MORAL VALUES AS SEEN IN BLACK BEAUTY’S CHARACTERISTICS IN ANNA SEWELL’S BLACK BEAUTY

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By MEILANY ROSIANA DEWI
Student Number: 084214041

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2012
MORAL VALUES AS SEEN IN BLACK BEAUTY’S CHARACTERISTICS IN ANNA SEWELL’S BLACK BEAUTY

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

By
MEILANY ROSIANA DEWI
Student Number: 084214041

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2012
A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

MORAL VALUES AS SEEN IN BLACK BEAUTY’S CHARACTERISTICS IN ANNA SEWELL’S BLACK BEAUTY

By

MEILANY ROSIANA DEWI

Student Number: 084214041

Approved by

Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka M.Hum.
Co-Advisor

July 12, 2012
A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

MORAL VALUES AS SEEN IN BLACK BEAUTY’S CHARACTERISTICS IN ANNA SEWELL’S BLACK BEAUTY

By

MEILANY ROSIANA DEWI

Student Number: 084214041

Defended before the Board of Examiners on July 25, 2012 and Declared Acceptable

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Name                                Signature
Chairman: Dr. F.X. Siswadi M.A.
Secretary: Dra. A.B. Sri Mulyani M.A.,Ph.D.
Member: Elisa Dwi Wardani S.S.,M.Hum.
Member: Dewi Widyastuti S.Pd.,M.Hum.
Member: Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka M.Hum.

Yogyakarta, July 31, 2012
Faculty of Letters
Sanata Dharma University
Dean

Dr. F.X. Siswadi M.A
“I CAN DO ALL THIS THROUGH HIM WHO GIVES ME STRENGTH”
-Philippians 4:13-

“YOU’RE NOT WEAK. YOUR LIFE IS NOT DEFINED BY A LETTER GRADE, A DRESS SIZE, YOUR SEXUALITY OR ANYTHING ELSE. YOU HAVE EVERY CHANCE AT HAPPINESS. YOU WERE NOT MEANT TO SUFFER. YOU ARE LOVED. NEVER, EVER GIVE UP.”
-Chris Colfer-

“KEEP SMILING, IT MAKES PEOPLE WONDER WHAT YOU'RE UP TO.”
-Anonymous-
THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO:

MYSELF
MY BELOVED PARENTS AND LITTLE BROTHER
MY BIG FAMILY
MY BEST FRIENDS
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA
ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang betanda tangan di bawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma:
Nama: Meilany Rosiana Dewi
Nomor Mahasiswa: 084214041

Demi kepentingan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul:

Moral Values as Seen in Black Beauty’s Characteristics in Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty

Beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk media lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbatas, dan mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya maupun memberikan royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian penyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat di Yogyakarta.
Pada tanggal: 31 Juli 2012

Yang menyatakan,

(Meilany Rosiana Dewi)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would really like to express my greatest gratitude to my Jesus Christ. I can do all this through Him who gives me strength. He is always there for me in good and bad time.

I would like to thank my big happy family as they always love me, believe me and support me in every step I make. It is a great blessing to have them in my life, and I would like to thank them: my father Hariyanto Hadimulyo, my mother Wahyu Setyaningsih, my little brother Christian Aprilianto, my grandfathers, my grandmothers, and last but not least to the rest of Njoo’s and Kartopawiro’s family. I love them all.

I would like to thank my major advisor Dewi Widyastuti, S.Pd.,M.Hum for her guidance, patience, and sharing so that I was able to finish this thesis. Her belief that I can finish it on time is really cheering me up. For my co-advisor Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka M.Hum, I thank him for his guidance, suggestion, and correction. My thankfulness goes to my examiner Elisa Dwi Wardani S.S.,M.Hum. I thank her for making the thesis defense becomes not as scary as I imagined. I also express my great gratitude to all of the lecturers who have taught and given me useful knowledge during my study in Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta.

I also would like to thank my best partner who made me experience such a wonderful four years and friendship; my badass partner: Yulita Eva Setiawan, she is always there with me, we always on the same boat in good and bad time, she is the best friend of mine. JJB’s member: Jati “chief” and Gerry “second
commander”, I thank them for the drama and wonderful experiences, I love them both. I would like to thank my land lady, Ibu Wiwiek for her kindness and warm attitude toward me. Madam W’s ladies: Mba’ Meygha, Mba’ Uli, Mba’ Adven, Landri, Suzan, Bebeb Diah “Diduth”, Christine, Nindy, There, Venni, Vanie, Tita, Roza “Kecil”, Shela, Nesha, I thank them for always reminding me to finish my thesis. OM Tertatih’s members: Astu (bonsai), Lita (cute friend), Via (mother lion) and Dewi (dedew), I thank them so much and gossiping is not a big sin. My beloved friends: Triana & Dammay “Sexy”. I also thank my greatest friends: Austin & Toby, they are my painkiller.

I am aware that there are many people who have not been mentioned yet, and I thank them for coloring my life.

Meilany Rosiana Dewi
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declared that the thesis which I wrote does not contain the work of other people, except those cited in this quotations and bibliography, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 31 Juli 2012
Meilany Rosiana Dewi
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Title Page | i |
| Approval Page | ii |
| Acceptance Page | iii |
| Motto Page | iv |
| Dedication Page | v |
| Lembur Pengesahan | vi |
| Acknowledgements | vii |
| Statement or Originality | ix |
| Table of Contents | x |
| Abstract | xi |
| Chapter I: Introduction | 1 |
| A. Background of the Study | 1 |
| B. Problem Formulation | 4 |
| C. Objectives of the Study | 4 |
| D. Definition of Terms | 4 |
| Chapter II: Theoretical Review | 7 |
| A. Review of Related Studies | 7 |
| B. Review of Related Theories | 11 |
| 1. Theory of Character and Characterization | 12 |
| 2. The Relation of Literature and Moral Values | 15 |
| 3. Theory on Moral | 16 |
| 4. Theory on Message | 18 |
| C. Theoretical Framework | 19 |
| Chapter III: Methodology | 21 |
| A. Object of the Study | 21 |
| B. Approach of the Study | 22 |
| C. Method of the Study | 23 |
| Chapter IV: Analysis | 25 |
| A. The Characteristics of Black Beauty | 25 |
| B. The Moral Values Revealed from the Characteristics | 35 |
| Chapter V: Conclusion | 43 |
| Bibliography | 46 |
| Appendix | 48 |
ABSTRACT


This study focuses on the novel entitled Black Beauty by Anna Sewell which was first published in 1877. The novel tells a story of a horse named Black Beauty. Black Beauty as a young colt lives in a pleasant place with his mother and his good master. When he is four years old, he is sold to his new master named Squire Gordon. Black Beauty’s life begins after the parting in Squire Gordon’s place. He is sold and moved from one place to another place, from one master to the other master. Some of his masters treat him well but some others treat him cruelly.

There are two problems formulation in this thesis: how the characteristics of Black Beauty are pictured and what the moral values are revealed from the characteristics of Black Beauty. The study discusses the characteristics of Black Beauty and the moral values revealed through the characteristics of Black Beauty.

The primary source is the novel itself. Meanwhile, the secondary sources are some relevant and supporting theories and references. The moral-philosophical approach would be appropriate to analyze the problem together with theories. The theory of characterization by M.J Murphy is applied to this study to analyze the characteristics of Black Beauty. The theory of moral of Cochrane, Hamm, and Kazedipes, Chambers, Garnett, Rachel, the relation of literature and moral values of Moody, theory on message by Jerome Beatty and J Paul Hunter and Henry Hudson are used to analyze the moral values in Black Beauty’s characteristics.

The writer finds out that Anna Sewell uses character’s personal description, character as seen by another, character’s past life, conversation of others, character’s reactions, and character’s thoughts in describing Black Beauty’s characteristics. The writer finds out that the characteristics of Black Beauty are loyal, caring, good mannered, and positive. The writer found out that Black Beauty’s characteristics have moral lessons that are very useful for our life. Black Beauty shows that to be morally right we are not allowed to repay evil with evil, we have to treat others kindly because causing others feel great pain is wrong, and do the best then we will get what we deserve. Black Beauty also shows that thinking positively is important.
ABSTRAK


Studi ini memiliki dua rumusan masalah yaitu bagaimana karakteristik Black Beauty digambarkan dan nilai moral apa saja yang terdapat pada karakteristik Black Beauty. Skripsi ini membahas tentang karakteristik Black Beauty dan nilai – nilai moral yang ditunjukkan oleh karakteristik Black Beauty.


