human was a conscious about good and bad thing; about which was permitted and forbidden; about which was appropriate and not appropriate to do something.

In accordance with this Tjahjadi (1991:64) states that morality was comprehended as compatibility of our action with spiritual norm, namely awareness of heart with our obligation.

Moral in the meaning of philosophy was a concept which is formulated by a society to determine goodness or badness. In Keane's book 'A Primer of Moral Philosophy' says if we talk about philosophy we attempt to explain things by their causes or first principles. By moral philosophy we understand such an attempt as applied to man's moral life. By man's moral life we mean the life he leads or the acts he performs, when he acts as a free, rational agent

According to Poespoprodjo (1999:12), philosophy was needed to investigate and determine everything in this life, how people should live. Here, the usefulness of moral philosophy is importance. According to James Rachels

(2004:17), Moral philosophy is an effort to understand what the reality of morality likes that claimed from us.

Philip Atkinson states that morality is not just a set of values, but a vital and permanent part of ourselves, formed in childhood before the age of reason, which dictates how we understand the world. In other words all living things must have an understanding, which guides their behavior; hence thinking is an essential part of being alive. He also said that morality must precede understanding because understanding can only develop after the underlying values have been formed. So the early values are the most important as they become the parent of all subsequent values; later additions though made with a more adult mind, must incorporate previous decisions as those prior decisions are beyond the force of reason. He also says, knowledge are used by an understanding to construct a view of the world —reality. Hence it is moral foundation of an understanding, as well as experience that dictates reality. And there can be no reality except that realized by an understanding. (<http://www.ourcivilisation.com/moral2/index.htm>)

Curzer (1999:6) says “morality is a code of conduct or system of values providing guidance about right and wrong actions as well as the passions, desires, beliefs, words, character traits and other such things related to these actions.” It tells about which option to choose in a wide range of different situations.

Personal morality defined and distinguished among right and wrong intentions, motivations or actions as these have been learned, engendered, or otherwise developed within each individual. So, morality refers to the concept of human ethics which pertains to matters of right and wrong.

In evaluating moral conduct, we should firstly know the motivation. It is very important to observe about what motivation forms the background of or causes of someone to do some act. According to Zubair (1987:30), various motives have big influence and even determine in a process to form their belief. Believing of something can encourage us to act.

In all judgment of action, motives and characters traits, we are applying moral norm. A moral norm may be either a ruler of conduct or a standard of evaluation. In other word, the norm maybe is a standard evaluation which we implicitly decide whether something is good or bad, desirable and undesirable, worthy or worthless.

If human act is appropriate with the rule of moral prevailed in society, it is said as a good act. Otherwise, if human act is not appropriate with the rule of moral, it is a bad act. Poespoprodjo (1999:154) states that there are three decisive factors of moralities. They are the act itself, the motive, and the situation.

#### 1. The act

Like the explanation above, human have god and bad side of moral. When a man has a wish, there is an act that had an agreement. Good and bad moral will be known from the act that he or she is showed. If the act that he or she wants has a bad quality, it definitely becomes a bad act. If the act that he or she wants has a good quality, it also becomes a good act.

#### 2. The motive

Basically, morality of behavior has an own purpose upon the doer wished. They have own reason in doing something, it depend how the doer do through his

or her act. If a man decides to do an act, then there is a motive behind that act.

Motive is something that exists in human mind when they do the act.

### 3. The situation

Situation can influence and determine an act that makes someone has either good or bad moral. An act can be called to have moral or immoral depend where the wish instructed and in what situation.

It is clear that what human do was based on their wish and how he or she embodied their wish to the world through the attitude and behavior. Moral of man will depict and determine through what she wants, what is the motive, and in what situation that makes him or her do that action. Therefore, a person as a free human should understand about good and bad acts. It can be worse for them if they don't think much and more wisdom in taking an attitude of what possibilities will happen.

### 2.7 Moral Standards

Moral standards of human conduct must be conformed when it is called right and wrong. Moral standards, according to Titus (1954:198), are on the basis of the standard of right conduct can be stated in two different ways:

1. Action is right if it leads to physical, intellectual, and spiritual development or to a more harmonious personal and social life. Action is wrong if it is detrimental to the individual or to society. A right act is an act which enriches and strengthens the life; a wrong act is an act which experience has proved to be socially harmful.

2. The right choice is the selection of the greater or greatest value; the wrong choice is the selection of some lesser good or value. While some choices in life are those between what is definitely good and what is definitely evil.

Thus, the word right and good shall be used as the term in discussing moral issues. Our actions in this life consist of good or bad act in reach the wish as a free human. Sometimes a good act means good for herself and somebody, and a wrong act means bad for her self, exceedingly unhappy and sense of guilty.

According to Poespoprodjo, moral standards of human conduct are conformed from the law of God. Moral standards of human conduct called right when human do God's rule; and wrong when human betray and break the rule (1999:22).

Naturally distinguishing good from evil is crucial for any community which is why religion is the foundation of a community to lead, because that is the concern of religion. From this statement, we know that human as the creature of God has to be close with Him. The law of God teaches us about what behavior is good, or virtuous, and what is sinful, or evil.

(<http://www.ourcivilisation.com/moral2/moral8.htm>)

## **2.8 Moral and Law**

According to Bertens (2002:41), moral and law have close relationship. It is because either law or moral has similar function to organize human's behavior. He explains that a large part of law determined by its moral quality.

Therefore the existence of law always measured by moral norm; law is made because of moral norm in society. For moral itself, it will go up into the air if moral not revealed and organized in society, an example 'respect someone's property'. This thing become moral principle and will always prevail if there is a basic of its law.

The difference between law and moral is law more focuses on the limit of human behavior as physical, while moral more concern with man's spiritual attitude. Law asking only on legality means we will fill this law if the physical behavior conforms to law. In this thing spiritual attitude was not important. And this is the difference between legality and morality. We can judge good and bad man only from outside.

There are two sanctions in which people got on their acts. First, we will get law sanction, and the second, we will get moral sanction. Bertens (2002:44) states that law sanctions are different from moral sanctions. Law can be forced. The person who is against the law will get a punishment. But the ethics norm cannot be forced. This ethics will not effective because it just touch on the outside (physical attitude). The only one sanction of morality is the conscience that will not calm when we do something bad. If 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. They will get moral punishment.

From the above, it explains that an act that had been done have own effect. 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 be good, but when we do a bad act or immoral act then we will get the bad effect too. It can be from law sanction or moral sanction.

When the act had been done, there are few things which become the obstacle. Philip Atkinson states that there are five things which can obstruct or destroy of someone in act, they are:

(<http://www.ourcivilisation.com/moral2/index.htm>)

1. Confusion: caused by notions of right and wrong varying with mood and circumstances.
2. Disorder : Opposing notions of right and wrong obtain implacably opposed groups of people within the community. For the crime of murder some may demand the death penalty, others may demand only a term of imprisonment, while others may believe the victim deserved death and the murderer merits reward.
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. Without an unselfish perception the individual, and hence the community, cannot show resolution in the face of hardship.
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.

## 2.9 Previous Studies

In this study the researcher tries to find some related previous studies, which focuses on studying moralities inside human in literary work. This research is more focused to moral values or norms on the main character. This research has relation with some studies on the same field in discussing moral analysis. As the research entitled “The Aspect of Morality in W. Somerset Maugham’s ‘The Magician’”. This research discussed by Syahril, the student of Gajayana University in Malang. In her study (2002), she found that there are some moralities aspects that found in the main character which should be analyzed. In Syahril thesis, she explained that moral in human act has an effect for either human or society. It can be good or bad effect depends on their act. If they have a good act then the result should be good.

Another study is come from Zakiyatul Af'idah, the student of Islamic state University of Malang. In her thesis untitled “Moral Values on The Main Character in the Novel Silas Marner” (2005) found that moral values in human life should provided belief of God. This research presented that a man can not avoid God's will.

