ABSTRACT

Susiani, Sri Windarti. 2006. *The Structural Analysis and Moral Values in Novel Ramayana by Sunardi D. M. and Its Implementation in Learning Literature in grade XI of Senior High School*. A Bachelor Degree Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSID, Sanata Dharma University.

This research studies character, characteristics, plot, setting, theme, and moral values in novel Ramayana written by Sunardi D. M. and its implementation in learning literature in grade XI of Senior High School. An approach used in this research is structural approach, which focuses on intrinsic element of the literary works, which consists of character, characteristics, plot, setting, and plot. Methods used in this research are listening method, analytic method, classification method, induction method, and description method. Listening method is used to collecting data. Analytic and classification method are used to analyze the character, characteristics, setting, theme, and moral values. Induction method is used to conclude in analyzing data. Description method is used to report the data analysis result.

Based on the result of character analysis, it can be described seventeen characters. They are Rama, Rahwana, Lesmana, Sinta, Sarpakenaka, Kumbakarna, Wibisana, Indrajid, Sugriwa, Trijata, Prahasta, Karadusana, Trimurda, Anggada, Anoman, Jatayu, dan Marica. The central character in *Ramayana* are Rama act as the main character (protagonist), Rahwana act as antagonist, Lesmana act as hero man, Sinta act as hero women, and Sarpakenaka act as unhero women. The minor characters are Kumbakarna, Wibisana, Indrajid, Sugriwa, Trijata, Prahasta, Karadusana, Trimurda, Anggada, Anoman, Jatayu, and Marica.

The plot of Ramayana is linear in which the events are organized chronologically, it is begun from exposition, inciting moment, rising action, conflict, complication, klimaks, falling action, and denouement. The exposition happened when Rama, Shinta, and Lesmana come to Dandaka wood, before deciding about how long to live there. The inciting moment rises when Sarpakenaka presents in Hutan Dandaka. The main purpose of Sarpakenaka's present is to control the border area. The rising action happens when Rahmana succeeds to kidnap Shinta and bring her flying to Alengka Kingdom. The conflict happened when Rahwana is in the middle of battlefield and kills so many monkey warriors, the Rama's warriors. The klimaks happened when Rama succeeds to kill Rahwana with a powerful arrow, Guawijaya. The falling action happened when Shinta burns herself to prove her holiness to Rama. The denouement happened as Shinta can prove her purity successfully to Rama, so Rama can accepts her and brings Shinta firmly back to Ayodya Kingdom.

In Ramayana, there are four setting. They are setting of place, setting of time, social setting, and spiritual setting. Setting of time consists of Ayodya Kingdom, Dandaka Wood, Alengka Kingdom, Kiskenda cave, and Argasoka Garden. Settings of time are day, night, long time ago, and one day. Social setting covers the description of life perception, way of thinking, custom, and society attitude in Dandaka and Alengka. Spiritual setting contains with belief description and Dandaka society, which is always religious.

There are two themes in Ramayana; Rama makes world peace and fights against Rahwana's evilness. There are nine moral values in Ramayana. They are self-awareness, love , obedient, faithful, patient, sacrificed, patriotic, respectful to parents, and self-purity to keep.

Based on language aspect, psychological development aspect, and cultural background of students, it can be concluded that the result of Ramayana analysis, especially the moral values can be used as a material of learning literature for grade XI of SMA students in the semester 1 in form lession plan and syllabus, appropriate with the Unity Curriculum Level of Education 2006.