Penulis menemukan bahwa Anna Sewell menggunakan deskripsi personal, karakter seperti yang terlihat oleh karakter lain, masa lalu, percakapan oleh karakter lain, reaksi, dan pemikiran si karakter untuk mendeskripsikan karakteristik Black Beauty. Penulis menemukan beberapa karakteristik Black Beauty, yaitu: setia, peduli kepada hewan-hewan lain, memiliki sikap yang baik, dan memiliki harapan pada masa depan. Karakteristik Black Beauty memiliki beberapa nilai moral yang diidentifikasi oleh penulis yang berguna untuk kehidupan kita. Black Beauty menunjukkan bahwa secara moral kita baik apabila kita tidak membalas kejahatan dengan kejahatan, kita harus memperlakukan sesama dengan baik karena menyakiti orang lain adalah salah, dan lakukanlah yang terbaik. Dengan memberikan yang terbaik maka kita akan mendapatkan apa yang pantas kita dapatkan. Karakter Black Beauty juga menunjukkan bahwa berpikir positif adalah hal yang penting.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

According to Rohrberger and Woods, there are four genres of literature: the short story, the novel, the poetry, and the drama (1971: 19). A novel cannot be criticized after a single read. It has to be read several times before we make a critic about the novel. According to them “each genre has its own history and particular dimension, and the form and requirement of each must be considered before evaluative judgmental be made”.

In this thesis, the writer wants to analyze a novel. A novel as part of literature always contains some values. Clara Reeve states that novel is a picture of real life and manners (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 216). It also describes about moral values, as values that manage our attitude in a real life. There are several elements of a novel, such as plot, theme, character, and setting, which contain a message from the author to the readers to interpret according to their point of view. The message itself contains values in life that is connected to moral.

According to Longman Dictionary of English Language of Culture, moral is relating to the principles of what is right and wrong behavior, and with the difference between good and evil (1992: 862). Moral value is a value that differentiates between goodness and badness. Moody, in Literary Appreciation, states that literary work always offers moral messages that are connected to
human’s noble behavior, struggles for the rights and dignity of human being (1971: 48).

The writer thinks that moral value is an interesting topic to analyze because in this modern era, moral is a rare thing that human have. In human life, moral is an important thing because it helps people to differentiate between the good and the bad. People nowadays lack of moral value. The writer thinks that through Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*, we can learn about moral value from the main character, Black Beauty.

The writer decides to analyze Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty* because of some considerations. *Black Beauty* is the only one of Anna Sewell’s work. She published it before she passed away. “*Black Beauty*’s status as a classic of children’s literature has earned Sewell a place in posterity”. Interestingly enough, the novel was not specifically written for children but also for adult. One of *Black Beauty*’s many charms is that the story is narrated by the horse. In the telling of his many adventures, Sewell creates a world of warmth and kindness for the people in a countless generations. The writer sees that Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty* has some moral values that are useful not only for children but also for adult of some generations (www.penguinreaders.com/BlackBeauty).

In this novel, Anna Sewell uses a horse as her main character. She explains all the things that happen in her novel, *Black Beauty*, through the eyes of a horse. Anna Sewell tells the life of a horse who struggles from one master to another master. The main character in the novel is Black Beauty. He is a black stallion, his mother and his ancestors have a good reputation as a horse and serve
his master with high dedication and loyalty. The dramatic and heartwarming story is told by the Black Beauty itself. This novel tells a story of Black Beauty’s life from his pleasant days as a colt on a Squire Gordon’s farm outside the country to his harsh fate as a London cab horse.

According to Lucy Grealy in her afterword of Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*, few children are unfamiliar with the fantasy of having a horse as their pet, but Anna Sewell understands all of this. Rather than much talking about Black Beauty itself, Sewell gives us knowledge of a horse.

It was her particular genius to make the hero of *Black Beauty* not so much the talking, but rather the reader who would give anything to align herself with the gorgeous, melancholic knowledge of horses (1877: 217).

Sewell was very concerned about the human’s treatment of animals and she has a belief of using animal for hunting and sport is inappropriate, using animal for hunting and sport is a cruel thing to do. After reading an essay on animals by Horace Bushnell (a leading American theologian), Anna declared that she wished ‘to induce kindness, sympathy, and an understanding treatment of horses’. In *Black Beauty*, Black Beauty, a horse, tells the story of his life in his own words. It is a story of how he was treated with kindness and love when he was young, but how his treatment changed at the hands of different owners: some were kind and cared for him properly, but others were careless or unkind and treat him in a bad way, and this led him to illness and injury (www.penguinreaders.com/BlackBeauty).

The novel is more like a manual book to treat horse in a right way. Later the book not only focuses on human failure but also to the high moral of Black
Beauty. Black Beauty’s honesty, loyalty, diligence and unstinting effort, even under the worst circumstances, help to categorize as a moral one. In this novel, even a horse can give us a lesson about moral values to our life. That is why the writer is interested to discuss more about the moral values of this novel.

B. Problem Formulation

Considering the background above, the writer would like to examine two problems in this literary study. The two problems are formulated as follows.

1. How are the characteristics of Black Beauty described?
2. What are the moral values revealed from the characteristics of Black Beauty in Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*?

C. Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to answer the problems above. The writer will find out and describe the characteristics of Black Beauty. After finding out the characteristics of Black Beauty, the writer will reveal the moral values from the novel of Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty* by connecting it to the characteristics of Black Beauty as the main character.

D. Definition of Terms

There are several terms related to this study. They are necessary to be defined and explained in order to avoid confusion and differences in understanding some words, it also to make everything clear for the readers.
because each person may have his own interpretation about certain terms in this study.

1. Moral Values

According to Garnett, the term “moral” is based taken as an exact synonym of “ethical” (1952: 14). While the noun “values” is derived from the Latin verb “valere”, means “to be strong” or “to be worth”. Hammes in Contemporary Dictionary defines it as the quality or fact of being worthwhile, excellent useful or desirable (1978: 237).

Chambers (1973: 606) states that moral is the principles of good and evil, or right and wrong in human’s life. So, moral value is a value that differentiates between goodness and badness. Moral is a clue how to act in the society in the right way, moral is to differentiate what is good and what is not good. We can learn moral from a story and events in this world by knowing which is wrong action and right action based on the principles of good and evil. Moral value is the thing that we seriously believe in and important to be done, it helps us to differentiate what is good and what is not.

2. Character and Characterization

According to Merriam Webster’s Encyclopedia of Literature, “character is a descriptive, often satiric analysis of a human virtue or vice or general type of human character.” (1995: 229). While characterization according to Rohrberger and Woods in their book Reading and Writing about Literature is “the process in by which an author creates character” (Rohrberger and Woods, 1971: 20).
Character is a device used by the author. Character is sometimes used to satire human virtue or human character. Characterization is the way an Author creates character as his device to make the readers believes that his character is a particular type of person.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter is divided into three parts of discussion. The first part contains certain criticism to the author and the novel, Anna Sewell and *Black Beauty*. The second part is the theories used by the writer to analyze the novel. These theories are used in answering the problem. The writer is going to discuss about the main character, in this case is Black Beauty’s and his characteristics that reflected to the moral values. The last part of the discussion, the writer will discuss the theoretical framework to give clues to the readers about what will analyze deeply in the analysis.

A. Review of Related Studies

There are many forms of criticism. Criticism could be as the judgment, comment, analysis, appreciation and suggestion. As Wellek and Warren state in *Theory of Literature*, criticisms of literary works are born along with the birth of literary works. The decision is made to spare time and give attention to certain author on her or his work in general has contained criticism (1956: 336).

The writer is able to find some criticisms on Anna Sewell’s novel entitled *Black Beauty*. Anna Sewell is known as the author of one of literature's best-loved classics, *Black Beauty*. *Black Beauty* is a story about a black stallion named Black Beauty. His mother and his ancestors have a good reputation as a horse and serve his master with high dedication and loyalty. The dramatic and
heartwarming story is told by the Black Beauty himself. Although she published only one work, *Black Beauty*’s status as a classic of children’s literature has earned Sewell a place in posterity.