From those studies, the researcher found similarly about human morality when do an act through her behavior. When people try to do something for her life, they also should realize about God's will. And it is closest to this study. In this study, the researcher focuses on the main character's behavior that show her good and bad moral in construct this life. Moral in human act not only come from



human self but from the outside. In analyzing moral in literary work, hopefully, this study will give a new thought for the study of literature.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study is a literary criticism and uses moral approach to deal with the data. It is a literary criticism because in this study the writer conducts discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation a literary work, that is, the novel of *Madame Bovary*.

In this research, the researcher uses moral approach. This approach tries to discuss the relation of literary work with moral norms prevailed in society. Moral approach uses to finding and understanding moral norm that showed through her act. Therefore, the analysis is focused on studying moral qualities of the main character which is depicted in literary work. So it is related with moral side of human which is conformed to moral norms. By using this approach, the analysis is focused to seek and understand moral values.

#### 3.2 Data Source

All data in this study are taken from the novel of *Madame Bovary* that was written by Gustave Flaubert. This novel was published by Penguin Popular Classic 1993. The first published of the novel in 1861. The data of this study are sentences, paragraphs, or dialogues that illustrate moralities in *Madame Bovary* novel.

### 3.3 Data Collection

In this study, the writer observes all of the data to analyze. There are some steps to get the data, which the writer needed, they are as follows: reading and understanding the novel being analyzed, choosing and selecting the data dealing with each problem that will be investigated, collecting the data that has relation to the problem of the study, then retyping all the data that have been chosen and selected based on the original quotation existing in the novel.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

After the data had been collected, then, the data analysis will be analyzed in the following steps:

- a. Reviewing the data that have been collected.
- b. Explaining moral qualities reflected in *Madame Bovary* novel.
- c. Drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher analyze in detail about moral qualities on the main character. From the main character's moral qualities, it can be known how good or bad she is through her behavior. That is way we need to know the quality of moral, the factors influence to moral quality, and the effect of moral act. By doing this, it is expected to find the answer to the research's question.

#### 4.1 Moral Qualities in the Main Character

The understanding of moral can preach people to see this world into more wisdom. In the novel of Madame Bovary, the researcher had found moral qualities on the main character of Emma Bovary. This character had endowed with moral connecting with good and bad act in reaching the purpose. According to Abrams (1988:21), characters are the person, in literary work, who is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in their conversation, and their acts.

Based on Poespoprodjo (1999:154) states that there are three decisive factors of moral, they are:

1. The act, which had an agreement to do something
2. The motive, what motive that makes the doer does that act
3. The situation, in what situation she determines that act

From the explanation above, it can said that someone's good and bad can determine and depend on the act, the motive, and the situation. As human being, the main character of Emma Bovary has endowed goodness and badness that can be seen from her act in daily life. Here, the researcher can find her moral quality from this story.

#### **4.1.1 Emma Bovary's Good Moral**

In Madame Bovary novel, the goodness of moral has found that can be seen in attitude and behavior. To know the detail of good side of moral, let us see the following text.

##### **4.1.1.1 Sense of Responsibility**

The story begins when Emma married with Charles. In the new house, she would look over Charles's house. It is the first time she sees the house as the following paragraphs describe the house.

The old servant stepped forward to pay her respects, apologized for not having dinner ready, and suggested that in the meantime Madame might like to look over her house.

The brick front ran flush with the street, or rather road. Behind the door hung a cloak with a small cape, a bridle and a black leather cap, and in a corner on the floor stood a pair of leggings with the mud dried on them. To the right was the parlour, that is to say the room where they ate and lived. Canary-yellow wallpaper, relieved at the top by a chain of pale flowers, flapped all over the badly hung canvas. White calico curtains with a red border were arranged crosswise along the windows, and on the narrow mantelpiece, between two silver-plated candlesticks with oval shades, a clock with a of Hippocrates shone resplendent. On the other side of the passage was Charles's consulting-room, a little place about six yards across, with a table, an office-chair and three ordinary chairs. The half-dozen shelves of the deal bookcase were stocked with practically nothing but the Dictionary of Medical Science, its volumes uncut, though the bindings looked somewhat the worse for the successive sales they had been through. (MB, page 44)

The analysis of the setting show a simple life from the condition of Charles's house that is described in great detail: the wallpaper, the curtains and the bookshelves all contribute to the "feel" of the place. Knowing this, she would change the house. This house seems bleak for furnishings, so she tries to make inhabited house more comfortable. It is one of her care when she is seeing around.

The first few days she spent planning alterations in the house. She removed the shades from candlesticks, had the walls repapered, the staircase repainted and benches put all round the sun-dial in the garden; and ask how one could get a fish-pond made, with a fountain. And finally her husband knowing how fond she was of driving out, picked up a second hand dog-cart which, given new lamps and a splash-board mottled leather, looked almost as good as a Tilbury. (MB, page 45-46)

Emma knows how to manage the house. Her act shows that she wants to make the house much better than the condition before. And in her new house, she would like to do her duty as a wife.

Emma knew how to run the house, as well. She sent out the account to the patients, in well-phrased letters devoid of all commercial flavour. When they had one of the neighbours to dinner on a Sunday she always managed to put some dainty dish on the table. She was expert at building a pyramid of greengages on a base of vine-leaves, could turn preserves out of the jar on to a plate, and even spoke of getting finger-bowls for use at dessert. All this reflected considerable glory on Bovary. (MB, page 54)

As a wife, Emma can arrange her new house as well. It is proved when the guest is visiting them; Emma readily manages the dinner which is appropriate for the guest. She also helps her husband, Charles, to send the account for the patients.

The analysis of the character shows that Emma has responsibility when she accompanied and looked after her husband. At the time he came home late

from his work as the profession of local doctor, she is waiting and accompanying her husband till he lay down to sleep. From her act, it shows how obedient she is.

Sometimes he came home late, at ten or even twelve o'clock. He would want to eat, and as the maid had gone to bed, Emma looked after him. He took off his frock-coat to eat his meal in comfort, and told her all the people he had met, the villages he had been to, the prescriptions he had written. then, well pleased with himself, he finished up the onion stew, pared the rind from his cheese, munched an apple, emptied the decanter, took himself off to bed, where he lay down on his back and started snoring. (MB, page 55)

In this story, Emma also endowed with good moral. It showed on Emma's obligation. Her obligation can be seen when she tried to tidy up everything that Charles was to put on. Charles's habit which is untidy makes her disappointed. This condition disturbed her. However Emma keeps her feeling and decides to tidy up everything. It seems that she tries to be a good wife, patience and obedient. From this situation, it shows that her acts still hold to moral principle.

She was getting generally more irritated with him. As she grew older he became grosser in his ways ...

Emma used sometimes to tuck the red border of his under vest inside his waistcoat, or straighten his cravat, or throw away a shabby pair of gloves that he was about to put on. She did these things not, as he imagined, for his sake, but for her own, in an outburst of egoism, a nervous irritation. (MB, page 75)

From the statement above, Emma's daily life with Charles make her unhappy but she did not show it. Instead, she tries to be faithful as wife and mother of her daughter, Berthe and realize to be interested in God. We can see from the conversation between Emma and Leon, a person who interest on Emma's beauty.

'You're giving it up?' he went on.

‘What?’ she said quickly. ‘Music? Yes! Heavens, haven’t I the house to run, my husband to look after, a hundred and one jobs, a whole host of duties that come first?’

She glanced up at the clock. Charles was late. She became the anxious wife.

‘He is so kind!’ she said more than once.  
(MB, page 118)

He started talking about Madame Homais, whose slatternly appearance was usually a subject mirth between them.

‘What does it matter?’ Emma interrupted. ‘A good mother doesn’t worry about what she looks like.’

And then she relapsed into silence.

It was the same in the following days. Her talk, her manner, everything about her was different. She was seen to take a new interest in her household, to attend church regularly, and to be stricter with her maid.

(MB, page 119)

From the text above, it seems that Emma makes a choice to throw herself into the role of a dutiful wife and mother, as she tells to Leon, “Heavens, haven’t I the house to run, my husband to look after, a hundred and one jobs, a whole host of duties that come first?” She tries to be a good wife, who cares about her husband and daughter.