Anna used her knowledge of horses, as well as her abhorrence for cruel methods of horsemanship, namely the bearing rein that is a focal point of *Black Beauty*, to write her novel (www.chronofhorse.com/article/well-behaved-women-rarely-make-history-anna-sewell).

Coree Reuter also says that in writing *Black Beauty*, Anna Sewell is inspired by the practice of bearing rein that makes the horses suffer, Anna Sewell wants to give voice to the horses she sees suffering every day.

It was these practices that inspired Anna to write her book, and she combined her knowledge of horses with her compassionate beliefs to give voice to the horses she saw suffering nearly every day. She often said she wrote the book to “induce kindness, sympathy, and an understanding [of the] treatment of horses. (www.chronofhorse.com/article/well-behaved-women-rarely-make-history-anna-sewell).

According to Lucy Grealy in her afterword of *Black Beauty*, Anna Sewell is able to tell the readers about the feeling of having horses as their pet in a genius way because the imagination of having horses as pet is unusual for children nowadays. Rather than much talking about the hero itself, Anna Sewell gives the readers knowledge of horses.

Few children are unfamiliar with the fantasy of owning a horse. Anna Sewell understood all of this it was her particular genius to make the hero not so much the talking but rather the reader who would give anything to align herself with the gorgeous, melancholic knowledge of horses (2002: 217).
As C.D. Merriman states in the article entitled *Anna Sewell*, Anna Sewell only wrote one novel in her life. Though she only wrote one novel, her novel is able to get a place among the classics of children’s literature. For so many years, her novel has inspired people to make the adaptations.

Thus the now-iconic horse Black Beauty begins the narration of his autobiography. Anna Sewell wrote her only novel near the end of her life but for over one hundred years since it has been counted among the classics of children’s literature. As a universally appealing and timeless tale it has inspired sequels by other authors and television and feature film adaptations (www.online-literature.com/anna-sewell/).

Coree Reuter states that *Black Beauty* is a kind of book that will be read over and over again by the readers who love horses. Reuter says that the readers of *Black Beauty* will spend many hours to get into themselves in the emotional and touching words of Anna Sewell.

Of all the books in the world, I would imagine there’s one that nearly every horse-crazy girl has read over and over again. I wonder how many collective hours we have spent greedily soaking up the poignant words of Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*, a book that has sold more than 30 million copies since it was published in 1877 (www.chronofhorse.com/article/well-behaved-women-rarely-make-history-anna-sewell).

According to the article entitled *Black Beauty* in penguinreaders, Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty* has strong moral values for human to treat animal in a better way.

The book gave readers a unique insight into equine life. The character of Beauty was based on her brother’s horse, Bessie, and Merrylegs was based on Sewell’s own much loved grey pony. Although the book only earned Sewell twenty pounds at the time it was published, it was instrumental in abolishing the cruel practice of using the bearing rein. It had a strong moral purpose and highlighted the need for a more humane approach in the treatment of animals (www.penguinreaders.com/BlackBeauty)
There are two undergraduate theses which are using Anna Sewell’s novel, *Black Beauty*. According to Seno Ari Wibowo in his undergraduate thesis entitled *Satire on British Society in The 19th Century as Revealed in Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty*, “the character of Black Beauty is presented as a character who is loyal to his master, a good tempered horse, a friendly horse for horses, and also for human beings, often feels afraid and anxious, sometimes feeling weak, has a good instinct, is adaptive to the environment and eager to learn everything, fond of his friends, sometimes feeling sad, accepts his dignity” (2005: 50). According to Wenny Susanti Purwaningsri in her undergraduate thesis entitled *Revealing the Theme through Main Character, Plot, and Setting: A Study on Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty*, “*Black Beauty* is about the life of a black horse who has been sold to many different owners and he must adapt to every environment he is taken to” (2002: 54).

The two undergraduate theses are focusing on the different topics with this thesis. The first thesis entitled “*Satire on British Society in The 19th Century as Revealed in Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty*” is focusing on the satire on British society that is revealed from the novel. According to Seno Ari Wibowo, *Black Beauty* shows a satire on British society, in the 19th century the British society treat horses badly and it helps to open the eyes of many people toward the cruel treatment of horses that represent the suffering of the working class.

Sewell’s Black Beauty has remained the cruel treatment in the 1800’s and helped to open the eyes of many people toward horses that represent the sufferings of the working class where the working class were not given the same respect by the upper class (2005: 51).
While Wenny Susanti Purwaningsri in her undergraduate thesis entitled “Revealing the Theme through Main Character, Plot, and Setting: A Study on Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty”, she is focusing on finding the theme of Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty through some elements in the novel. This thesis entitled “Moral Values as Seen in Black Beauty’s Characteristics in Anna Sewell’s Black Beauty” is definitely different from the two undergraduate theses above because the writer of this thesis wants to find the moral values of the novel by Anna Sewell entitled Black Beauty. The writer wants to find the moral values from the characteristics of the main character, Black Beauty.

From the reviews above, the novel mainly tells about the struggle of Black Beauty to keep his loyalty and high dedication from one master to another master. The novel also contains some message for the readers that can be applied in daily life. Here, the writer wants to give explanation about Black Beauty's characteristics in struggling to keep his loyalty and high dedication from one master to another master. The writer also wants to give clear description about the moral values that are reflected through the characteristics of Black Beauty.

B. Review of Related Theories

Some theories are used in this study. They are connected to each other to answer the problems that are formulated above. In this study, the writer uses the theory of character and characterization, theory on moral, theory on the relation of literature and moral values, and theory of message.
1. Theory of Character and Characterization

In literary works, character is an important device used by the author to help the readers understand the work. Holman and Harmon states that character is a complicated term includes of the moral constitution of the human personality, the presence of moral uprightness, and the existence of creatures in art that seem to be human beings.

A complicated term that includes the idea of the moral constitution of the human personality, the presence of moral uprightness, and the simpler notion of the presence of creatures in art that seem to be human beings of one sort or another (1986: 81).

It seems like character is not always a human, but it can be any creatures in art, it can be anything such as animal, plant, etc. The creatures are personified by the author and the author makes it seem to be human beings. They are bestowed with human beings’ quality.

Besides character, we need another element in which the author creates her character. It is known as characterization. Rohrberger and Woods in their book, Reading and Writing about Literature, describe characterization as “the process by which an author creates his character” (1971: 20). There are some ways an author can characterize his character. He can use direct means to describe character’s physical appearance, he can describe his character’s intellectual and moral attributes or his character’s sensitivity or he can use dramatic means and puts his character in some situation to show how what his character is by the way his character’s behavior and speech. Each character should have his or her or its characteristics that differentiate each character from another.
According to Holman and Harmon (1986: 82), in a character we find the idea of the moral constitution of the human personality, the presence of moral worthiness, and the simpler notion of the presence of creature in art that seem to be human beings of one sort or another. Character in a story can be a kind of creature which imitate so that they can exist as life like. We can find the moral value from the characteristics of the character in the story.

Each character has particular personalities and physical attributes that distinguish them from other characters. That is why we need to know how the author makes us understand their characteristics and their personalities. M.J. Murphy in his book *Understanding Unseens*, lists nine ways in which an author attempts to make his characters understandable to, and come alive for, his readers.

Holman and Harmon states before that character in short story can be any creatures in art that seem to be human being. It seems like a character in a novel does not always a person, it can be anything that is personified and bestowed with human’s qualities. That is why writer think that the theory of character from M.J. Murphy can be used to analyze the character of Black Beauty.

a. Personal Description

“The author can describe a person’s appearance and clothes” (1972: 161). The personal description can be seen through physical appearance such as face, clothes, and body. It is important because each character has particular appearance in the novel.
b. Character as Seen by Another

“Instead of describing a character directly the author can describe him through the eyes and opinions of another” (1972: 162). The author describes his character through the other character’s opinion.

c. Speech

“The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the persons in the book through what that person says” (1972: 164). The readers will get clue about the character of the novel from the character’s conversation.

d. Past Life

“By letting the reader learn something about a person’s past life the author can give us a clue to events that have helped to shape a person’s character” (1972: 166). The reader will know about the character in the past, about what events in the past that shapes the character in the present.

e. Conversation of Others

“The author can also give us clues to a person’s character through the conversations of other people and the things they say about him” (1972: 167). The readers can analyze the character by what other character says about the character.

f. Reactions

“The author can also give us a clue to a person’s character by letting us know how that person reacts to various situations and events” (1972: 168). The readers will know about the character through how the character reacts of certain situations and events.
g. Direct Comment
“The author can describe or comment on a person’s character directly” (1972: 170). The author describes his character directly using his words without needing other character’s opinion.

h. The Character’s Thought
“The author can give us direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about” (1972: 171). The author can tell us about what different people are thinking. The readers will know about the person’s mind in the novel.

i. Mannerism
“The author can describe a person's mannerism and habits, which may also tell us something about his character” (1972: 173). The readers can understand about the character’s personality through how the character’s react and habit either the good or the bad ones.

2. The Relation of Literature and Moral Values

Literary works come from the creation of human feelings and senses. It is connected with human’s daily life such as sadness, happiness, ecstasy, joy, friendship, love, anger, jealousness, hate, lost, freedom, loyalty, honestly, etc. Moody states that literary work always offers moral messages that are connected with human’s noble behaviors, struggles for the rights and dignity of human being (1971: 48). Those human noble behaviors can be displayed through the characterization of the character in the novel.
The author will try to give the message about moral values that can be found in Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*. From the novel, the writer will see some characteristics of the main character, Black Beauty. From the characteristics, the writer will get the moral values from literary works.

3. Theory on Moral

Human is a social creature. They always need each other to live side by side in this world. In the interaction among human, human needs value or norms in order to decide which one is good and bad. The writer here will try to explain about the moral values of the novel entitled *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell through the characteristics of the main character, Black Beauty.

In their book, *The Domain of Moral Education*, Cochrane, Hamm, and Kazedipes define moral as a clue how to act rightly, to differ from what is good and what is not good. It means that moral refers to the way of how to act rightly or how to do good thing. Moral action can be learnt from somewhere, like story or event. If we discuss about moral, automatically we will connect with morality because somehow morality is the judgment on the action that we do whether it is good or not (1979: 7).

Chambers (1973: 606) states that moral is the principle of good and evil or right and wrong in human’s life. It can be said that if we do good or right thing it means that our moral is good and if we do evil or wrong thing it means that our moral is bad. Moral value is a value that differentiates between goodness and badness. Moral is a clue how to act in the society in the right way, moral is to
differ what is good and what is not good. We can learn moral from a story or events in this world by knowing which is wrong action and right action based on the principles of good and evil.

Basically moral is not just simply about to make differences between what is good and what is bad. Cochrane, Hamm, and Kazedipes (1979: 7), in their book *The Domain of Moral Education*, say that moral thinking is about the fundamental values by which we profess to live. They define the word “value” as the things we seriously believe to be worth pursuing, the ends which we think worth doing or which we think important to refrain from doing. They also said that the basic from which moral thinking starts is that human actions are never done in emptiness but in context which directly or indirectly involves other persons. It means that what human act in their life will affect either him or her or other person.

Garnett in *The Moral Nature of Man* states that “the moral principle is concerned with preserving the desiderata of the other person, not with those of the one who contemplates the evil act” (1952: 75). Desiderata here mean value. It means that we have to respect other person’s value, we are not allowed to fulfill our needs by causing greater loss to others. For example, a man should not rob or murder his neighbors. This is not only to avoid greater evils, this prohibition is not the effect of such behavior on robber or murderer, but its effect upon his victim.

Still in *The Moral Nature of a Man*, Garnett states that if a man “does his best to produce the best for all, he does what is morally right” (1952: 207).
Garnett also states that every action that we take have to have moral motive. It means that we have to be aware to what is right and choose it. The right is chosen not only for our goodness but also for other's goodness.

“To be morally good, therefore, an action must have the distinctively moral motive. It must involve an awareness of what is right and a choice of it. The right is chosen, not for bare “right’s sake,” i.e., for the abstract purpose of fulfilling an obligation, or even for the concrete purpose of maintaining personal integration, but as leading to the greatest possible good. Thus the morally good action sees the ultimate unity of the right and the good. It aims at the right and the greatest possible good as each embodying the other” (1952: 235).

Rachel in this book *The Elements of Moral Philosophy*, states that the rule of goodness in moral is that you should be helpful to people regardless of your particular wants and desires (1995: 118-119). It means that someone can be judged to have a good morality conscience if he does not have any purpose in helping other people. The rule of goodness in moral is not helping people because we have some other purposes in helping other. Instead, the rule is helping people because our wants or desire.

4. Theory of Message

According to Jerome Beatty and J. Paul Hunter in *New World of Literature*, message is the real meaning or some easy conclusion that can be simply stated or summarizes inside a work of art (1989: 899). It means that message is a conclusion that can be found in a literary work.

Henry Hudson in his book *An Introduction to the Study of Literature* states that a good message is a message that discloses a new and bigger possibility that they do not realize. Most writers would try to tell and to show
those possibilities by using their work. In fact, he even tries to create those possibilities themselves. A good message does not tend to follow general pattern or norm but it creates new pattern based on human values (1958: 23).

Every work of literature may offer moral value or moral message and there are many types of moral lessons conveyed. The type of message occurring in a literary work depends on the author’s belief, wish, and interest. It may help the readers to know and imply the moral value in their interaction with others in the world.

C. Theoretical Framework

There are two main problems in the previous chapter in order to discuss the moral values of the novel *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell. The first problem is about how the character in this novel, Black Beauty, described. To answer the problem, the writer uses the theory of character and characterization.

The next problem is the moral values revealed by the characteristics of the main character of the novel *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell. Because the writer wants to reveal the moral values through the characteristics of Black Beauty, it is hoped that the theory of character and the theory on moral can help the writer to answer the second problem. The theory of the relation of literature and moral values is used as the main reason why the writer creates this study. As Abrams says that character is a device used by the author to help the readers understand the story of the work, it is gifted with some moral qualities (1981: 20). The writer thinks that a character is an important element in literary work, and because it is
gifted with some moral qualities, so from a character the readers is able to get and learnt some moral values that can be used in their daily life. The relation between literature and moral values is important because literature contains human’s feeling and senses as a creature with intelligence, conscience and faith, like the moral elements. Finally the theory of message is used to analyze the message of the novel.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

This thesis is going to analyze a novel entitled *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell. Anna Sewell was born on 30 March 1820 in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England. Anna was very concerned about the humane treatment of animals and her Quaker beliefs meant that she was opposed to tormenting animals for pleasure and to hunting for sport. During the last seven or eight years of her life, Sewell was confined to her house due to her failing health. She spent this time writing *Black Beauty*, a fictional autobiography of a gentle horse, which drew on all her memories of the abusive treatment she had seen (www.penguinreaders.com/BlackBeauty).

*Black Beauty* was first published in 1877. The writer uses the book published by Signet Classic, New York, in December 2002. It consists of 232 pages and divided into 49 chapters and a new afterword by Lucy Grealy. *Black Beauty* is one of literature’s bestloved classics and is the only book that Anna Sewell ever wrote. Four films of the book have been made, the most recent in 1994 and it has sold over thirty million copies since it was published (www.penguinreaders.com/BlackBeauty). The story is about a horse named Black Beauty. When he is four years old, his master sells him to Squire Gordon. From Squire Gordon’s place, the Black Beauty’s life is begins, he moves from one place to another place because of some circumstances. From a good place
with a good people until a bad place with cruel people and his harsh life as a cab horse in London. Black Beauty is a horse that has high loyalty to his master no matter how good or bad is his master, he always does his best to serve his master.

B. Approach of the Study

This study deals with moral values revealed through the character of Black Beauty. When we talk about moral, it is always about what is good and not good. Since the analysis deals with moral values, the writer decides to use moral-philosophical approach. In *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, Horace stressed that “literature should be delightful and instructive” (Guerin, 1979: 77). It means that literature should be entertaining yet have certain instructions that are useful for the daily life.

Guerin states that “the basic position of such critics is that the larger function of literature is to teach morality and to probe philosophical issues” (1979: 77). Guerin, in *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, also states that “moral – philosophical approach insists on ascertaining and stating what is taught” (1979: 77).