The other statements that show her responsibility into the role of a dutiful wife and mother, as she treats her daughter “...and Madame Bovary undressed her to show off her fine limbs.” She also tries to be a good wife, who always cares about her husband, “When Charles came home he found his slippers warming by the fire.” as in the following paragraphs.

She fetched a little Berthe home from the nurse. Felicite brought the child down whenever there were visitor, and Madame Bovary undressed her to show off her fine limbs. She declared she adored children. It was her comfort, her joy, her weakness. She accompanied her caresses with lyrical outbursts which might to any but the Yonville folk have recalled Sachette in Notre Dame de Paris.

When Charles came home he found his slippers warming by the fire. No longer did his waistcoats want for linings nor his short for buttons. It was pleasure to see all the night-caps evenly stacked in the cupboard. She



no longer grimaced at the idea of taking a stroll round the garden; Charles's suggestions were always accepted, and though she still did not anticipate his wishes, she submitted to them without a murmur. ...while the little girl crawled about on the carpet and that slim woman leaned over the back of his chair to kiss him on the forehead – (MB, page 119)

Emma's good morality had been depicted in her acts. It can be looked when her neighbor praised her present. For the people around, Emma is a good and perfect wife. For them her acts can be a good example.

Other people, too, came under the spell. The chemist said: "She's very clever, who wouldn't be out of place as the wife of a subprefect."

The housewives were won by her thrift, the patients by her courtesy, the poor by her charity. (MB, page 120)

From the statement above, the writer wants to show her responsibility and obligation that has proved by her obedience and piety. Emma has tried to be a good wife even though her husband can not see her suffering which exactly the opposite of her wish. However Emma still fights to hold on moral principle in serve her husband as a wife.

#### **4.1.1.2 Sense of Merciful**

The other good moralities in Emma's character are her sense of merciful. We can see her merciful when she meet with a beggar. In this statement, her act had showed a good thing, such as give all her silver to a beggar.

After administering a thorough scolding to the maid, she gave her a present or packed her off to go and see the neighbors – just as she sometimes gave away all the silver in her purse to a beggar. (MB, page 79)

This statement explains, even tough she had a bad mood when scolding to her maid but she will have merciful to a beggar. She gives her silver that she had to a beggar. Moreover when she is in trouble with the problems that she had, yet,

she still has sense of merciful to a beggar. She would give him the last of money that she had.

The blind man crouched down on his haunches, threw back his head, rolled his dark green eyes and stuck out his tongue, rubbed his stomach with both hands and uttered a sort of dull howl, like a famished dog. Disgusted, Emma tossed him a half-crown piece over her shoulder. It was the sum of her wealth; it seemed glorious to fling it away like that.

The carriage was moving off again ... the familiar sights rolling by gradually distracted Emma from her present miseries. An intolerable weariness overcame her, and she arrived home in a dispirited stupor, almost asleep. (MB, page 311)

#### **4.1.2 Emma Bovary's Bad Moral**

Beside the goodness of moral in human behavior, the badness is also can be seen in human attitude and nature. Such in this story, it is also found the badness of moral.

##### **4.1.2.1 Infidelity**

Emma has a new life that far from her wishes. For her this marriage was so boredom. As a husband, Charles is a good person and common man that adores his wife but cannot give her the happiness of life. He cannot give what Emma's need and desire. As Emma imagined that a man should know and teach about the world. It is one of her reason for the banality of marriage which is disappointing.

Charles's conversation was as flat as a street pavement, on which everybody's ideas trudged past, in their workday dress, provoking no emotion, no laughter, no dreams. At Rouen he said he had never had any desire to go and see a Paris company at the theatre. He couldn't swim, or fence, or fire a pistol, and was unable to explain a riding term she came across in a novel one day.

Whereas a man, surely, should know about everything; excel in a multitude of activities, introduce you to passion in all its force, to life in all its grace, initiate you into all mysteries! ... (MB, page 54)

Other reasons that make her disappointed is Charles's nature that had no ambition and effort to change his life much better like she wants.

Finally, to 'keep up with things', he took out a subscription to Medical Post, a new paper that sent him its prospectus. He read of it after dinner. But the food inside him, and the warmth of the room, combined to send him to sleep in five minutes, and there he sprawled, with his chin on his hands ... Emma looked at him and shrugged her shoulders. Why hadn't she at any rate one of those silent, earnest husbands who work at their books all night – and end up, by the time that rheumatism sets in at sixty, wearing a string of decoration on their ill fitting – dress coats! She would have liked this name of Bovary that was hers, to be famous, on view at the bookshops, always cropping up in the papers. But Charles had no ambition. (MB, page 74)

It seems that Charles is a person that has no brave to do some change to a better life. She only found a dull husband. This thing is adding her suffer and desperation toward her voracious passion, the passion which full of romantic picture and love of everyday life in this marriage and seems hopeless. As in following paragraph:

Before the wedding, she had believed herself in love. But not having obtained the happiness that should have resulted from that love, she now fancied that she must have been mistaken. And Emma wondered exactly what was meant in life by the words 'bliss', 'passion', 'ecstasy', which had looked so beautiful in books. (MB, page 47)

From this situation, it makes her suffer and desperate about everything. There are many reasons that make her disappointed about life. She finds lacking in her dull husband. And it seems that what she has been passed with her husband is far from her wished. For example we can see from the following paragraph.

Whereas a man, surely, should know about everything; excel in a multitude of activities, introduce you to passion in all its force, to life in all its grace, initiate you into all mysteries! But this one had nothing to teach; knew nothing, wanted nothing. He thought she was happy; and she hated him for the placid immobility, that stolid serenity of his, for that very happiness which she herself brought him. (MB, page 54)

Even though she has moved from Tostes to Yonville, a new place that she had lived in, but it does not help her at all. She feels that her life was filled of sorrow. Then a man who comes into Emma's life is giving a help to recover her health. At the beginning, Rodolphe offers Emma a help to recover her health. But later his presence becomes part of Emma's life that changes her life.

The black days she had known at Tostes began again. She accounted herself far more wretched this time, for she had learnt what sorrow was, and knew it was endless. (MB, page 137)

'Your wife has been telling me about her health ...'

Charles broke in: yes, it was indeed a great anxiety to him: her attacks of breathlessness were coming on again.

Rodolphe asked whether riding would do her any good.

'Why, of course, excellent! Just the thing! There's an idea, now. What do you say, dear?'

...

She pouted and hedged and finally declared that 'it might look a bit queer'.

'Who cares what it looks like?' said Charles, pivoting on his heel. 'No sense in that! Health comes first (MB, page 169-170)

The analysis of the setting gives chance to declare his love. In their journey, he tries to seduce Emma and intends to become her mistress.

'What is the matter?' he said. 'What is it? I don't understand. You've a wrong idea of me, you must have, you are in my heart as on Madonna on a pedestal, lifted high, secure and immaculate. ... Only I can't live without you. I need you, your eyes, your voice, and your thoughts! Oh, be my friend, my sister, my angel!' (MB, page 173)

This evident make Emma felt daze. She was so confuse and surprised for Rodolphe's confession. She never experienced like this before which is there is a man who seduce, worship and declare his love. It was her weakness. She is unyielding but soon succumbs to Rodolphe's charms; she surrendered as she leaned her head on his shoulder.

And he stretched his arm about her. She tried feebly to disengage herself. He was half-supporting her as they went along.

They heard their horses cropping.

'Stay, stay awhile!' said Rodolphe.

'It's wrong, wrong,' she said, 'it's madness to listen to you.'

'Why? Emma! Emma!'

'Oh, Rodolphe!' the young woman slowly sighed, and she leaned her head on his shoulder.