From the explanation above, the writer can get a conclusion that moral – philosophical approach is an approach that tries to see a piece of literature in moral and philosophical point of view. The basic idea is that literature is used to teach morality and look at philosophical issues. Therefore the use of moral – philosophical approach is appropriate for this study because this study sees the
novel of Black Beauty by Anna Sewell as a piece of literature in moral and philosophical point of view.

C. Method of the Study

The method used in this thesis was library research. The writer applied the library research method and browsed the internet to support the study. The primary data were taken from the novel itself Black Beauty by Anna Sewell. The other data were taken from books that consist of theories to analyze this novel.

In analyzing this study, the writer used several steps. First, the writer read the novel several times in order to understand the novel well and to know where the writer could find the right description of the characteristics of the main character of Black Beauty. Because the writer wanted to find the characteristics of the main character, Black Beauty, from the description in the novel, so it was really important to understand the novel well.

Second, the writer picked some problems in the story and put it in the problem formulation part. The writer focused the analysis of this study on the characteristics of Black Beauty. It is interesting how the characteristics of Black Beauty revealed moral lessons related to life. The last step, the writer draws a conclusion from this study.

In terms of getting the data about the theory of character and characterization, the book that is used were The Glossary of Literary Terms, A Handbook to Literature 5th Edition, Reading and Writing about Literature, and Understanding Unseens. Meanwhile to find the theory on moral, the book that is
used were *The Domain of Moral Education*, *The Moral Nature of Man*, and *The Elements of Moral Philosophy*. The theory on the relation of literature and moral values were taken from *Literary Appreciation*.

Based on the writer’s explanations above, the writer concluded there were moral lessons that could be drawn from the story. The writer makes a hypothesis that the main character’s characteristics reveal the moral values of the story. The moral lessons are reflected through the characteristics of Black Beauty.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

The writer divides the analysis into two parts based on the problem formulation. First, the writer will answer the first problem formulation about the characteristics of the main character, Black Beauty. The writer will discuss the main character's characteristics. Second, the analysis will find out the moral values that are revealed through the characteristics of Black Beauty. In this part, all questions concerning to the problem formulation will be answered by proving and giving the important evidence.

A. The Characteristics of Black Beauty

Black Beauty’s characteristics are described from his childhood as a young colt till his grown – up life. His characteristics can be found from his reactions, thought, and from other characters’ opinion toward him in the novel. To answer the first problem formulation about the characteristics of Black Beauty, the writer uses Murphy’s theory on characterization. Murphy states in his book *Understanding Unseens* “the author can describe a person’s appearance and clothes” (1972: 161). The personal description can be seen through the physical appearance, such as face, clothes, and body. As a young colt and grown up horse, Black Beauty seems to be proud with himself. When Black Beauty is a colt, his master calls him Darkie because of his black coat. He is a dull black.

"Well, old Pet, and how is your little Darkie?" I was a dull black, so he called me Darkie; (2002: 4).
When he grow up, Black Beauty’s coat is being fine and soft and bright black. He also has one white foot and a pretty white star on his forehead.

“I was now beginning to grow handsome; my coat had grown fine and soft, and was bright black. I had one white foot and a pretty white star on my forehead” (2002: 10).

Murphy also states that “by letting the reader learn something about a person’s past life the author can give us a clue to events that have helped to shape a person’s character” (1972: 166). The reader will know about the character in the past, about what events in the past that shapes the character in the present. When Black Beauty is a colt, his mother gives him advice to be a good horse and keep up his good name. Black Beauty’s mother also wants him to do his work with a good will.

“"I wish you to pay attention to what I am going to say to you. The colts who live here are very good colts, but they are cart–horse colts, and of course they have not learned manners. You have been well–bred and well–born; your father has a great name in these parts, and your grandfather won the cup two years at the Newmarket races; your grandmother had the sweetest temper of any horse I ever knew, and I think you have never seen me kick or bite. I hope you will grow up gentle and good, and never learn bad ways; do your work with a good will, lift your feet up well when you trot, and never bite or kick even in play” (2002: 4).

At the age of four years old, his master sells him to a new place, Squire Gordon’s Park. Before the man from Squire Gordon’s takes him, his master says goodbye to Black Beauty and he also says to Black Beauty that he has to always do his best. "Good–bye, Darkie; be a good horse, and always do your best" (2002: 15).

Since he was a young colt, Black Beauty always pays an attention to what his mother and master say. He always remembers his mother advice to keep up his good name and does his work with good will.
She told me the better I behaved the better I should be treated, and that it was wisest always to do my best to please my master; "but," said she, "there are a great many kinds of men; there are good thoughtful men like our master, that any horse may be proud to serve; and there are bad, cruel men, who never ought to have a horse or dog to call their own. Besides, there are a great many foolish men, vain, ignorant, and careless, who never trouble themselves to think; these spoil more horses than all, just for want of sense; they don't mean it, but they do it for all that. I hope you will fall into good hands; but a horse never knows who may buy him, or who may drive him; it is all a chance for us; but still I say, do your best wherever it is, and keep up your good name" (2002: 13-14).

Though in his new place, when his new master takes him for a ride, he always remembers what his mother and old master say to him. He wants to do exactly what his new master wants him to do."

“The next day I was brought up for my master. I remembered my mother's counsel and my good old master's, and I tried to do exactly what he wanted me to do” (2002: 19).

Black Beauty has a good manner as a horse. Still in Understanding Unseens, Murphy states that in the theory of reactions the author can give us a clue about the character’s characteristic by letting us know how the character reacts in various circumstances (1972: 168). In this case, from the reactions of Black Beauty toward his master, the writer is able to get one of his characteristics that he has a good manner as a horse.

“I hated the crupper; to have my long tail doubled up and poked through that strap was almost as bad as the bit. I never felt more like kicking, but of course I could not kick such a good master, and so in time I got used to everything, and could do my work as well as my mother” (2002: 12).

Black Beauty also tries his best to keep up himself as a good horse. It can be seen from his reaction toward the circumstance he has with his master when he has to go with his master to a business. On the way back home, they face a dangerous situation. The wind is very high and blows the trees around them, the
great branches are swaying and the sound is terrible. Black Beauty is afraid, but he does not turn round or run away because he is not raised to do that.

“I will never say I was not frightened, for I was. I stopped still, and I believe I trembled; of course I did not turn round or run away; I was not brought up to that” (2002: 47).

Black Beauty stays in Squire Gordon’s Park for three years, after that he is sold to Earlshall. One day, a man named Reuben Smith comes to take the charge of the stables when the horse groomer named York goes to London. Reuben Smith is a good man, but when he is drunk he becomes rough and cruel. One night, when he is drunk he rides Black Beauty carelessly, it makes Black Beauty’s knees broken. Black Beauty feels so much pain both from his foot and knees, but he knows that horses have to keep silence tough in pain, so he just wait for many hours before he gets help.

“I could have groaned, too, for I was suffering intense pain both from my foot and knees; but horses are used to bear their pain in silence” (2002: 104).

Murphy states that “instead of describing a character directly the author can describe him through the eyes and opinions of another” (1972: 162). It means the author describes his character’s characteristics through the other character’s opinion. From the direct comment of John Manly, the groomer of Squire Gordon’s Park, the writer knows that Black Beauty has a good temper and Black Beauty’s desire is to do as what his master wish.

The black one is the most perfect temper I ever knew; I suppose he has never known a hard word or a blow since he was foaled, and all his pleasure seems to be to do what you wish; (2002: 86).
From the opinion of the other’s character, the writer also knows that Black Beauty is a gentle horse. It can be seen from the following quotation:

The next minute they were all standing round me in a small stable–yard. "Is he gentle, father?"
"Yes, Dolly, as gentle as your own kitten; come and pat him" (2002: 134).

It also can be seen from Black Beauty’s thought when he becomes a London cab horse.

I was a "job horse", and was let out to all sorts of people who wished to hire me; and as I was good–tempered and gentle (2002: 111).

Black Beauty has a caring personality. This characteristic can be found by the method of reaction, the reaction of the character in a certain condition can reveal the characteristic of the character. When he sees animals are being tortured by human being, he is angry and feels sad. It can be seen when he sees two horses straining and struggling to pull the cart out of the mud and they treats badly by his master, he feel angry when he sees it.