The stuff of her habit clung to the velvet of his coat. She tilted back her white neck, her throat swelled with a sigh, and, swooning, weeping, with a long shudder, hiding her face, she surrendered. (MB, page 173)

For Emma, it feels so delightful, joyful, marvelous and wild. And this feeling surprised her. What she wants for the rest of her life is happening right now, because at last she can feel about the delight of love. As in the following paragraph:

'I've a lover, a lover,' she said to herself again and again, reveling in the thought as if she had attained a second puberty. At last she would know the delights of love, the feverish joys of which she had despaired. She was entering a marvelous world where all was passion, ecstasy, delirium. A misty-blue immensity lay about her; she was the sparkling peaks of sentiment beneath her, and ordinary life was only a distant phenomenon down below in the shadowy places between those heights. (MB, page 175)

Her sense in seeking the excitement of life and her constant need for love blinds her. Now she can feel what she never feel about the meaning of life by the passion ecstasy and delirium from the book.

She remembered the heroines of the books she had read, and that lyrical legion of adulteresses began to sing in her memory with sisterly voices that enchanted her. She was becoming a part of her own imaginings, finding the long dream of her youth come true as she surveyed herself in that amorous rule she had so coveted.

Love, so long pent up within her, surged forth at last with a wild and joyous flow, and she savoured it without remorse, disquiet or distress. (MB, page 175)

Since that they were always go out together with the reason of riding a horse. So no one could suspect them. From her act, it explains her bad moral. She

chooses to accept Rodolphe's love and becomes his mistress. And it explains her betrayal to Charles.

The next day passed in a new delight. They exchanged vows. She told him her sorrows, Rodolphe interrupted her with kisses. ...

Starting from that day, they wrote to each other regularly every evening. Emma used to place her letter in a crevice in the wall at the bottom of the garden, and Rodolphe came to fetch it and left his own, which was always too short for her liking. (MB, page 175-176)

Her passion and desires can not hold out anymore. She can not hide her love. As in the following paragraph, she tries to meet Rodolphe in his house secretly. Emma absolutely does not thinking the consequent of her act. She lost her senses and blinded by her glowing passion to meet Rodolphe.

Day was beginning to break. From a distance Emma recognized her lover's house, with its two swallow-tailed weather vanes standing out dark in the pale light of dawn.

Beyond the farmyard was a large building that must be the chateau itself. She glided in as though the walls had parted magically at her approach. A big straight staircase led up to a corridor. Emma lifted a door-latch and at once picked out a man's form asleep on the far side of the room. It was Rodolphe. She gave a cry.

'Its' you! You!' he said. 'How did you get here? Ah, your dress is damp!'

'I love you!' she answered, sliding her arms round his neck.

This first venture having succeeded, from now on whenever Charles went out early Emma hastily dressed and tiptoed down the steps to the edge of the water. (MB, page 176)

The first time was filled with wild passion. She does not hide her love. Her big passion in the name of love would blind her. She can not feel this with Charles. Therefore when Emma meets Rodolphe, she is ready to give herself readily. Emma loves him very much, and she will do anything in order she can be together with Rodolphe, including having sexual intercourse. She is willing to go



out secretly to the house of Rodolphe in the daybreak. And her act called an immoral act.

Emma also adores Rodolphe as Charles adores Emma.

‘... You are my king, my idol – you are good, handsome, intelligent, strong!’ (MB, page 203)

Besides with Rodolphe, Emma also did her acts toward Leon. It is happen when she meet with Leon in Paris. At that time, her affair with Rodolphe was over. Leon replaces his presence. Leon becomes her second lover. When the yearning of love came to her, she chooses to betray her husband.

This evidence happens when Emma meets Leon in Rouen. At the first time, when Leon declared his Love, he asked Emma to go some place with the reason that he want to meet Emma before she comeback to Rouen.

And it had been her last chance. She was leaving next day.

‘Leaving?’ exclaimed Leon.

‘But I must see you again,’ he said. ‘There something I want to tell you ...’

‘Something – important. Something very serious. No, no, you can’t, you mustn’t go. If you only new. ... Listen. ... You haven’t understood me, then? You haven’t guessed?’

‘But you’ve talked very well!’

‘You’re laughing at me. Please! For pity’s sake let me see you once more – just once!’ (MB, page 248-249)

She was agreeing with his plan. After that, once again, Emma was tempted for this love. In the next morning, she makes Leon go on a guided tour, so she will not face her mounting passion with him alone. But in the carriage it just makes them full of passionate longings for the other. She accepted Leon’s love. It shows when she torn away the letter from the cab, a letter that is explaining that they should not to meet again. As the following paragraph describe.

Once, in the middle of the day, when they were right out in the country and the sun was beating down at its fiercest on the old silver-plated carriage-lamps, an ungloved hand stole out beneath the little yellow canvas blinds and tossed away some scraps of paper, which were carried off on the wind and landed like butterflies in a field of red clover in full bloom. (MB, page 256)

#### **4.1.2.2 Disobedience**

In her simple circumstances, finally, makes her life boredom. She is bored with anything about this life. Her boredom is showed from the way she acts. She shows it in the way she dressed and not put the role of a dutiful wife or abandons it. We can see that she is ignoring everything include her disobedience.

She let the house look after itself now, and the elder Madame Bovary, coming to spend part of Lent at Tostes, was astonished at the change in her life. She, who had been once so dainty and particular, now went all day without dressing properly, wore grey cotton stockings, and used tallow dips for light. ... Emma seemed no longer inclined to follow her advice, and once when Madame Bovary choose to maintain that masters and mistress ought to have an eye to their servants' religion, it brought such anger to Emma's eyes and so cold a smile to her lips that the good woman meddled no more. (MB, page 79)

It explains that she will be no more to hear or learn which connected with religion. Emma refuses old Madame Bovary's advice even though for her own good.

#### **4.1.2.3 Dishonest**

Others bad moral is dishonest. Emma's dishonesty is described when she decides to buy things on credit and borrow money from a merchant, Lheureux. She considered that it was an easy way to get something from the money she got on a credit. She buys something from Lheureux without Charles's permit.



He told her of the new deliveries from Paris, talked about various objects of feminine interest, was most obliging and never asked for money, so that Emma found it only too easy to gratify her every wish. For instance, she wanted to give Rodolphe a handsome riding-whip that was to be had at an umbrella shop in Rouen: Monsieur Lheureux deposited it on her table the following week.

The day after that, however he called with a bill for over ten pounds. Emma was taken a back: the drawers were all empty ... (MB, page 201)

When Lheureux came as he brings the bill, she unable to pay it.

Meanwhile he suggests that the bill can be paid by her husband. Emma forbids it.

Scared of being known by her husband, Charles, she asks him to not tell this to her husband. And promise she will pay the bill.

‘Ah no that was my joke,’ he replied. ‘Thought I could have done with the riding-whip. ... I know, I’ll ask the Doctor to let me have it back!’

‘No, don’t do that!’ she cried. (MB, page 201)

Another Emma’s lie is when she tries to tell Charles about the lesson of music. She wants to increase her skill. She often plays the piano as her hobbies.

But this hobby was used to go to Rouen, the nearby city. She seeks an excuse to Charles that she wants to go to Rouen to increase her skill much better.

One night, when Charles was listening to her, she began the same piece over again four times running, vexed with herself each time, while he, never noticing anything odd, cried out, ‘Bravo! Well done! Don’t stop, though, keep on!’

...

‘No, it’s no good, I need some lessons, but ...’ she bit her lip and added, ‘they’re too expensive, at twenty francs a time.’ (MB, page 270-271)

Charles realizes that Emma had lied to him. He knows that the price for the lesson not too expensive.

‘Yes, they are ... they are rather,’ said Charles, sniggering foolishly. ‘But I believe you might do it for less. You often find teachers who haven’t got much of a name, who are better than those that have!’

‘Find one!’ said Emma.

When he came home next day he gave her a sly look; but he couldn't keep it to himself for long.

'You do get ideas into your head sometimes! Do you know I've been to Barfeucheres today, and Madame Liegeard tells me her three girls at the Misericorde are getting lessons at two and a half francs a time – and from well – known teacher too!' (MB, page 271)

At first he was angry with Emma because she had lied to him. Emma

keeps trying to have his permission and she success to have what she wants.

So Charles returned to the subject once again. Emma answered sourly that they'd do better to sell the thing. Though to see that old piano go, that had given so much gratification to her vanity, would have been for Madame Bovary rather like destroying a part of herself.

'If you'd like to have a lesson or two now and again,' he said, 'that wouldn't be too ruinous, after all.'

'But it's no use unless you keep it up regularly,' she replied.

And that was how she managed to obtain her husband's permission to go into Rouen once a week to see her lover. (MB, page 272)

#### **4.1.2.4 Corruption**

In Emma's new life, she is excited and pleased by her marriage, but soon she is bored and disillusioned of everything in the simple life. Her new life is so different with her dream. In her dreams, she hopes that new and exciting things happen every day, but in her real life in Tostes, the same things happen over and over again. Nowadays she looks into its environment as a freak one. She has been blinded of properties. All that she saw based on the luxury items.

There was a higher life, 'twixt heaven and earth, amid the storm clouds, touched with the sublime. The rest of the world came nowhere, had no proper status, no real existence. The whole of her immediate environment-dull countryside, imbecile pretty bourgeois, life in its ordinariness – seemed a freak, a particular a piece of bad luck that had seized on her; while beyond, as far as eye could see, ranged the vast lands of passion and felicity. (MB, page 72)

In this simple life, she feels the dull routine of everyday living and can not endure it. She does not feel happy and hopes for the change of life. Her opinion about the world and life becomes her motive and desire to know more about the luxurious lifestyle. She can not hold back her desire and wish of the luxury. She would like to know the people that she met and dream about it. As in the following paragraph:

She strained to keep awake and so prolong the spell of this luxurious life she must so soon abandon. Day began to break. She looked long at the windows of the chateau, trying to guess whereabouts all the people were whom she had noticed during the evening. She would have liked to know all about them, to enter into their lives, become involved in them. (MB, page 67)

The analysis of the setting shows that Emma could find the things she needs. In the new town where she can get her needs. Moved from village of Tostes to a new town makes her life change. In this place, she will see many things that had never met before in the village. For example, a crafty merchant named Lheureux is the one who introduces Emma about the loan and offers several things of "feminine interest" to Emma.

Next evening she had a visit from the draper, Monsieur Lheureux. A clever fellow was this shopkeeper. (MB, page 115)

Hanging his crape-bound hat on the peg, he came and placed a green bandbox on the table, and started off by expressing, with a flow of courteous phrases, his regret that he had not obtained Madame's patronage before. A little shop like his wasn't one to attract a lady of fashion (he stressed the word) but she had only to give him the order, and he would undertake to supply her with anything she might want, be it in haberdashery or linen, hosiery or fancy goods; for he went into town four times every month, regularly. ...

Madame Bovary had a look at them.

'There is nothing I want,' she said. (MB, page 116)

From the above, Emma refuses all of his offers. But it does not hold on much longer. Later Lheureux's visit next makes her tempted to do this loan from him. He convinces Emma to buy things in order she can get what she needs. For this thing, she will use Charles's money to pay the bill secretly.

The order for the leg had been placed with Lheureux. It gave him excuse for several visits to Emma. He told her of the new deliveries from Paris, talked about various objects of feminine interest, was most obliging and never asked for money, so that Emma found it only too easy to gratify her every wish.

The day after that, however, he called with a bill for over ten pounds.

...

She was wondering how to get out of this predicament, when the maid came in and laid on the mantelpiece a little fold of blue paper – 'from Monsieur Derozerays'. Emma pounced upon it. Inside were fifteen napoleons – the payment of the account! She heard Charles coming upstairs, threw the money to the back of the drawer and locked it. (MB, page 201-202)

## **4.2 The Factors Influence on Moral Qualities**

### **4.2.1 The Influence of Education Factor**

There is something which influence Emma's moral in this story. Here the writer tries to search the affect of Emma's moral background. In this case, the writer found that there is an effect of education that she has toward her moral. Emma was raised in the country on a farm. However, instead of giving her an education suitable to her station in life, one that would have prepared her for farm life, her father sends her to a convent. There she receives an education far above her station on a young age.

When she was thirteen her father had taken her into the town and entered her at the convent. They stop at an inn in the St Gervais quarter, where their supper was served on painted plates depicting the story of Mademoiselle de la valliere. The explanatory wording, worn away here

and there by the scratch of cutlery, all glorified religion, the tender heart and Court ceremony. (MB, page 48)

In this religious world, isolated from the real world, Emma is exposed to religious sentiment. First she is enjoyed the society inside it, but soon she was bored. She found herself admire the beauty of the chapel rather than listen to the lessons and left to create romantic, sentimental daydreams with no one to tell her what life is really like.

At first, far from being bored at the convent, she enjoyed the society of the nuns, who entertained her by taking her into the chapel, which one reached down a long corridor from the refectory. She played very little at play-time. She knew her catechism well, and it was always she who answered the curate's harder questions. Living among those white-face women with the rosaries and copper crosses, never getting away from the stuffy schoolroom atmosphere, she gradually succumbed to the mystic languor exhaled by the perfumes of the altar, the coolness of the holy-water fonts and the radiance of the tapers. (MB, page 49)

The analysis of the setting shows that Emma didn't like the convent. She would avoid anything concern with religion. In her young age, Emma is the one who was filled with emotionalism and sentimentalism, a child that needs full of attention of its emotion, as in the following paragraph state.

In the evening, before prayers, they had a religious reading in the schoolroom. During the week it would be a Bible story or an extract from the Lectures of the Abbe Frayssinous, on Sunday something lighter out of the Christian spirit. ... Accustomed to the peaceful, she turned on reaction to the picturesque. She loved the sea only for its storms, green foliage only when it was scattered amid ruins. It was necessary for her to derive a sort of personal profit from things, she rejected as useless whatever did not minister to her heart's immediate fulfillment – being of a sentimental rather than an artistic temperament, in search of emotional, not of scenery. (MB, page 49)

Apparently an education that she gets is not helping her to be a better. She will ignore anything about spiritual. She did not listen and ignore of what she had been learnt. Moreover, this story is furthered by a visiting laundry maid who

brings in romantic stories for the girls to read on the sly. It makes Emma to imagining a fantastical idea of what life, love, and marriage are all about.

There was an old maid who came to the convent one week in every month to mend the linen. The girls often slipped out of preparation to go and see her. She sang half to herself as she plied her needle some romantic ballads of the last century, which she knew by heart. She told you stories, brought news, and did little for you in the town. In the pocket of her apron she always kept some novel or other, which she would lend to the bigger girls on the sly, and which the maiden lady herself devoured, whole chapters at a time, in the intervals of her task. They were all about love and lovers, damsels in distress swooning in lonely lodges, postillions slaughtered all along the road, horses ridden to death on every MB, page, gloomy forests, troubles of the heart, vows, sobs, tears, kisses, rowing-boats in the moonlight, nightingales in the grove, gentlemen brave as lions and gentle as lambs, too virtuous to be true, invariable well-dressed, and weeping like fountains. (MB, page 49-50)

In the convent, she read stories of romance while being unable to see the real world. She concentrated her attention upon the beautiful and artistic rather than finding the basic elements of a natural life. Novels read on the sly only increased the value of the romance by being forbidden.

Later she only sees the world than the religious and no body knows about what she was being done and thought through her attitude. Moreover she would like to read more about the romanticism of novel or other by hiding them so no one can see this.

Some of her companions brought back keepsakes presented to them at New Year, and there was a great business of hiding them away and reading them in the dormitory. (MB, page 50)

Religious education that was given in the convent does not help Emma's personality toward her morality except the daydream of a beautiful world. Her habit would affect her about her view of life. As a result she will love the church and the world for its beauty.



Practically minded in the midst of all her enthusiasm, she loved the church for its flowers, music for the words of the songs, literature for its passionate excitements, and she rebelled against the mysteries of the faith as she grew more irritated with discipline, a thing repugnant to her nature. (MB, page 52)

In her young age filled with emotions, Emma learns everything from the novel rather than her lesson, religion. The more she enthusiasm of everything that she likes, the more she irritated with discipline on the convent. This thing will influence her attitude. At first, she will think about the happiness for her life, that everything should conform and produce a happiness base on her dreamed. Later her mind only focuses on dreaming and seeking the happiness and the excitement of life that full of romanticism.