“I cannot say if John would have approved of our pace, but Joe and I were both of one mind, and so angry that we could not have gone slower” (2002: 77).

It turns out that he does not only care to the same horses, but to the other animal to. One day he finds a little boy named Bill who catches flies and pulls off their wings and let them suffer, some crush and some crawling helplessly. Black Beauty feels angry when he sees what the boy has done to the flies and tries to stop him.

I well remember one day … I found him at the large window catching flies and pulling off their wings. He did not see me and I gave him a box on the ears that laid him sprawling on the floor. Well, angry as I was, I was almost frightened, he roared and bellowed in such a style. The boys rushed in from the playground, and the master ran in from the road to see
who was being murdered. Of course I said fair and square at once what I had done, and why; then I showed the master the flies, some crushed and some crawling about helpless, and I showed him the wings on the window sill (2002: 52).

When Black Beauty works as London cab horse, he finds a sad moment when he sees a little pony straining and trying to pull the heavy cart. The writer thinks that Black Beauty feels sorry for the little pony and the reaction of Black Beauty shows that he is caring to the other horses. The little pony does his best to pull a heavy cart while a cruel young boy lays a whip to him under his belly.

“It often went to my heart to see how the little ponies were used, straining along with heavy loads or staggering under heavy blows from some low, cruel boy. Once I saw a little gray pony with a thick mane and a pretty head, and so much like Merrylegs ... He was doing his best to pull a heavy cart, while a strong rough boy was cutting him under the belly with his whip and chucking cruelly at his little mouth” (2002: 172).

Black Beauty’s caring characteristic also can be seen when he sees an election day. Human being can be so careless to the animal and to the other human beings. Black Beauty sees it in the Election Day and he does not want to see the election for the second time. The street is full with people. The cabs with the candidates’ colors on them are rushing into the crowd and knocking down the two people. The horses are having a bad time too, but the voters do not care about it.

“The streets were very full, and the cabs, with the candidates' colors on them, were dashing about through the crowd as if life and limb were of no consequence; we saw two people knocked down that day, and one was a woman. The horses were having a bad time of it, poor things! but the voters inside thought nothing of that; many of them were half–drunk, hurrahing out of the cab windows if their own party came by. It was the first election I had seen, and I don't want to be in another…” (2002: 179).
Black Beauty also a wise horse. He once saves his master life from a danger. It can be seen from:

"No, my dear; but if your Black Beauty had not been wiser than we were we should all have been carried down the river at the wooden bridge." (2002: 49).

Still in Understanding Unseens, Murphy also states that we can get an idea about the characteristics of the character from the way the character reacts in certain circumstances and events. Here, from the way Black Beauty reacts in some conditions, the writer thinks that Black Beauty is a loyal horse. He is loyal to his master. He always does his best to his master’s wish and tries to make himself gets use to anything that is given to him no matter his master is a good person or a bad one.

It can be seen when Black Beauty is in Squire Gordon’s Park. Here, Black Beauty is treated well by his master. One day, his mistress is sick and needs a doctor as soon as possible. Black Beauty is in his stable when suddenly John Manly, the groomer, puts a saddle on Beauty and asks Beauty to do his best. Black Beauty runs as fast as he can to the doctor’s place.

"Now, Beauty, do your best," and so I did; I wanted no whip nor spur, and for two miles I galloped as fast as I could lay my feet to the ground; I don't believe that my old grandfather, who won the race at Newmarket, could have gone faster. When we came to the bridge John pulled me up a little and patted my neck. "Well done, Beauty! good old fellow," he said (2002: 70).

On the way to bring the doctor to Squire Gordon’s Park, he realizes that the doctor is heavier than John Manly and not a good rider. But still he tries to do his best and brings the doctor right away.

“I will not tell about our way back. The doctor was a heavier man than John, and not so good a rider; however, I did my very best” (2002: 71).
The next quotation is taken to support the characteristic of Black Beauty that he is loyal to his master. From what his master says to Black Beauty, he says that Black Beauty is a good horse and he saves his mistress’ life. Here in this quotation, Black Beauty’s thought also reveals that he knows what kind of situation that his master faces and he knows he has to run as fast as he can for his mistress’ sake.

"My poor Beauty," he said one day, "my good horse, you saved your mistress' life, Beauty; yes, you saved her life." I was very glad to hear that, for it seems the doctor had said if we had been a little longer it would have been too late. John told my master he never saw a horse go so fast in his life. It seemed as if the horse knew what was the matter. Of course I did, though John thought not; at least I knew as much as this—that John and I must go at the top of our speed, and that it was for the sake of the mistress. (2002: 72)

After Squire Gordon decides to move out of the country, he sells Beauty to the Earl of W-. In his new place, the loyalty to his master is also shown when he is in Earlshall Park. In that place he has to wear a bearing rein. The mistress is a woman who thinks that the bearing rein is a fashionable thing. She always expects her horses' head to put higher so they will fit to be seen.

“... we heard the silk dress rustle and the lady came down the steps, and in an imperious voice she said, "York, you must put those horses' heads higher; they are not fit to be seen" (2002: 88).

The bearing rein is used to pull the horse’s head in toward to make a sensible and fashionable look. Because he never uses it before, it is so hard for him to use the bearing rein. The bearing rein is being shortened day by day and he starts to hate it, but he determines to make the best of it and does his duty though it is exhausting and far from pleasure.
“Day by day, hole by hole, our bearing reins were shortened, and instead
of looking forward with pleasure to having my harness put on, as I used to
do, I began to dread it. Ginger, too, seemed restless, though she said very
little. At last I thought the worst was over; for several days there was no
more shortening, and I determined to make the best of it and do my duty,
though it was now a constant harass instead of a pleasure; but the worst
was not come” (2002: 89).

From the Earlshall Park, Black Beauty then is sold to be a London cab
horse. His new master is Jeremiah Barker. Black Beauty always tries his best for
his master and his loyalty is shown by trusting his master. Black Beauty’s first
week as a London cab is very tiring, but he trusts his master and day by day he
gets use to it.

“The first week of my life as a cab horse was very trying. I had never been
used to London, and the noise, the hurry, the crowds of horses, carts, and
carriages that I had to make my way through made me feel anxious and
harassed; but I soon found that I could perfectly trust my driver, and then I
made myself easy and got used to it” (2002: 137).

In his new place as London cab horse, Black Beauty has a good master.
His master understands that Black Beauty is willing to work and he always does
his best as a horse. His master never lays a whip to him. Black Beauty himself
knows his master better and what his master wants from him.

“...he took as much thought for his horses as he did for himself. He soon
found out that I was willing to work and do my best, and he never laid the
whip on me unless it was gently drawing the end of it over my back when
I was to go on; but generally I knew this quite well by the way in which
he took up the reins, and I believe his whip was more frequently stuck up
by his side than in his hand” (2002: 138).

Three years of cab work and now Black Beauty is sold to a different
master. His first day moves quite well, but there is a man named Jakes who is
always hurrying and ordering everyone. Jakes always uses the bearing rein to the
horses and overloads them. One day Black Beauty has to bring a very heavy load
and the road is a steep uphill. Black Beauty is already did his best, but he cannot go on. Jakes feels unpleased and lays a whip badly on him (2002: 197). Though Black Beauty feels so much pain, his characteristic as a loyal horse to his master makes him still tries to do his best. It can be seen from:

“Again I started the heavy load, and struggled on a few yards; again the whip came down, and again I struggled forward. The pain of that great cart whip was sharp, but my mind was hurt quite as much as my poor sides. To be punished and abused when I was doing my very best was so hard it took the heart out of me” (2002: 197-198).

Here it comes Black Beauty hardest time with his new master. His new master is a cruel man, he always uses whip under the belly and draw blood. Being treating like that makes Black Beauty feels hurt, but still he does his best to his master.

“He had a cruel whip with something so sharp at the end that it sometimes drew blood, and he would even whip me under the belly, and flip the lash out at my head. Indignities like these took the heart out of me terribly, but still I did my best and never hung back;” (2002: 202).

Once he has to pull out a cab with very heavy loads. He has not got food and rest since morning, and as always he does his best in spite of cruelty and injustice.