And Emma wondered exactly what was meant in life by the words 'bliss', 'passion', 'ecstasy', which had looked so beautiful in books. (MB, page 47)

And yet sometimes it occurred to her that this was the finest time of her life, the so-called honeymoon. To savour all its sweetness, it would doubtless have been necessary to sails away to lands with musical names where weeding nights leave behind them a more delicious indolence. ... At night, together on the terrace of your villa, with fingers intertwined, you gaze at the stars and make plans for the future. It seemed to her that certain parts of the world must produce happiness, as they produced peculiar plants which will flourish nowhere else. (MB, page 53)

What she wants of her dream can also be see from her acts, as she tries to talk about literature or melancholy music with her husband. Here, she wants that her husband can feel her heart of this romanticism.

Despite everything, she tried, according to theories she considered sound, to make herself in love. By moonlight in the garden she used to recite to him all the love poetry she knew, or to sing with a sigh slow melancholy songs. It left her at unmoved as before, neither did it appear to make Charles more loving or more emotional. (MB, page 56)

From the books she read, it makes her to imagine about how a man should be act. She dreams a perfect husband with his ambition. She also dreams of her

husband becoming famous, but Charles does not have it in his nature to seek fame or glory.

Why hadn't she at any rate one of those silent, earnest husbands who works at their books all night – and end up, by the time that rheumatism sets in at sixty, wearing a string of decorations on their ill-fitting dress-coats! She would like this name of Bovary, that was hers, to be famous, on view at the bookshops, always cropping up in the papers, known all over France. But Charles had no ambition. (MB, page 74)

Her entire life had been spent to reading the books. It becomes her habit. As she always read novels and travel books voraciously and studied maps of the city, much of her time was spent planning imaginary trips, visits to the theater or opera.

She bought a guide to Paris and traced her way about the capital with the tip of her finger, walking up the boulevards, stopping at every turning along the lines of the streets and at the white squares indicating the houses. Eventually she closed her tired eyes, and then in the darkness she saw gas-jets flickering in the wind, carriages-steps being let down with a great clatter at theatre entrances. (MB, page 70-71)

She spends almost all her waking hours in creating fantasies in order to escape from her general dissatisfaction with life. In her free time she would like to dream even when she is companying Charles. She devotes herself to these books rather than see the real world. She has read many books which increase her knowledge about the world through these books.

She started taking the women's papers *Work-basket* and *Sylph* of the Salon, devouring in their entirety ... She knew all the latest fashions, where to find the best tailors, the days for going to the Bois or the Opera. She even brought her book to the dinner-table, and turned over the MB, pages while Charles ate and talked. (MB, page 71)

Emma sat in her room, her dressing-gown wrapped loosely about her ... She dusted the shelves, looked at herself in the glass, picked up a book, then started dreaming between the lines and let it drop into her lap. (MB, page 73)



What her thought is based on the books that she read about romanticism stories than religious education that she get will makes herself to think about worldly ambitions and fortunately it just on his daydream. As the consequent of this, she will unable to accept the real life. She starts to blame her God on having this misery. Later it becomes the causes to form her moral.

Would this misery last forever? Was there no escape? Was she not quite as good as all the lucky women? She had seen duchesses at La Vaubyessard with clumsier waists and commoner ways than she; she cursed the injustice of God. (MB, page 80)

From the statement, Emma can not accept the faith from God's will. This is one of the effects from her habit that far from the doctrine of religion.

Her inability to accept this reality also makes her do another act which does not suitable. She did this as a form of her resistance and disappointment.

In certain moods she needed little encouragement to go quite wild. One day she maintained against her husband that she could drink a tumbler of brandy, and as Charles was foolish enough to dare her to it, she drained it to the last drop.

Despite her 'giddy' airs – as the housewives of Yonville termed them – Emma still didn't look cheerful. Almost always she had a fixed little line at the corner of her, mouth such as puckers the faces of old maids and thwarted success-seekers. Her skin was pale, white as a sheet all over, and pinched at the nostrils; her eyes stared out at you vacantly. (MB, page 138)

What Emma did against the religion will create this suffering and do the wrong thing which deviated from God's doctrine. As the old Madame Bovary explains.

'Doing something! Yes, reading novels – wicked books – works against religion, that ridicule the priests with quotation out of Voltaire! It's playing with fire, that is, my boy! Anyone without religion will always go wrong in the end!' (MB, page 138-139)

From all the statements, the writer thinks that the education that Emma got only teaches her to motivate her stepping in a wrong direction. It forms her moral

become worse. From the book she got, she is educated to feel the beautiful of world.

#### 4.2.2 The Influence of Environment Factor

Another factor that affects the main character's moral quality is her environment. Since Emma moved to town, she begins to distribute her pretension. In the town she met with many people that will change her life. The people around her, later, can give what Emma wants. Firstly, it happen when she met with Rodolphe. This man interest with Emma's beauty and has intended to seize or get Emma's heart.

‘Very nice!’ he was saying to himself. ‘Very nice, this doctor’s wife! Pretty teeth, dark eyes, trim little foot, turned out like a Parisian! Where the deuce can she have come from? Where can that clumsy oaf have found her?’

...

A stupid creature, he looks. Of course she’s sick of him. Dirty nails and three days’ growth of beard! ... While he trots off on his rounds, she sits and darns the socks. And is bored! Longs to live in town and dance the polka every night! Poor little thing! Gasping for love, as a carp on a kitchen table for water. Three pretty words, and she’d adore you, I’ll be bound. Tender, charming it’d be ... yes, but how to shake it off afterwards?’ (MB, page 143)

After his success to get close of Emma, he begins to seduce her.

‘Why let people hang on to one?’ he answered. ‘And today, when I’m fortunate enough to be with you ...’

Emma blushed. He left the sentence unfinished, and started talking about the lovely weather, and the delight of walking on the grass. (MB, page 149)

Rodolphe plans to ask Emma to go a ride. In their journey, he tries declare his love. Knowing this, Emma refuses and knows that it’s a wrong thing to have this affair. But Rodolphe keeps persuading her and doesn’t give up.

They reached a clearing where young trees had been cut. They sat down on a log, and Rodolphe proceeded to declare his love.

He avoided frightening her with gallant speeches at the outset. He was calm, serious, melancholy.

Emma listened with bowed head, raking among some chips of wood with the toe of her boot. But when he said 'Are not our destinies now one?' –

'No, no!' she answered. 'you now that. It cannot be.' (MB, page 172)

...

'What is the matter?' he said. 'What is it? I don't understand. You've a wrong idea of me, you must have, you are in my heart as on Madonna on a pedestal, lifted high, secure and immaculate. ... Only I can't live without you. I need you, your eyes, your voice, and your thoughts! Oh, be my friend, my sister, my angel!' (MB, page 173)

This evident makes Emma felt daze. She was so confuse and surprised for Rodolphe's confession. She never experienced like this before which is there is a man who seduce, worship and declare his love. It is her weakness. In the beginning, Emma tries to push and reject his love. She is unyielding but soon succumbs to Rodolphe's charms; she surrendered as she leaned her head on his shoulder.

And he stretched his arm about her. She tried feebly to disengage herself. He was half-supporting her as they went along.

They heard their horses cropping.

'Stay, stay awhile!' said Rodolphe.

'It's wrong, wrong,' she said, 'it's madness to listen to you.'

'Why? Emma! Emma!'

'Oh, Rodolphe!' the young woman slowly sighed, and she leaned her head on his shoulder.

The stuff of her habit clung to the velvet of his coat. She tilted back her white neck, her throat swelled with a sigh, and, swooning, weeping, with a long shudder, hiding her face, she surrendered. (MB, page 173)

Rodolphe succeeded to have Emma become his mistress. His persuasion makes Emma to have this love affair and it changes her life in getting the happiness. Since that they were always go out together with the reason of riding a horse. So no one could suspect them.

The next day passed in a new delight. They exchanged vows. She told him her sorrows, Rodolphe interrupted her with kisses. ...

Starting from that day, they wrote to each other regularly every evening. Emma used to place her letter in a crevice in the wall at the bottom of the garden and Rodolphe came to fetch it and left his own, which was always too short for her liking. (MB, page 175-176)

In their relationship, Emma actually realizes that what she did is wrong.

But she cannot stop this while Rodolphe always enticement her continually.

‘She didn’t know if she regretted yielding to him, or whether she didn’t rather aspire to love him still more. The humiliation of feeling her weakness turned to a bitterness tempered only by sensual pleasure. It was not an attachment but a continual enticement. He was subjugating her; she went almost on fear of him.’ (MB, MB, page 183)

In the nearby city of Rouen, Emma also meets another man that also brings her more badly. This man, Leon, was falling in love with Emma. At the first time, when Leon declared his love, Emma refuses and forbid him to fall in love. She realizes that love between them can not happen and she explains that. She also realizes her position to be Madame Bovary.

‘What a dream!’ murmured Leon. And delicately toying with the blue border of her long white girdle, he added, ‘why shouldn’t we begin again now?’

‘No, my friend,’ she replied. ‘I am too old, you’re too young. Forget me. Other women will love you ... you will love them.’

‘Not as I loved you!’ he cried.

‘What a child you are! Come we must be sensible. I ask it of you.’

She pointed out all the reasons why love was impossible between them. They should remain just good friends, as they had been before. (MB, page 248)

The way Emma to explain this reason does not make Leon give up. He still fight his intends and ask Emma that they must meet once again. He does not want to separate with her as he kisses Emma as the form of his love.

‘Something – important. Something very serious. No, no, you can’t, you mustn’t go. If you only new. ... Listen. ... You haven’t understood me, then? You haven’t guessed?’

‘But you’ve talked very well!’

‘You’re laughing at me. Please! For pity’s sake let me see you once more – just once!’ (MB, page 248-249)

‘Anywhere you like.’

‘Will you ...’ she seemed to ponder. Then, tersely: ‘Eleven tomorrow, in the Cathedral.’

‘I shall be there,’ he cried, and seized her hands; she pulled them away

And as they were both standing up now, he behind her, Emma with lowered head, he bent over and kissed her, very deliberately, on the nape of the neck.

‘Oh, you’re crazy, you’re crazy!’ she cried, giving vibrant little laughs as the kisses rained down. (MB, page 249)

The analysis character shows that Emma has moral weakness. It is proved when she met with Leon. She accepts Leon’s love. She was tempted for this love. It shows when she torn away the letter from the cab, a letter which explains that they should not to meet again. But she cancelled to give him the letter. As the following paragraph describe.

Once, in the middle of the day, when they were right out in the country and the sun was beating down at its fiercest on the old silver-plated carriage-lamps, an ungloved hand stole out beneath the little yellow canvas blinds and tossed away some scraps of paper, which were carried off on the wind and landed like butterflies in a field of red clover in full bloom. (MB, page 256)

In this town, a merchant also affect Emma’s life. Lheureux is a sly merchant who introduces about the loan and offers several things of "feminine interest" to Emma. In the first time Emma meet him, she is not interested with what he offers and trying to be wise.

Next evening she had a visit from the draper, Monsieur Lheureux. A clever fellow was this shopkeeper. (MB, page 115)

Hanging his crape-bound hat on the peg, he came and placed a green bandbox on the table, and started off by expressing, with a flow of courteous phrases, his regret that he had not obtained Madame’s patronage

before. A little shop like his wasn't one to attract a lady of fashion (he stressed the word) but she had only to give him the order, and he would undertake to supply her with anything she might want, be it in haberdashery or linen, hosiery or fancy goods; for he went into town four times every month, regularly. ...

Madame Bovary had a look at them.

'There is nothing I want,' she said. (MB, page 116)

From the above, Emma refuses all of his offers. She tries to behave wise by saying "There is nothing I want". In her words, she success and feels satisfy with this life. But it does not hold on much longer. Later Lheureux's visit next makes her tempted to do this loan from him. He continually convinces Emma in order she can get what she needs.

The order for the leg had been placed with Lheureux. It gave him excuse for several visits to Emma. He told her of the new deliveries from Paris, talked about various objects of feminine interest, was most obliging and never asked for money, so that Emma found it only too easy to gratify her every wish. For instance she wanted to give Rodolphe a handsome ridding whip that was to be had at an umbrella-shop in Rouen: Monsieur Lheureux deposited it on her table the following week.

There are so many offer that he gave to Emma, he tries to persuade her buying the things from him. He gave her the things without asking her about how much money she should pay. He always makes himself agreeable and obliging.

'Very well,' replied Monsieur Lheureux, quite unmoved, 'we shall come to terms another time. I've always got on well with the ladies – all but my own, at any rate.'

Emma smiled.

'What I mean is' – and he assumed an air of simple good nature after his sally – 'the money doesn't worry me ... Why, I could give you some if need be.'

She started in surprise. (MB, page 117)

He called her back her back to see three ells of lace he had lately picked up at a sale. 'Beautiful isn't it? Very popular nowadays for chair-backs. Quite the fashion!' And with the deftness of a conjuror he wrapped the lace in blue paper and slipped it into Emma's hand.

'Tell me, at any rate, how ...'

'Oh, another time!' he answered. (MB, page 298)



Lheureux uses Emma for his own profit. It is proved when Emma heard that her father-in-law is died. Lheureux comes and congratulates her that she would inherit from her father-in-law. Then he talks about his merchandise and intends to make her interest.

As soon as they were alone, Lheureux began to congratulate Emma in pretty plain terms on the money she would inherit. Then he turned to neutral topics, the wall fruit, the harvest, his own health, which was always 'so-so, fair to middling' – for he worked like a million niggers, and still didn't make enough to put butter on his bread, whatever people might say. (MB, page 264)

This situation used by Lheureux to persuade her gets the money so that she can use and manage the money. The way he took to persuade and convince Emma continually brings her so far into debt as to cause her financial ruin.

'And so you're quite set up again?' he inquired. 'My word, what a state your husband was in! He's a good fellow, though we haven't always seen eye to eye.'

She asked what he meant; for Charles had not told her of the quarrel over the bill.

...

'Come to that, it'd be a good idea if he handed it all over to someone else – yourself, for example. It'd be quite simple with a Power of Attorney. You and I could see to these little matters together.'

She didn't understand. He broke off; then, reverting to business, declared that Madame would hardly be able to manage without having something for him: he'd send her a dozen yards of black barege for a dress.

Instead of sending the material, he brought it. Then he came back for the measurements, and again on other pretexts, always trying to make himself agreeable and obliging – enfeoffing himself, as Homais would have said – and invariably slipping in a few words about The Power of Attorney. (MB, page 265)

Emma saw this as an easy way to get the money. In accordance with the instruction given by Lheureux, she will take this opportunity and do this work. By

using a power of attorney from Bovary she can more easily to buy things from him in order to expedite payments.

As soon as her mother-in-law had departed, however, Emma set to work, and astonished Bovary by her practical common sense. ... At last, one day, she showed him the copy of a general authorization to 'manage and administer his affairs, effect all loans, sign and endorse all notes, pay all debts' ... and so on. She had profited by Lheureux instruction. (MB, page 266)

Her inability to control her wish and passion become her weakness. The desire and the need for love which can not have it through her husband makes Emma unable to accept the reality. Lheureux masterfully leads her so far into debt as to cause her financial ruin.

#### **4.3 The Effects of Actions Done by Emma**

The acts or behaviors which have been done by a man, surely have own risk. This thing could be profitable and harmful. It depends on the way of which he or she is take, is it appropriate with the rules in society or not. There is an effect if we do a good or bad thing in this life. The effect of act is based on the acts that are done. If we do a good act or moral act then the effect will be good, but when we do a bad act or immoral act then we will get the bad effect too.