“The load was very heavy and I had had neither food nor rest since morning; but I did my best, as I always had done, in spite of cruelty and injustice” (2002: 203).

Having so many beautiful and sad moments with some good or bad masters does not make Black Beauty be a sinister. He still hopes for the best to come. He has treated cruelly by his previous master and gets an accident that almost kills him does not make Black Beauty gives up, he still feels positive to the future while he is once again being sold to the sale of horses.
“When the twelfth day after the accident came, I was taken to the sale, a few miles out of London. I felt that any change from my present place must be an improvement, so I held up my head, and hoped for the best” (2002: 205).

B. The Moral Values Revealed From the Characteristics

Moody states that literary work always offers moral messages that are connected to human’s noble behaviors, struggles for the rights and dignity of human being (1971: 48). It means that human noble behaviors can be displayed through the characterization of the character in the novel.

After describing the characterization and the characteristics of Black Beauty in the novel entitled Black Beauty by Anna Sewell, in this part, the writer will discuss the moral values that are revealed through the characteristics of Black Beauty.

The novel of Black Beauty by Anna Sewell wrote around in the 18th century. The moral values that are revealed from the characteristics of Black Beauty may suitable for that time. Here, actually, the horses in the novel represent the low class people who have no choice but following what their master say.

1. Do not Repay Evil with Evil

Cochrane, Hamm, and Kazedipes define moral as a clue how to act rightly, to differ from what is good and what is not good. Moral action can be learnt from somewhere, like story or event (1979: 7). Black Beauty as a young colt learns from his mother to grow up as a gentle horse and always does his best
at work and when he feels displeased he does not bite or kick but lift his feet up (2002: 4). From his mother, Black Beauty learns to do his best in his work no matter how good or bad his master is (2002: 13-14). He also understands about what is right and wrong thing to do. He never bites or kicks though he feels uncomfortable or he is treated badly by his master.

Black Beauty’s characteristic as a loyal horse makes him do his best for his master’s sake. He tries his best to do exactly what his master wants from him. No matter how bad and cruel his master is, Black Beauty never fights back, he keeps doing his best in fulfilling his master’s needs. Garnett in The Moral Nature of Man states that “the moral principle is concerned with preserving the desiderata of the other person, not with those of the one who contemplates the evil act” (1952: 75). His new master is a cruel man, he always uses a whip under the belly and draw blood. Being treated like that makes Black Beauty feel hurt, but still he does his best for his master and he does not fight back.

“Indignities like these took the heart out of me terribly, but still I did my best and never hung back; …” (2002: 202).

The writer can see that Black Beauty’s characteristics as a loyal horse teaching us not to repay evil with evil. In his life, Black Beauty has been treated well and badly by his master. When he is treated well, he gives his best to his master. When he is treated badly, he still gives his best and never fights back. The reaction toward people who treat us cruelly is not always a cruel thing. We can pay them back with the other thing.
2. Always Do the Best

In *The Moral Nature of a Man*, Garnett states that if a man “does his best to produce the best for all, he does what is morally right” (1952: 207). One of Black Beauty’s characteristics is loyal. He will always do his best for his master’s sake no matter what his master is. When he lives in Earlshall Park, he has to use the bearing rein. The bearing rein is so uncomfortable and being shortened day by day and he starts to hate it, but he decides to make the best of it and does his duty though it is exhausting and far from pleasure (2002: 89).

Rachel in this book *The Elements of Moral Philosophy*, states that the rule of goodness in moral is that you should be helpful to people regardless of your particular wants and desires (1995: 118-119). It means that someone can be judged to have a good morality conscience if he does not have any hidden intention in helping other people. One day, when Black Beauty lives in Squire Gordon’s Park, his mistress is sick and needs a doctor as fast as possible. For his mistress’ sake, Black Beauty runs as fast as he can to the doctor’s place (2002: 70). On the way back to bring the doctor to Squire Gordon’s Park, he realizes that the doctor is heavier than the previous rider and not a good rider. But still he tries to do his best and brings the doctor right away (2002: 71).

Later when Black Beauty is back to his stable, he exclaims that he knows he has to run as fast as possible for his mistress’ life (2002: 72). As Rachel says, someone has a good moral if he helps other people without any personal purposes. What he exclaimed shows that Black Beauty does his best to help his
mistress because he understands the situation and the only thing he knows is running as fast as he can to save his mistress’ life.

Black Beauty’s characteristic as a loyal horse makes him do what his master wants from him. In *The Moral Nature of a Man*, Garnett states that if a man “does his best to produce the best for all, he does what is morally right” (1952: 207). Black Beauty’s loyal characteristic becomes his foundation to be strong during his trouble days.

The other characteristic of Black Beauty is he tries to keep up himself as a good horse. A man named Reuben Smith is drunk and he rides Black Beauty carelessly, it makes Black Beauty’s knees broken. Black Beauty feels so much pain both from his foot and knees, but he knows that horses have to keep silence though in pain, so he just wait for many hours before he gets help (2002: 104). Black Beauty’s characteristics as a good horse makes him stay wait for help, and he does not leave Reuben Smith lying there. He stands still and keeps quiet, he still does his best and keep up himself as a good horse. From Black Beauty’s characteristic, we learn that no matter what happen, even to keep up our good will, we have to do the best.

Black Beauty is a loyal horse. He will do his best to please his master. When he works as a London cab horse, he does his best so his mater does not need to lay a whip on him (2002: 138). The loyal characteristic of Black Beauty teaches us to do our best. When we do our best then we will get something good from it.
One day Black Beauty has to bring a very heavy load and the road is a steep uphill. Later Black Beauty exclaims, “... To be punished and abused when I was doing my very best was so hard it took the heart out of me” (2002: 197-198). The quotation shows that Black Beauty has done his best though the situation is hard for him. Once he has to pull out a cab with very heavy loads. He has not got food and rest since morning, and as always he does his best in spite of cruelty and injustice (2002: 203). Once again Black Beauty’s characteristic as a loyal horse shows us that we have to do our best though we are in the worst circumstances.

The writer can see that to do morally right, we have to do our best and try to fulfill other person’s values. Black Beauty does not always meet good masters, but no matter how his master is, he always does his best in his duty. Black Beauty as a working horse is treated cruel by his master and cause him a great pain, but he still gives his best. In worst circumstances, we still have to give our best.

Black Beauty’s characteristics as a faithful and loyal horse give him a happy ending. From his exclamation “My troubles are all over, and I am at home;” (2002: 213) it shows that he is already reach his desire. Giving the best is not easy. It is a hard thing to do in difficult situations. Though it is hard, but it is not wrong to try to do the best. Sometimes, by giving the best, in the end we will get what we deserve.

3. Treat Others Kindly

Garnett in The Moral Nature of Man states that “the moral principle is concerned with preserving the desiderata of the other person, not with those of
the one who contemplates the evil act” (1952: 75). Desiderata means value. It means that we have to respect other person’s value, we are not allowed to fulfill our needs by causing greater loss to others.

Black Beauty’s loyal and caring characteristics teach us to treat others kindly. As Garnet states that we are not allowed to cause great pain to others to fulfill our need. Because of Black Beauty’s loyalty toward his master is high, he is willing to suffer only to fulfill his mistress’ need in fashionable look by using the bearing rein (2002: 88). It teaches us to respect other person’s value. From Black Beauty’s loyalty, we learn that if we have to fulfill other’s need though it may give us pain, as long as we respect other person’s needs then it can be said that we are morally good.

Black Beauty feels bad when he sees horses being tortured. The horses have tried their best, but still not treat well by their master. (2002: 77). Not only to the horses but Black Beauty also cared to the other animal. He is angry when he sees flies being tortured. (2002: 52).

We cannot bring happiness in our life by making other people suffer. When Black Beauty works as London cab horse, he sees a little pony tries to pull a heavy cart. Black Beauty is caring to the other animals, he feels sad when he sees thus little pony has already done his best, but his master keeps lay a whip on him (2002: 172). Again it shows that we have to treat others well for making others feel great pain is not a right thing to do.

From Black Beauty’s caring characteristic, his reactions toward the animals being tortured show us to feel more sympathy to others. Black Beauty’s
caring characteristic can also be seen when he sees the Election Day. In the Election Day the horses are having a bad time, but the voters do not care about it (2002: 179).

Black Beauty’s caring characteristic shows us that treating others in a cruel way is a bad thing. Chambers (1976: 606) states that moral is the principle of good and evil or right and wrong in human’s life. It can be said that if we do good or right thing it means that our moral is good and if we do evil or wrong thing it means that our moral is bad. Treating others cruelly is a wrong thing. To be said that we have a good moral we have to treat others kindly and with love.

4. Think Positively

Cochrane, Hamm, and Kazedipes (1997: 7), in their book, The Domain of Moral Education, say that moral thinking is about the fundamental values by which we profess to live. They define the word “value” as the things we seriously believe to be worth pursuing, the ends which we think worth doing or which we think important to refrain from doing.

Black Beauty faces happiness and troubles during his life. Having so much beautiful and sad moment with some good or bad masters does not make Black Beauty a sinister. He still hopes for the best to come. He is treated cruelly by his previous master and gets an accident that almost kills him does not make Black Beauty gives up, he still feels positive about the future while he is once again being sold to the sale of horses (2002: 205).
From Black Beauty’s positive characteristic, the writer can see that thinking positively is important. Black Beauty keeps thinking positively and faithfully during his harsh life. He does not become a sinister though he has already faced so many troubles in his life. His exclamation, “My troubles are all over, and I am at home;” (2002: 213) shows that his faith in life leads him to his last home, to a place where he can be together with the people who love him. Black Beauty’s characteristic as a faithful horse teaches us to keep positive, because by thinking positively, the good is yet to come.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer tries to conclude the analysis that has been done. The moral values are revealed through the characteristics of Black Beauty in Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*. *Black Beauty* is a classic novel about a horse which shows the moral values from the characteristics of Black Beauty.

Based on the first problem formulation it can be concluded that Black Beauty is described as a black horse with one white foot and a pretty white star on his forehead. He has some characteristics. He is loyal, caring, good mannered horse, and he also faithful.

Black Beauty is always loyal to his master whoever his master is. When he is a colt he lives in a pleasant place and has a good master who calls him Darkie because of his black coat. After he is sold to Squire Garden, his master gives him a name, Black Beauty. In squire Gordon’s place he always does his best, he does whatever his master wants him to do. Once he also saves his mistress life.

Black Beauty’s miserable life begins when his mistress is sick and his master needs to bring his family move out from Squire Gordon’s Park. He is sold to Earlshall Park. His new lady wants the horses using the bearing rein, and it is shortened day by day. Though he suffers, he keep does his best. Later he is bought by a cab driver. Being a cab horse is not easy, he has to pulls the cart and carriage in crowd, it makes he feels harassed. From a cab horse, now he is sold to
a farmer. In his new place, there is a man named Jake who is cruel to the horses. He makes Black Beauty work really hard, he wants him to pull the overloaded cart. Here Black Beauty almost dies because of overwork.

The second problem formulation discussed about the moral values that are revealed through the characteristics of Black Beauty. The writer has found that there are four moral values. From the characteristics of Black Beauty, they are teaching us not to repay evil with evil, do the best, treat others kindly, and think positively.

As a young colt Black Beauty learns from his mother that he has to grow up gentle and never bites or kick even on a play. He also learns that horses cannot choose his master, but whatever the master is, horses has to serve his master well and do whatever his master wants him to do. Black Beauty is loyal to his master, his loyalty teaches us not to repay evil with evil. Though we are treated badly, we are not allowed to fight back but treat them good.

Black Beauty’s characteristics as a loyal, good mannered and faithful horse make him give his best for his master. When his master treats him kindly, he will give his best. Though his master treats him cruelly, he still gives the best. We can learn from these characteristics of Black Beauty that we have to give the best because by giving life 100% we will get what we deserve as long as we never give up on ourselves.

In life we have to treat others with love, we have to treat them kindly. Black Beauty has a characteristic as a caring horse, he cares with the other animals. Every time he sees human treats animal in a cruel way to fulfill their
needs, he feels sad, angry, and feels sorry to them. Making other feels great pain only to fulfill our needs is not the right thing. Black Beauty’s characteristic as a loyal horse also showing that treat others kindly is the right thing. Black Beauty’s loyalty for his master makes him willingly use the bearing rein to fulfill his lady’s passion in fashion. He feels so much pain, but because of his loyalty he still does what his lady wants.

Being positively after having so many troubles in life is an important thing to do. Black Beauty meets good and bad masters, he feels happiness and suffering, but he keeps his faith in life. His miserable life does not make him a sinister. Black Beauty’s faith toward his life leads him to his last home. Finally he meets good people and is never sold again. Black Beauty’s faith teaches us to think positively. By thinking positively we will find good thing and happiness.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Internet Sources:


Appendix: summary of Anna Sewell’s *Black Beauty*.

The story began with a large pleasant place where a black horse called Darkie spent his childhood with his mother and his good master on Farmer Grey’s farm. His master was a good and a kind man, he wanted his horses had a good life. Since he was a young colt, Darkie always paid an attention to what his mother and his master said. He never bites and kicks though he felt uncomfortable.

When he was four years old, Darkie was sold to his new master, Squire Gordon, in Birtwick Park. Squire Gordon was a good master, he treated horses well. In Squire Gordon’s place, his mistress gave him the name of Black Beauty. There was a men named John Manly and James Howard who cared for Black Beauty, he never used a whip to the horses. In Squire Gordon’s pace, Black Beauty learnt to pull a carriage. One day, the mistress was sick, Black Beauty together with John Manly ran as fast as they can and brought the doctor to the mistress. Black Beauty saved Mrs Gordon’s life when he ran very fast to bring the doctor to her. He then became ill himself because a new groom didn’t look after him properly when he got back.

Because of the mistress was sick, Squire Gordon and his family had to moved. Because of the parting, Squire Gordon sold Black Beauty. Black Beauty was sold to Earlshall Park. His new master named was Lord W -. Here in his new place, Black Beauty wore bearing rein. Bearing rein was uncomfortable, it made
him suffer, but his mistress wanted her horses to use bearing rein for fashionable reason. One day, a groom called Reuben Smith was left in charge of the horses. He got drunk and rode Black Beauty very hard and used a whip. Black Beauty lost a shoe and eventually fell. Smith was killed in the accident and Black Beauty’s legs were badly cut. He survived but his legs were scarred and Lord W decided to sell him. Black Beauty’s next home was as a job horse.

Black Beauty’s life as a job horse was not easy. He had to ride with some different riders. Some of them were treated him cruelly. One day there was a gentleman who looked after him and liked him, and then Black Beauty was sold to Mr. Barry. Mr. Barry is an unmarried man, he lived in a Bath. He rent a stable and put Black Beauty in that stable. His master knew little about horse. Once there was a new groom named Alfred Smirk came. Smirk did not take care of Black Beauty properly, Black Beauty soon got a badly thrush, his feet were very tender because of his stable was never cleaned. After Black Beauty got a treatment and gained his spirit back, Mr. Barry gave up on keeping up a horse. Once again, Black Beauty sold to a London cab driver, Jerry Barker.

Jerry and his family treated Black Beauty very well, but the work was hard and the hours were long. Jerry became ill and had to sell Black Beauty. Black Beauty was sold to a corn dealer and baker. In his new place, there was a man named Jake. Jake treated horses cruelly. He overloaded them and made the horses worked hard. Black Beauty really got a hard time and suffered most in his new place, he almost died because of losing his strength. After twelve day of recovery, his master, Nicholas Skinner, took Black Beauty to the sale.
At the sale, a little boy named Willie and his grandfather saw Black Beauty and they wanted to buy him. Black Beauty was sold for five pounds by Farmer Thoroughgood, for it was the name of his benefactor. Farmer Thoroughgood treated Black Beauty well, he gave him food. His grandson, Willie, also took a good care of Black Beauty.

One day the farmer took him to a place where he knew better that Black Beauty will be valued. Black Beauty was brought to Miss Bloomfield. There, Black Beauty was reunited with Joe Green, the young groom who used to look after him at Mr Gordon’s home and almost killed Black Beauty because of mistreated. Miss Bloomfield promised that Black Beauty shall never be sold again. Finally, Black Beauty came to his last home, to a place where he found happiness with the people he loved.