In the main character of Emma had showed the effect from her actions. Morality that is showed from her act has own risk. When Emma did this love affair, at the first time, she feels happy. We can see from Emma's behavior when the first time she began with Rodolphe, as her lover.

The next day passed in a new delight. They exchange vows. She told him her sorrows, Rodolphe interrupted her with kisses. Gazing at her with eyes half-closed, she bade him call her by her name once more and tell her again that he loved her. They were in the forest, as on the previous day, in



a sabot-maker's hut. The walls were of thatch, and the roof was so low they had to stoop. They sat close together on a bed of dry leaves. (MB, page 175)

The analysis of the setting shows both of them were intimate in a small place. Emma's action in having this affair was wrong; moreover, she did this without Charles's known. On the sly, they were planning how to meet each other and would be safe for both.

Next day, accordingly, they discussed how they could organize their meetings. Emma was for bribing her maid with a present. It would be better, however, if they could find a house where they would safe be in Yonville. Rodolphe promised to look for one. (MB, page 180)

Both of them were very happy. But this happiness can not standing for along time. In this relationship, their love would fall. Emma is surprised when she knows that Rodolphe left her. She was suffer and heartbroken by that love.

'It seems we shan't be seeing Monsieur Rodolphe for a while.'

She started, 'Who told you?'

'Who told me?' he echoed in surprise at the sharpness of her tone.

'Why, I met Girard just now outside the Café Francais. He's gone away on a journey, or is about to go.'

A sob broke from her. (MB, page 218)

They thought she must be delirious. By midnight she was. Brain-fever had set in.

She didn't speak, and she didn't hear anything she appeared even to be without pain, as though body and soul are resting together from all the shocks that they had suffered. (MB, page 221)

If something had done with a wrong way, it can not be good. A happiness that she got from a bad act would fail from it. From Emma's condition, we can say that bad action that she had been done will be damaging her

What Emma did when she borrows money from Lheureux, also gives her a bad effect. As a merchant, Lheureux continually convinces and brings her so far

into debt as to cause her financial ruin. Later, Emma will assume responsibility for her own actions.

She didn't understand. He broke off; then, reverting to business, declared that Madame would hardly be able to manage without having something for him: he'd send her a dozen yards of black barege for a dress.

Instead of sending the material, he brought it. Then he came back for the measurements, and again on other pretexts, always trying to make himself agreeable and obliging – enfeoffing himself, as Homais would have said – and invariably slipping in a few words about The Power of Attorney. (MB, page 265)

Emma's misery become increase when she should pay all her debts. Now her mind is burdened with the bill she should pay. The next afternoon, she receives a bailiff's notice from the sheriff of the district. She was confused and frightened. The following day, she would go to Lheureux asking a help and hoping that he could help to find the way for this payments.

The following day she received a demand note. When she saw the stamped paper, with Maitre Hareng Bailiff of Buchy scrawled all over it in large letters, she was so frightened she ran across to the draper's as fast as she could go. She found him in his shop tying a parcel.

...

'Look!' She showed him the paper.

'What'll happen now?' she demanded.

'Oh, quite simple. Court order. Bailiff. ... Finis!'

Emma had to restrain herself from hitting him. In a level voice she asked if there were no way of keeping Vincart quiet. (MB, page 296)

Her frightened becomes more increase when she is confronted with a royal order to demand payment of three- hundred and twenty francs within twenty-four hours. Now Emma was pursued with time to pay all her debts. It was the effect of the loan that she did, as the consequent her act.

When she got home, Felicite pointed to a grey sheet of paper behind the clock. She read: 'In formal execution of the order, whereof this is a true ...' Order? What order? Another document had, in fact, been delivered the night before, but knowing nothing of that, she was

thunderstruck by the words: 'By Order of His Majesty, in the Name of the Law, to Madame Bovary ...'

Skipping several lines she saw: 'Within twenty-four hours'. – What? – 'To pay the sum total of three hundred and twenty pounds.' And further down: 'Which is to be enforced by the utmost rigour of the law, and notably by execution of distraint upon all her furniture and effects.' (MB, page 303)

Her life is in shambles. Emma was served with a court order that brings about confiscation of her household property. She would run to Lheureux. In her anxiety, she made wild promises. It shows that Emma was lost her mind by made irrational promises. This situation explains her desperation

She strolled nonchalantly into his shop. 'You know what's happened? It's a joke, I suppose!'

'No!' (MB, page 304)

Then he came up to her and said softly: 'I know it's no joke; but after all it never killed anyone, and since it's the only way left you of paying me back of my money ...'

'Where can I get it?' said Emma, wringing her hands.

'Pah! When people have friends, as you have!' And he gave her so penetrating and terrible a look that she froze to the very marrow.

'I promise you,' said she, 'I'll sign ...'

'I've had quite enough of your signatures!' (MB, page 305)

She is begging to Lheureux but he refuses to help her. Now she is thinking to tell this news to her husband, imagining what will happen next.

She had tried everything. There was nothing else she could do. When Charles arrived she would have to say to him, 'Keep up! The carpet on which you are treading belongs to us no longer. There's not a chair or a pin or a wisp of straw in your house, that's yours. And it is I, poor man, I who have ruined you!'

There would be a great sob, many tears, and in the end, recovered from the shock, he would forgive.... (MB, page 315-316)

Emma is still scared of being confess to him. Her inability to resist the fear makes her retreat to face this trouble. However the act that she had been taken will determine the result from that act.

She had an impulse to go back to Lheureux. But what was to use? To write to her father – it was too late. And she was perhaps beginning to regret that she hadn't yielded to that man, when she heard the sound of a horse trotting up the lane. It was Charles. He was opening the gate, his face whiter than the plaster on the wall. Running down the staircase, she dashed out across the square; and the mayor's wife, who was talking to Lestiboudois in front of the church, saw her go in at the tax-collector's. (MB, page 316)

She was hopeless. Here Emma's heart was filled with confusion, disorder and fright. In total confusion to hold this feeling brings her to a wrong direction. Scare being confessed of her fault and don't know how supposed to do, she killed herself

And once again the deep hopelessness of her plight came back to her. Her lungs heaved as though they would burst. Then in a transport of heroism which made her almost gay, she ran down the hill and across the cow-plank, hurried along the path, up the lane, through the market place, and arrived in front of the chemist's shop.  
...

The key turned in the lock. She went straight over to the third shelf, so well did her memory guide her. She seized the blue jar, tugged at the cork, plunged her hand inside, and drew it out full of a white powder which she proceeded to cram into her mouth. (MB, page 325)

This story shows the worse effect on Emma's act. It happens when she decides to end her life. She was unable to control herself when she knew that there is no way out of this situation. Being scared and shamed to confess this act make her to commit suicide.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result and discussion in the preceding chapters, the following conclusion and suggestion are formulated.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Moral aspects that found in Madame Bovary novel show that a man has good and bad sides. Good sides of moral on Emma's character are her sense of responsibility and merciful. And her bad sides of moral are infidelity, disobedience, dishonest, corruption. Here, Emma's moral qualities can be seen in her acts. Moral qualities inside a human are also formed from the outside factor. From the analysis, it is concluded that human behavior is affected from the outside. The factors environment and education could support this act. This story explains that sometimes things that had been given to children are not always good for them, as Emma who was sent in the convent in a young age. This analysis found that her bad moral is come from the things she learned.

This story shows that everything in this life will not always appropriate with what we want. According to the data, Emma is a person who tries to look for or get the life that she wanted but fail. Her act will explain that the act which is done has an effect. The analysis shows that Emma commits the act of suicide.

## 5.2 Suggestion

- It is suggested that the readers of this study will be able to draw a lesson from moral quality (good and bad moral) presented in Madame Bovary novel. It means that they are able to practice good moral and avoided the bad one. In this way, they can improve the quality of their lives and hoped that they more wisdom to face this world.
- This novel hopefully can arouse the readers, especially the parents, to understand and have more control over about the things of children learned and thought.
- For the next researchers, who will conduct similar study, can give inspiration to them in moral aspect research by using other theories that more complete and better.

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